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SURVEY OF
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
1925
SUPPLEMENT

SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS 1925

SUPPLEMENT

CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS AND TREATIES

1st January, 1920—31st December, 1925

Compiled by
V. M. BOULTER

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PREFACE

THIS chronology of six years incorporates those for the two years July 1921 to June 1922 and July 1922 to June 1923, which have already been issued separately. The work, which was started by Miss Baynes and Miss Cleeve, has been carried on, re-arranged, and verified by Miss Boulter. The difficulty of ascertaining the exact dates of recent events is well known to everybody who has had occasion to study contemporary affairs; and it is in the hope of meeting a practical need that the Institute has arranged for the production of this volume, in which the dates have not only been grouped under carefully chosen headings, but have been verified as far as possible from trustworthy sources. This verification would not have been possible without assistance from many quarters, including Government Departments and foreign Embassies and Legations in London, as well as from individual members of the Institute. The names are so many that only a general acknowledgement can be made; but those who consult this volume should realize that the process of verification—on the exactitude of which the value of a chronology depends—has demanded, both from the compilers and from all who have given their help, an amount of labour of which the finished work affords no indication.

G. M. GATHORNE-HARDY,
Honorary Secretary, Royal Institute of International Affairs.

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CHRONOLOGY

(1st January, 1920—31st December, 1925)

ABBREVIATIONS

A.J.I.L. = *American Journal of International Law*; C.H. = *Current History* (New York); Cmd. = British Parliamentary Paper; D.A.Z. = *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin); E.N. = *L'Europe Nouvelle* (Paris); F.F. = *Feuille Fédérale* (Switzerland); H.P.C. = *History of the Peace Conference of Paris*; I.I.I. = *Bulletin de l'Institut Intermédiaire International* (Brussels); L.N.M.S. = *League of Nations Monthly Summary*; L.N.O.J. = *League of Nations Official Journal*; L.N.T.S. = *League of Nations Treaty Series*; [1] M.G. = *The Manchester Guardian*; State Papers = *British and Foreign State Papers*; Sver. = *Sveriges Överenskommelser med Främmander Makter* (Sweden); T. = *The Times* (London); Temps = *Le Temps* (Paris).

AALAND ISLANDS. See under **Finland.**

ABYSSINIA

Belgium

1924, Oct. 17. Agreement signed for extension to Luxembourg of commercial treaty between Belgium and Ethiopia of Sept. 6, 1906.

Greece

1922, Feb. 18. Commercial convention signed at Addis-Abeba. Came into force on Dec. 10, 1922 (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xv).

League of Nations

1923, Sept. 28. Abyssinia admitted to membership of the League [2] (Text of declaration made by Abyssinian Government regarding suppression of arms traffic and slavery: *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

See also under **Italy** [*Great Britain* (20.12.25)].

AFGHANISTAN

Belgium

1923, Feb. 26. Commercial agreement signed in Brussels.

Great Britain

1921, Nov. 22. Treaty regarding diplomatic and commercial relations, supplementing treaty of peace of Aug. 8, 1919, signed at Kābul. Ratifications exchanged Feb. 6, 1922 [3] (Text: *Cmd.* 1786; *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

1923, June 5. Commercial convention signed at Kābul. Ratifications exchanged, Aug. 4, 1923 [4] (Text: *State Papers*, 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xxi).

[1] All the treaties and agreements published in the *Treaty Series* have been registered with the League under Article 18 of the Covenant, which provides that no treaty between Members of the League shall be binding until it has been so registered.

[2] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 394–6.

[3] *Op. cit.*, pp. 383–4.

[4] *Op. cit.*, pp. 384–5.

AFGHANISTAN (*contd.*)

Italy

1925, June 2. Italian engineer named Piperno, who had been previously sentenced to death for the murder of an Afghan policeman on July 27, 1924, but whose sentence had been remitted on payment of 'blood money', executed in Kābul. June 12, formal protest made by Italian Government demanding public apology, restoration of blood money and payment of indemnity of £7,000. Aug. 18 (?), incident closed by presentation of Afghan Government's apologies to Italian Minister at Kābul and payment of £6,000.[1]

Persia

1921, June 22. Treaty regarding diplomatic and consular representation signed at Tihrān. Ratified by Persia on Jan. 25, 1922 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

1923, Sept. 7. Treaty of friendship and neutrality signed at Kābul.

Russia

1921, Feb. 28. Treaty of friendship signed in Moscow. Ratifications exchanged at Kābul, Feb. 28, 1921 [2] (Text; *M.G.* 31.3.21; *E.N.* 28.5.21).

Turkey

1921, March 1. Treaty of friendship with Angora Government signed in Moscow. Ratified by Afghanistan, Oct. 20, 1922 [3] (Text: *C.H.*, Feb. 1923).

AFRICA, EAST. See under **Belgium** [*Great Britain* (15.3.21; 31.8.23)]; **United States of America** [*Great Britain* (10.2.25)]. See also **Kenya; Ruanda-Urundi; Tanganyika; Uganda.**

AFRICA, FRENCH EQUATORIAL. See under **France** [*Great Britain* (10.1.24)].

AFRICA, SOUTH. See under **Conferences** [*Genoa*]; **Germany; League of Nations** [*Mandates* (9.12.20)]; **Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20); **Portugal** [*Great Britain* (1.4.22; 31.3.23)]; **Turkey** [*Sèvres Treaty*].

AFRICA, SOUTH EAST. See **Portugal** [*Great Britain* (6.5.20)].

AFRICA. See also **Angola; Cameroons; Egypt; Eritrea; Jubaland; Liberia; Morocco; Rhodesia; Sudan; Togoland; Tunis.**

ALBANIA.

De Jure Independence

1921, Nov. 12. Independence of Albania recognized by France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan. Recognized by Jugoslavia on March 4, 1922, and by Greece in July 1922.

Frontiers [4]

1921, June 25. League of Nations Council heard appeal from Albania for intervention in disputes with Greece and Jugoslavia regarding frontiers, but decided to take no action since question was being dealt with by Conference of Ambassadors.

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. i, p. 565. [2] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 385–6.
[3] *Op. cit.*, pp. 386–7. [4] *Op. cit.*, pp. 343–7; *Survey for 1925*, vol ii.

July 7. Albanian Government protested to League of Nations against invasion of Northern Albania by Jugoslav troops.

Aug. 6. Albanian Government again appealed to League Council against Jugoslav support of rebels in Northern Albania who had proclaimed an independent Mirdite Republic.

Sept. 2. Council decided question must be left to League Assembly, to which Albania had already referred question of her frontiers.

Sept. 7. Assembly referred questions of Albanian frontiers and occupation of Albania by Jugoslav troops to Sixth Committee of Assembly.

Oct. 2. Assembly adopted resolutions drafted by Sixth Committee recommending Albania to accept forthcoming decision of Conference of Ambassadors regarding frontiers and asking Council to appoint Commission of Inquiry into disturbances in Albania.

Oct. 6. Council appointed Commission of Inquiry.

Nov. 2. League Secretariat informed by Albanian Government that large force of Jugoslav regular troops was advancing into Albania.

Nov. 7. British Government asked for immediate convocation of League Council to decide whether Art. 16 of Covenant should be applied in view of continued advance of Jugoslav troops into Albania.

Nov. 9. Conference of Ambassadors reached decision confirming, with certain alterations, frontiers of Albania as established in 1913 by London Conference of Ambassadors and appointed Delimitation Commission to trace frontiers in detail. Declaration signed by Conference of Ambassadors regarding integrity of Albanian frontiers (Text: *State Papers*, 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xii).

Nov. 13. Commission of Inquiry left for Albania.

Nov. 14. Jugoslav Government informed Conference of Ambassadors that it agreed to decision as to frontiers and undertook to withdraw its troops.

Nov. 16–19. Special session of League Council held in Geneva. British demand for application of Art. 16 withdrawn on Nov. 17.

Nov. 18. Conference of Ambassadors decided to constitute a neutral zone until the Jugoslav-Albanian frontier had been traced by Delimitation Commission.

Nov. 19. League Council instructed Commission of Inquiry to superintend withdrawal of Albanian and Jugoslav troops from neutral zone.

Dec. 10. Jugoslav troops began evacuation of territory occupied within new frontiers of Albania; evacuation completed by end of Jan. 1922.

1922, Sept. 27. British Government brought to notice of Conference of Ambassadors difference of opinion among members of Jugoslav-Albanian Delimitation Commission regarding attribution of Monastery of Sveti Naum.

Dec. 6. Conference of Ambassadors decided to attribute Sveti Naum to Albania. Jugoslav and Albanian Governments informed of decision on Dec. 23.

1923, Jan. 14. Conference of Ambassadors, at request of two Governments, decided to abolish neutral zone between Albania and Jugoslavia.

ALBANIA—*Frontiers* (contd.)

April 6. Jugoslav Government asked Conference of Ambassadors for reconsideration of decision of Dec. 6, 1922, regarding Sveti Naum, on ground that Monastery had been awarded to Serbia by London Conference of Ambassadors in 1913.

1924, June 5. Conference of Ambassadors asked League of Nations Council for opinion whether Conference's mission had been fulfilled by decision of Dec. 6, 1922, and if not, what solution should be adopted regarding Sveti Naum. League Council on June 17 decided to ask Permanent Court of International Justice for an advisory opinion.

Sept. 4. Permanent Court gave advisory opinion upholding decision of Conference of Ambassadors of Dec. 1922.

Oct. 31. Fourteen villages awarded to Albania by decision of Conference of Ambassadors of Nov. 9, 1921, evacuated by Greek administration.

1925, Aug. 6. Conference of Ambassadors, to which question of Sveti Naum had again been referred, owing to failure of direct negotiations for settlement between Albania and Jugoslavia, decided to award Sveti Naum to Jugoslavia and village of Piškopeja to Albania. Decision accepted by Albania on Aug. 13 and by Jugoslavia on Oct. 15.

Nov. 6. Conference of Ambassadors formally approved new frontier line between Albania and Jugoslavia.

Great Britain

1925, June 10. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes (Text : *Cmd.* 2522 ; *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

See also above under *De Jure Independence* and *Frontiers*.

Greece. See above under *De Jure Independence* and *Frontiers*.

Insurrections

1922, March 8. Abortive rebellion to overthrow Government at Tirana ; suppressed in three days.

1924, Dec. 12. Insurrection broke out. Dec. 18, Albanian Government appealed to League of Nations asserting that insurrection had been organized in Jugoslav territory. Dec. 24, Ahmed Bey Zogu, leader of insurgents, occupied Tirana and expelled Government ; note from Jugoslav Government to League of Nations refuting Albanian charges.

1925, Jan. (?) 31. Albanian Constituent Assembly adopted Republican form of Government and elected Ahmed Bey Zogu President.

Italy

1920, Aug. 2. Agreement signed providing for Italian recognition of independence of Albania and evacuation of Italian troops.

1922, Dec. 4 and 5. Postal and telegraph conventions signed at Tirana. Came into force on Jan. 1, 1923 (Texts : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xv).

1924, Jan. 20. Treaty of commerce and navigation signed in Rome (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliv).

Feb. 29. Establishment and consular conventions signed in Rome (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xliv).

See also above under *De Jure Independence*.

Japan. See above under *De Jure Independence.*

Jugoslavia. See above under *De Jure Independence* and *Frontiers.*

League of Nations

1920, Dec. 17. Albania admitted to membership of the League.

1922, May 12. Report of Commission of Inquiry, dated April 19 (see above under *Frontiers*), presented to League Council (Text: *L.N.O.J.*, June 1922, Part II). Council decided that one member of Commission should return to Albania and asked Economic and Financial Commission to send an expert to report on internal reconstruction.[1]

1923, April 18. Final Report of Commission of Inquiry, dated April 6, presented to League Council (Text: *L.N.O.J.*, May 1923). Council approved appointment of M. Hunger as Financial Adviser to Albanian Government. M. Hunger arrived at Tirana on May 31.[2]

1924, Feb. 29. M. Hunger's contract cancelled by Albanian Government.

See also below under *Minorities.*

Minorities

1921, Oct. 2. Declaration concerning protection of minorities in Albania signed by Albanian representative at Geneva. Ratification deposited on March 22, 1922 (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* ix).

See also **Conferences** [*Genoa*]; **Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

ALLENSTEIN. See under **Germany.**

ANGOLA. See under **Portugal** [*Great Britain* (3.11.25)].

ARABIA.

Caliphate

1924, March 5. King Husayn accepted Caliphate.[3]

Frontiers

1922, May 5. Treaty signed at Muhammarah providing for establishment of frontier between 'Irāq and Najd, and regulating tribal relations, &c. (Text: *Report on Administration of 'Irāq*, April 1922–March 1923).

Dec. 2. Protocol signed at 'Ujayr establishing frontier as determined by a delimitation commission and making supplementary provisions regarding trade and tribal allegiance.[4]

1925, Nov. 1. Agreement (Bahrah Agreement) regarding tribal relations between 'Irāq and Najd signed by Ibn Sa'ūd and Sir Gilbert Clayton at Bahrah. Further agreement (Haddah Agreement) signed on Nov. 2, regarding frontiers and tribal relations between Najd and Transjordan (Texts: *Cmd.* 2566).[5]

Jabal Shammar

1921, Nov. Ibn Rashīd surrendered Hā'il to Ibn Sa'ūd; Jabal Shammar annexed to Najd.[6]

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 347–8.
[2] *Op. cit., loc. cit.*
[3] *Survey for 1925*, vol. i, p. 64.
[4] *Op. cit.*, pp. 333–5.
[5] *Op. cit.*, pp. 343–6.
[6] *Op. cit.*, p. 284.

ARABIA (*contd.*)

Kuwayt Conference

1923, Dec. 17. Conference on question of tribal raids, &c., between representatives of Ibn Sa'ūd, King Faysal of 'Irāq and Amīr 'Abdu'llāh of Transjordan opened at Kuwayt under presidency of Colonel Knox, British Resident in Persian Gulf. Conference finally dissolved without agreement on April 12, 1924.[1]

Maskat

1920, Feb. 11. Commercial treaty between Great Britain and Maskat of March 19, 1891, prolonged for one year (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* v). Subsequently prolonged for one year on Feb. 11, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925 (*L.N.T.S.* x, xvii, xxv, xxxv).

See also under **Australia** [*Maskat*].

Najdī-Hijāzī War [2]

1924, Aug. 29. Wahhābīs crossed border into Hijāz and attacked Tā'if, which surrendered on Sept. 5.

Oct. 3. King Husayn abdicated.

Oct. 4. Amīr 'Alī b. Husayn proclaimed 'Constitutional sovereign of the Hijāz'.

Oct. 13. Mecca evacuated by King 'Alī and occupied by Wahhābī forces.

1925, Dec. 5. Medina surrendered to Wahhābīs.

Dec. 18. King 'Alī announced that he would withdraw from Hijāz. King 'Alī left for 'Irāq on Dec. 22.

Dec. 19. Wahhābīs entered Jiddah.

Yaman

1921, Jan. 31. Hudaydah evacuated by British troops; passed into possession of Idrīsī Sayyid of Sabyā. Evacuated by Idrīsī's garrison on March 27, 1925, and occupied by forces of Imām Yahyā of San'ā in April.[3]

ARGENTINA

Belgium

1924, Oct. 22. Medical assistance convention signed.

Dec. 24. Convention signed regarding compensation for industrial accidents.

Bolivia

1922, Jan. 4. Railway agreement signed at La Paz.

1925, July 9. Frontier delimitation treaty signed at La Paz.

Chile

1922, April 25. Convention signed at Santiago providing for trans-Andine communications between the two countries.

Colombia

1921, Aug. 12. Ratifications exchanged of arbitration treaty of Jan. 10, 1912 (Text: *State Papers*, 1920).

1922, Aug. 28. Extradition treaty signed at Buenos Aires.

1925, Aug. 4. Convention signed regarding exchange of diplomatic mails.

[1] *Op. cit.*, pp. 340–1.

[2] *Op. cit.*, pp. 296–308.

[3] *Op. cit.*, pp. 321–2.

Costa Rica

1925, Aug. 4. Convention concluded regarding exchange of diplomatic mails.

Ecuador

1923, Jan. 22. Ratifications exchanged of arbitration treaty signed at Caracas on July 12, 1911.

Great Britain

1921, Feb. 17. Great Britain denounced postal agreement of 1844 (*L.N.T.S.* vi).

July 29. Great Britain denounced treaty of May 24, 1839, regarding slave trade (*L.N.T.S.* viii).

Italy

1920, March 26. Workmen's compensation convention concluded at Buenos Aires. Ratifications exchanged Aug. 31, 1921 (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* xv).

1925, June 19. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of June 16 and 19 regarding exemption from fiscal laws.

Netherlands

1925, Nov. 3. Convention signed at The Hague regarding admission of consular officials to Netherlands colonies.

Norway

1924, Oct. 7. Agreement concluded at Buenos Aires regarding exchange of particulars concerning lunatics (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

Paraguay

1921, Dec. 7. Convention concluded regarding free official communications by telegraph.

Spain

1922, Sept. 28. Ratifications exchanged at Buenos Aires of workmen's compensation convention of Nov. 27, 1919 (Text: *State Papers*, 1921).

Sweden

1925, Jan. 17. Exchange of notes of Jan. 17 and 28, Feb. 10 and 11, 1925, regarding denunciation as from Jan. 17 of treaty of October 1878 concerning tonnage of merchant ships.

Switzerland

1924, Nov. 17. Arbitration treaty concluded at Buenos Aires[1] (Text: *F.F.* 11.2.25).

1922, Feb. 3. Ratifications exchanged at Montevideo of convention of April 11, 1918, regarding triangulation of River Uruguay (Text: *State Papers*, 1921).

Uruguay

1922, May 18. Aerial navigation treaty signed at Buenos Aires. Ratified by Uruguay on June 9.

June 5. Additional protocol to treaty regarding criminal law of Jan. 25, 1889, signed at Montevideo.

Vatican

1924, Nov. 4. Diplomatic relations suspended.

[1] *Survey for 1924*, p. 70.

ARGENTINA (*contd.*)

Venezuela

1924, May 24. Ratifications exchanged of arbitration treaty of July 22, 1911.

ARMENIA. See under **League of Nations** [*Refugees*] ; **Transcaucasia ; Turkey** [*Sèvres Treaty*].

AUSTRALIA

Federated Malay States

1921, Jan. 24. Postal convention signed at Kuala Lumpur on Sept. 7, 1920, and at Melbourne on Jan. 24, 1921 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxiii).

League of Nations. See under **League of Nations** [*Mandates* (9.12.20)].

Maskat

1924, Feb. 11. Australia withdrew from commercial treaty between Great Britain and Maskat of March 19, 1891 (*L.N.T.S.* xxv).

See also under **Arabia** [*Maskat*].

Nauru

1921, Oct. 27. Postal agreement signed at Melbourne (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxiii).

Netherlands

1923, Jan. 18. Parcel post agreement between Australia and the Netherlands East Indies signed at Batavia on Oct. 2, 1922, and at Melbourne on Jan. 18, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xviii). Money order agreement signed at Melbourne on March 19, and at Weltevreden on May 30, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

See also under **Netherlands** [*Great Britain* (18.1.23 ; 30.5.23)].

Persia

1920, March 21. Agreement concluded modifying commercial convention between Great Britain and Persia of February 1903. Agreement denounced by Australia on Feb. 18, 1922 (*L.N.T.S.* xi).

Turkey. See under **Turkey** [*Nationalist Movement* (16.9.22) ; *Sèvres Treaty*].

See also under **Conferences** [*Genoa* ; *Washington*] ; **Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

AUSTRIA

Belgium

1920, Oct. 4. Convention signed at Brussels regarding application of Section 3 of Part X (economic clauses) of St. Germain Treaty. Ratifications exchanged on June 10, 1921 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* v). Supplementary convention in execution of Art. 15 of above signed on March 29, 1924.

Dec. 4. Belgian notification sent, in accordance with Art. 241 of Treaty of St. Germain, of revival of extradition treaty of Jan. 12, 1881, and of arrangement of April 30, 1871, regarding transmission of death certificates.

1923, Aug. 26. Provisional commercial agreement signed at Geneva. Further agreement signed on Dec. 14, 1923. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 29, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxix).

See also below under *Peace Treaty.*

Bulgaria

1922, March 9. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes.

Oct. 20. Convention signed regarding application of judicial assistance and extradition convention between Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and Bulgaria of May 31, 1911. Ratifications exchanged on March 29, 1924.

Burgenland (*German West Hungary*). See below under *Hungary* (*Frontiers*).

China

1925, Oct. 19. Commercial treaty signed in Vienna (Text: *E.N.* 4.12.26).

See also below under *Peace Treaty*.

Constitution

1920, Oct. 5. Constitution of Austrian Republic promulgated (Text: *State Papers*, 1920).

Cuba. See below under *Peace Treaty*.

Czechoslovakia

1920, June 7. Treaty and final protocol for settlement of questions of citizenship and protection of minorities signed at Brünn. Ratifications exchanged on March 10, 1921. Supplementary protocol signed at Carlsbad on Aug. 23, 1920 (Texts of both: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* iii. 3).

Aug. 2. Financial agreement signed at Prague. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 10, 1920 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxii). Supplementary agreement signed at Prague on Dec. 17, 1921. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 10, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

1921, March 10. Agreement regarding frontiers signed at Prague. Ratifications exchanged on May 30, 1922 (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* ix). Further agreement signed on Jan. 18, 1923. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 27, 1923.

May 4. Commercial agreement concluded at Prague. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 4, 1922 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xv). Supplementary agreement concluded on Nov. 27, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xlii). Supplementary customs tariff agreement signed on July 27, 1925. Ratifications of agreement of Nov. 27, 1924, exchanged on Nov. 20, 1925.

Dec. 16. Political agreement for five years (Treaty of Lana) signed at Prague. Ratifications exchanged on March 15, 1922.[1] (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* ix).

Dec. 17. Financial agreement. See above under Aug. 2, 1920.

1922, Feb. 8. Convention concluded concerning Czechoslovak loan to Austria. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 27, 1923.

Feb. 11. Convention regarding avoidance of double death duties signed at Vienna. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 4, 1922. Convention regarding direct taxes signed on Feb. 18. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 5, 1922 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

May 31. Convention signed regarding public records in districts ceded to Czechoslovakia. Came into force on July 1, 1922.

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 299–300.

AUSTRIA—*Czechoslovakia* (contd.)

Dec. 19. Agreement for abolition of passport visas concluded by exchange of notes.

1923, Jan. 18. Frontier agreement. See above under March 10, 1921.

1924, March 29. Agreement regarding insurance questions signed at Vienna.

June 18. Convention signed regarding obligations contracted in old Austro-Hungarian crowns. Additional protocol signed on May 14, 1925.

See also below under *Peace Treaty*, *Reconstruction* and *Successor States*.

Nov. 27. Commercial agreement. See above under May 4, 1921.

1925, July 27. Commercial agreement. See above under May 4, 1921.

Denmark

1923, June 30. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of June 27 and 30 for provisional application, between Austria, Denmark and Iceland, of commercial convention of March 4, 1887, between Austria-Hungary and Denmark (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

France

1920, Aug. 3. Convention signed in Paris regarding settlement of Austrian debts to French nationals in accordance with Art. 248 of St. Germain Treaty. Ratifications exchanged and additional declaration signed on May 12, 1921 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* v).

Oct. 18. French notification given, in accordance with Art. 241 of St. Germain Treaty, of revival from date of notice of extradition conventions of Nov. 13, 1855, and Feb. 12, 1869, of declarations concerning swindling, &c., and of declaration of Aug. 29, 1892, regarding transmission of civil acts.

1921, Feb. 7. Agreement concluded concerning application of Part X of St. Germain Treaty to Alsace-Lorraine (Text : *L.N.T.S.* iv).

1923, June 22. Commercial convention concluded in Paris. Came into force on July 30, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvii). Supplementary convention signed in Paris on Aug. 11, 1924, and came into force provisionally on Jan 1, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliv).

1925, March 4. Declaration signed in Paris regarding transmission of judicial acts, &c. (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliv).

See also below under *Peace Treaty* and *Reconstruction*.

Frontiers. See above under *Czechoslovakia* (10.3.21) ; below under *Germany* (24.4.21 ; —5.21) ; *Hungary* (*Frontier*) ; *Italy* (24.6.25) ; *Successor States* (8.8.20).

Germany

1920, Sept. 1. Commercial and financial agreement concluded at Munich. Ratified by Austria and by Germany on Sept. 10, 1920 (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* iii. 3). Additional commercial agreement signed on July 12, 1924. Additional customs convention signed on Oct. 3, 1925. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 9, 1925.

1921, April 24. Plebiscite held in Austrian Tyrol, resulting in favour of union with Germany.

May. Plebiscite held in Salzburg resulting in favour of union with Germany.

Aug. 11. Agreement concerning unemployment benefit in one state for nationals of the other concluded at Berlin by exchange of notes of June 29 and Aug. 11. Came into force retrospectively as from May 9, 1920 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxix). Supplementary agreement concluded at Vienna by exchange of notes of Feb. 18, 1924. Came into force on March 3, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxix).

Aug. 17. Treaty signed in Berlin concerning those injured in the war and war survivors. Ratifications exchanged on April 13, 1922 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xix).

1922, May 23. Convention concluded in Berlin concerning avoidance of double taxation and legal assistance regarding taxation. Ratifications exchanged on May 17, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

May 28. Convention concluded in Berlin concerning double death duties. Ratifications exchanged on May 17, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

1923, June 21. Agreements signed in Vienna regarding legal protection and assistance and legalization of documents. Ratifications exchanged on April 14, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

1924, Feb. 18. Unemployment agreement. See above under Aug. 11, 1921.

April 30. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes in Vienna regarding exchange of epidemiological information. Came into force on May 1, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xlvi).

July 12. Commercial agreement. See above under Sept. 1, 1920.

1925, May 19. Aeronautical agreement signed. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 25, 1925.

July 29. Agreement signed abolishing passport visas. Came into force on Aug. 12, 1925.

Oct. 3. Customs convention. See above under Sept. 1, 1920.

Great Britain

1920, Aug. 27. British note handed to Austrian Government concerning conditions for payment of debts of British and Austrian nationals in accordance with Section 3 and Annex of Part X of St. Germain Treaty. Conditions accepted by Austrian Government by note of Oct. 2, 1920 (Texts: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* xii).

Sept. 22. British notification given, in accordance with Art. 241 of St. Germain Treaty, of revival from date of notice of extradition treaty and declaration of Dec. 3, 1873, and June 26, 1901, and of arrangement regarding exchange of money orders between Austria and India of Dec. 27, 1905, and Jan. 25, 1906 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* v).

1921, July 14. Notes exchanged on May 6 and July 14 regarding importation of morphine and similar drugs into Austria (Texts: *L.N.T.S.* xvi).

1923, March 28. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Vienna for free importation of travellers' samples (Text: *Cmd.* 1877; *State Papers*, 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xvii). Notes exchanged on Feb. 11 and April 23, 1925, regarding accession of certain

AUSTRIA—*Great Britain* (contd.)

British Dominions to agreement (Texts: *Cmd.* 2422; *L.N.T.S.* xxxv).

1924, May 22. Treaty of commerce and navigation signed in London. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 11, 1925 (Text: *Cmd.* 2176 and 2411; *L.N.T.S.* xxxv).

See also below under *Peace Treaty* and *Reconstruction.*

Greece

1924, May 27. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Vienna concerning reciprocal protection of trade marks (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

1925, April 18. Provisional commercial agreement signed at Vienna. Came into force on Sept. 8, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

See also below under *Peace Treaty.*

Hungary

1920, Jan. 28. Commercial agreement concluded. Further agreements signed on Dec. 19, 1920, Feb. 8, 1922, June 27, 1922, Dec. 15, 1923.

1921, Aug. 6. Burgenland. See below under *Hungary* (*Frontier*).

1923, Feb. 20. Exchange of notes concerning frontier traffic and passport questions.

Feb. 26. Agreement signed by Austro-Hungarian Mixed Arbitral Tribunal regarding financial arrangements arising out of transfer of Burgenland to Austria. See below under *Hungary* (*Frontier*).

April 10. Arbitration treaty concluded. Ratifications exchanged on July 14, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

June 15. Provisional aeronautical agreement concluded. Further agreement concluded on Aug. 24, 1924.

Dec. 15. Commercial agreement. See above under Jan. 28, 1920.

1924, Jan. 12. Treaty signed at Vienna concerning treatment of officials, &c., belonging to territory ceded by Hungary to Austria in accordance with treaties of St. Germain and Trianon. Additional protocols signed on March 31 and Sept. 30, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xlii).

July 26. Two financial conventions signed in Vienna. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 16, 1925.

Aug. 24. Aeronautical agreement. See above under June 15, 1923.

Nov. 8. Two treaties for avoidance of double taxation signed in Vienna. Ratifications exchanged Nov. 10, 1925 (Texts: *L.N.T.S.* xliv and xlv).

Hungary (*Frontier*).[1]

1921, Aug. 6. Commission of Allied Generals, appointed to supervise transfer of Burgenland (German West Hungary) to Austria, in accordance with terms of Treaty of Trianon, met at Sopron (Oedenburg).

Aug. 29. Austrian troops began occupation of area but were ejected by Hungarian irregular forces.

Oct. 13. Conference of Austrian, Hungarian and Italian Foreign Ministers at Venice signed protocol providing for plebiscite in

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 304–7.

Sopron and eight surrounding villages and evacuation of Hungarian forces from remainder of Burgenland (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* ix).

Oct. 27. Venice Protocol approved by Conference of Ambassadors.

Dec. 4. Austrian occupation of territory not subject to plebiscite completed; Austrian Government notified Conference of Ambassadors that it refused to accept result of plebiscite.

Dec. 14–15. Plebiscite held, resulting in favour of Hungary.

Dec. 23. Conference of Ambassadors decided to recognize plebiscite.

Dec. 28. Austria ratified Venice Protocol.

1922, Jan. 1. Sopron handed over to Hungary.

Feb. 25. Austrian Government agreed to recognize cession of Sopron to Hungary.

Sept. 19. League of Nations Council gave decision on questions regarding Austro-Hungarian frontier referred to it in accordance with Venice Protocol of Oct. 13, 1921, under which frontier determined by Treaty of Trianon would be modified in certain districts (Text: *L.N.O.J.*, November 1922).

1923, Jan. 29. League Secretariat informed by Conference of Ambassadors that Delimitation Commission had completed work of fixing frontier and that further slight rectifications agreed upon between the Austrian and Hungarian Governments had been approved by the Conference of Ambassadors (Text: *L.N.O.J.*, February 1923).

1924, Aug. 19. Protocols regarding adjustment of frontier signed by Delimitation Commission at Budapest.

See also below under *Successor States*.

Hungary and Rumania

1920, Dec. 15. Railway agreement concluded.

Hungary and United States

1924, Nov. 26. Agreement concluded between Austria, Hungary and the United States for the appointment of a Claims Commission. Ratifications exchanged Dec. 12, 1925 (Text: U.S. *Treaty Series*, No. 730; *L.N.T.S.* xlviii).

Italy

1921, Jan. 15. Italian notification given, in accordance with Art. 241 of Treaty of St. Germain, of revival as from date of notice of certain treaties and agreements (List in *I.I.I.*, Oct. 1921).

1922, April 6. Conventions regarding judicial and financial matters signed in Rome. Ratifications exchanged on March 8, 1924, and June 12, 1924.

1923, March 29. Agreement concerning tariff concessions signed in Rome.

April 28. Commercial and navigation agreement signed in Rome. Ratifications exchanged on July 7, 1923. Further agreement and protocol regarding customs tariff signed in Rome on Jan. 21, 1925. Ratifications exchanged on March 30, 1925.

July 16. Agreement signed in Vienna concerning transfer of domicile of societies. Came into force on Dec. 22, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxiii).

AUSTRIA—*Italy* (contd.)

1924, Sept. 27. Two conventions signed in Vienna regarding execution of Art. 275 of Treaty of St. Germain.

Oct. 31. Protocol signed at Vienna regarding archives. Ratifications exchanged on March 20, 1925.

Dec. 13. Two agreements, exchange of notes and declaration signed in Rome for the amicable settlement of claims for compensation pending before Mixed Austro-Italian Arbitral Tribunal and for the systematization of reports from the Austrian and Italian Offices of Verification and Compensation. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 30, 1925.

1925, Jan. 21. Railway transport agreement signed in Rome. Ratifications exchanged on March 30, 1925. For commercial agreement see above under April 28, 1923.

Feb. 14. Agreement signed in Rome regarding arbitration under Par. 4 of Annex to Section IV, Part X of St. Germain Treaty. Ratifications exchanged on June 16, 1925.

Feb. 23. Protocol regarding dissolution of joint property in eighteen communes and agreement and two protocols regarding amicable settlement of interests in Tyrol signed in Rome.

June 24. Two agreements signed in Rome regarding settlement of hunting rights in frontier zones and regarding systematization of interests in territory of former Duke of Carinthia.

See also below under *Peace Treaty*, *Reconstruction* and *Successor States*.

Japan

1923, Oct. 2. Commercial agreement concluded with Japan by exchange of notes (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxii). Supplementary agreement signed on Oct. 3, 1925, and came into force on Oct. 11.

See also below under *Peace Treaty*.

Jugoslavia

1920, June 27. Provisional commercial agreement concluded at Belgrade. Came into force on Dec. 7, 1920. Prolonged on Jan. 31, 1922, till June 30, 1922. Further prolonged indefinitely on July 12, 1922. New treaty signed on Sept. 3, 1925.

Oct. 10. Plebiscite held in Klagenfurt area resulting in favour of Austria. Part of plebiscite area occupied by Jugoslav troops on Oct. 14. Ultimatum from Conference of Ambassadors sent to Jugoslav Government on Oct. 20 demanding withdrawal of troops within forty-eight hours. Administration of whole area handed over to Austria on Nov. 18.[1]

1923, Feb. 24. Protocol signed regarding abolition of sequestration of property belonging to Austrian subjects.

June 26. Agreement concluded regarding execution of Arts. 93, 191 *bis* and 196 of St. Germain Treaty. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 29, 1923.

Nov. 22. Six conventions regarding frontiers signed by Austro-Jugoslav Delimitation Commission.

1925, Sept. 3. Commercial agreement. See above under June 27, 1920.

See also below under *Peace Treaty* and *Successor States*.

[1] *H.P.C.*, vol. iv, pp. 374–81.

Klagenfurt. See above under *Jugoslavia* (10.10.20).

Latvia

1924, Aug. 9. Commercial treaty concluded.

League of Nations

1920, Dec. 15. Austria admitted to membership of League.

See also above under *Hungary* (*Frontier*) and below under *Reconstruction.*

Minorities

1920, Oct. 22. Articles 64–9 of Treaty of Peace signed at St. Germain on Sept. 20, 1919, placed under guarantee of League of Nations.

See also above under *Czechoslovakia* (7.6.20).

Netherlands

1921, Dec. 1. Convention signed at The Hague regarding application of extradition convention of Nov. 24, 1880, between Austria-Hungary and Netherlands. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 3, 1922 (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* ix).

1922, Nov. 6. Convention signed at The Hague regarding admission of Austrian consular officers into Netherlands colonies. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 27, 1923 (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xvii).

1923, Sept. 5. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Sept. 3 and 5 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xx).

Nicaragua. See below under *Peace Treaty.*

Norway

1924, June 20. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of June 13 and 20 for maintenance in force of agreements between former Austrian Empire or Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and Norway concluded by exchanges of notes of April 21 and July 28, 1819, relating to abolition of death duties; of June 26, 1900, May 20, 1901, March 26, 1902, and Jan. 27, 1903, relating to free passage through customs of diplomatic property; and of May 7 and July 10, 1903, relating to notification of judicial acts (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

Sept. 16. Agreement concluded regarding reciprocal notification of particulars concerning lunatics.

Dec. 3. Provisional commercial agreement concluded at Christiania by exchange of notes. Came into force on Jan. 1, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

Dec. 6. Exchange of notes in Vienna regarding reciprocal exchange of documents concerning the civil state of nationals (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

1925, Dec. 17. Extradition convention signed in Berlin (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xlvii).

Peace Treaty

1920, July 16. Ratifications of Treaty of St. Germain of Sept. 10, 1919, exchanged by Austria, British Empire, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Italy, Jugoslavia and Siam. Treaty came into force. Ratification deposited by Belgium on July 24, 1920; by Cuba on Aug. 16, 1920; by Japan on Oct. 14, 1920; by Rumania on Sept. 4, 1920; by Nicaragua on Jan. 29, 1921; by

AUSTRIA—*Peace Treaty* (contd.)

Portugal on Oct. 15, 1921 ; by Poland on Aug. 22, 1924 (Text : *Cmd.* 400 ; *State Papers*, 1919).

See also below under *United States of America.*

Poland

1920, Jan. 9. Provisional agreement signed in Vienna regarding reciprocal treatment of nationals in respect of property. Came into force from date of signature (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* vii).

March 12. Compensation treaty concluded.

March 17. Commercial convention concluded. Supplementary agreement signed at Warsaw on Jan. 8, 1921 (Text of supplementary agreement : *L.N.T.S.* vii). Further agreement concluded on Sept. 25, 1922. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 5, 1923. Extended to Danzig by exchange of notes of April 15, 1925.

1921, June 24. Emigration agreement signed at Cracow.

1922, Sept. 25. Commercial agreement. See above under March 17, 1920.

1923, Nov. 13. Arbitration agreement concluded at Warsaw. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 26, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

1924, March 19. Juridical agreement signed at Vienna.

1925, May 5. Aeronautical agreement signed at Warsaw. Approved by Polish Government on June 28 and by Austria on July 16, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlvi).

See also above under *Peace Treaty* and below under *Successor States.*

Portugal

1923, July 21. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes. Came into force on Aug. 10, 1923. Further provisional agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Dec. 18, 1923.

See also above under *Peace Treaty.*

Reconstruction [1]

1920, Nov. 1. Scheme for Austrian reconstruction submitted to Reparation Commission by its Austrian Section (Text : *E.N.* 23.1.21).

1921, March 17. Principal Allied Powers decided to suspend provisionally claims against Austria for Reparation and relief credits.

June 3. League of Nations Council forwarded to Supreme Council Reconstruction Scheme drawn up by League Financial Committee.

1922, Aug. 31. League Council again referred question to Financial Committee.

Oct. 4. Two protocols embodying scheme for financial reconstruction and declaration regarding Austrian independence signed at Geneva by Austria, Great Britain, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia. Third protocol regarding Austrian obligations signed by Austria alone (Texts : *Cmd.* 1765 ; *L.N.T.S.* xii ;

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 311–28.

L.N.M.S. Supp., October 1922). Protocols ratified by Austria on Dec. 2.

Dec. 15. Dr. Zimmermann, League of Nations High Commissioner under Reconstruction Scheme, arrived in Vienna.

1923, Jan. 2. New Bank of Issue opened in Vienna.

April 16. High Commissioner authorized flotation of long-term loan.

1925, April 18. Austrian Government asked League of Nations to appoint experts to investigate Austria's economic position.

June 30. Mr. Layton and M. Rist, appointed as experts by League Council on June 9, arrived in Vienna. Report submitted to Council on Sept. 4 (Text: *L. of N. Doc.* C. 440 (1). M. (1). 162. 1925. II).

Sept. 10. League Council decided that on certain conditions, including continuance for three years of foreign adviser to Austrian National Bank, and retention of right by Council to re-establish control over Austrian finances within period of ten years, control should be modified as from Jan. 1, 1926, and terminated after submission of closed accounts for 1925.

Dec. 9. League Council adopted resolution regarding arrangements consequent upon approaching limitation and termination of control; declaration regarding arrangements signed by Austrian representative at Geneva (Texts: *L. of N. Doc.* C. 797. 1925. II).

Reparation

1920, June 18. Austrian Section of Reparation Commission constituted in Vienna.

See also above under *Reconstruction*

Rumania

1920, Aug. 14. Commercial agreement concluded. Further agreements concluded on Sept. 30, 1921, and Feb. 5, 1924. Ratifications of last exchanged on Feb. 26, 1924.

1924, July 29. Eight conventions concluded providing for settlement of financial and other questions arising out of Treaty of St. Germain.

1925, Feb. 15(?). Judicial convention signed.

See also above under *Hungary and Rumania* and *Peace Treaty* and below under *Successor States.*

Russia

1921, Dec. 7. Agreement regarding economic relations, protection of nationals, &c., concluded with Soviet Russia and Ukraine by exchange of notes in Vienna. Came into force on Feb. 14, 1922. Notes exchanged on Sept. 8, 1923, extending agreement to all states comprised in U.S.S.R. (Texts of agreement and notes: *L.N.T.S.* xx).

1924, Sept. 23. Convention concluded with U.S.S.R. providing for settlement of legal cases on reciprocal basis.

See also under **Russia** [*De Jure Recognition*].

Salzburg. See above under *Germany.*

Siam. See above under *Peace Treaty.*

AUSTRIA (*contd.*)

Spain

1925, Feb. 3. Commercial *modus vivendi* arranged by exchange of notes at Madrid to come into force on Feb. 16 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

Successor States (*Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Jugoslavia, Poland, Rumania*).

1920, Aug. 10. Treaties signed at Sèvres : (1) by Czechoslovakia, Italy and Poland regulating matters arising from dismemberment of Austria-Hungary. Rumania acceded on Oct. 28, 1920. Czechoslovakia ratified on April 16, 1921 (Text : *State Papers*, 1920). (2) by Principal Allied Powers and Czechoslovakia relative to frontiers of new states in Central Europe. Rumania acceded on Oct. 28, 1920, and Jugoslavia on Dec. 20, 1920. Great Britain deposited ratification on July 26, 1921 ; Czechoslovakia on Aug. 1, 1921 ; Jugoslavia on Aug. 6, 1921 (Text : *Cmd.* 1548 ; *State Papers*, 1920).

Oct. 15–Nov. 25. Conference held at Portorosa. Economic conventions signed.

1922, Jan. 27. Agreement regarding passports concluded at Graz. Ratified by Austria, Hungary, Italy and Czechoslovakia on March 27, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* ix).

Feb. 16–April 6. Conference held in Rome. Twelve agreements signed on April 6, regarding administrative, financial and other questions (Text of agreement regarding investments in war loans : *L.N.T.S.* xx).

1923, March 20. Conference opened in Vienna. Two railway conventions signed in Rome on March 29 by Austria, Hungary, Italy and Jugoslavia. Ratified by Italy on Aug. 20 ; by Jugoslavia on Aug. 24 ; by Hungary on Oct. 10 ; by Austria on Oct. 16 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxiii).

June 26–28. Conference continued at Innsbruck. Protocol signed on June 28 regarding division of Austro-Hungarian pre-war debts.

1924, March 29. Two conventions signed in Vienna regarding application of Art. 275 of St. Germain Treaty.

June 18. Three conventions signed regarding application of St. Germain Treaty.

1925, Feb. 23. Agreement signed in Rome regarding transfer of credits.

Nov. 14. Agreement signed in Prague regarding pre-war debts.

Sweden

1922, April 10. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of May 26, 1921, and April 10, 1922, regarding reciprocal notification of particulars concerning lunatics (Text : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* ix).

1924, Nov. 10. Agreement concluded at Vienna by exchange of notes for maintenance in force of commercial and navigation treaty of Nov. 3, 1873, between Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and Kingdom of Sweden and Norway (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

1925, May 25. Treaty signed at Berne regarding application of previous treaties concerning legal relations (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlvii).

Switzerland

1924, Oct. 11. Conciliation treaty signed at Vienna. Ratifications exchanged on May 1, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

Nov. 19. Treaty concluded regarding straightening of the Rhine from the mouth of the Ill to Lake Constance. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 2, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxix).

1925, May 25. Treaty signed at Berne concerning application of previous treaties regarding juridical relations.

Dec. 29. Agreement for suppression of visas on passports as from Jan. 1, 1926, concluded by exchange of notes of Dec. 21 and 29, 1925.

Turkey

1924, Jan. 28. Treaty of friendship, commercial and navigation agreement, and agreement regarding conditions of residence concluded. Ratifications exchanged at Angora on Oct. 23, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

Tyrol. See above under *Germany* (24.4.21) and *Italy* (23.2.25).

United States of America

1921, July 2. United States of America formally declared end of war with Austria. Aug. 24, Treaty of peace signed in Vienna. Nov. 8, Ratifications exchanged (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* vii).

See also above under *Hungary and United States.*

See also under **Conferences** [*Genoa*]; **Danube**; **Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

AZERBAIJAN. See under **Transcaucasia.**

BAVARIA. See under **Germany.**

BELGIUM

Brazil

1920, Nov. 13. Commercial convention signed.

Bulgaria

1921, Jan. 27. Belgian notification sent, in accordance with Art. 168 of Treaty of Neuilly, of revival of extradition convention of March 15/28, 1908 (*L.N.T.S.* iii. 3).

See also under **Bulgaria** [*Peace Treaty*].

Bulgaria and France

1923, May 5. Agreement signed with regard to issue of bonds in French francs for settlement of credits, &c., in virtue of Arts 3–8 of Part IX of Treaty of Neuilly.

Canada

1924, July 3. Commercial convention signed at Ottawa. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 22, 1924 (Text: *Cmd.* 2315; *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

China. See under **China** [*Boxer Indemnity*; *Central Government* (9.12.24); *Exterritoriality*; *Tariff Revision*; *Washington Treaties*].

Czechoslovakia

1924, Sept. 24. Declarations exchanged regarding reciprocal communication of civil acts.

1925, Dec. 28. Commercial treaty signed.

BELGIUM (*contd.*)

Denmark

1923, June 28. Aeronautical agreement signed at Copenhagen. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 15, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xx).

Egypt

1921, Aug. 10. Agreement signed modifying commerce and navigation agreement of June 24, 1891. Ratifications exchanged on June 14, 1922.

Eupen and Malmédy. See below under *Germany.*

Finland

1924, Feb. 12. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Feb. 9 and 12 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxiv). Supplementary agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Sept. 16 and Oct. 3, 1925.

France

1920, July 24. Convention signed in accordance with Par. (*f*) (Recovery of debts) of Art. 296 of Versailles Treaty (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* i. 4).

Sept. 7. Military agreement signed. Notes exchanged on Sept. 10 and 15 regarding approval of agreement [1] (Text of notes : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 2).

1921, Jan. 24. Agreement signed in Paris regarding renunciation of Belgian and French nationality by persons unable to opt during the War. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 30, 1922 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921).

Feb. 14. Convention signed in Paris regarding pensions for miners. Ratifications exchanged on June 15, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xii). Agreement regarding execution of 1921 agreement signed on Nov. 7, 1922 (Text : *State Papers*, 1922).

July 26. Agreement signed in Paris regarding application to Belgians resident in France of law of July 1, 1916, concerning war profits.

Oct. 4. Convention regarding military service signed in Paris (Text : *L.N.T.S.* viii).

Oct. 25. Agreement signed in Paris for settlement of disputes as to jurisdiction in regard to reparation for war loss. Ratifications exchanged on June 15, 1922 (Text : *State Papers*, 1922).

Nov. 30. Convention signed in Paris concerning assistance and repatriation. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 14, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

1922, April 5. Agreement regarding maritime inspection signed in Paris.

Nov. 7. Miners' pensions agreement. See above under Feb. 14, 1921.

Nov. 29. Declaration signed in Brussels regarding abolition of legalization of extracts from civil registers (Text : *State Papers*, 1922).

1923, May 12. Commercial agreement signed in Brussels. Rejected by Belgian Chamber on Feb. 27, 1924.[2] New *modus vivendi* concluded in Paris on Oct. 24, 1924, came into force provisionally

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, p. 71.

[2] *Op. cit.*, pp. 71–2.

on Nov. 10 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xliv). Supplementary *modus vivendi* signed on April 4, 1925. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 25, 1925 [1] (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xliv).

1924, Dec. 24. Labour agreement signed in Brussels.

1925, April 4. Commercial *modus vivendi*. See above under May 12, 1923.

July 17. Agreement signed for reciprocal repatriation of minors in residence in either country against the wishes of their legal guardians.

Dec. 15. Convention signed in Brussels regarding taxation of nationals.

See also above under *Bulgaria and France.*

France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy and Siam

1921, June 10. Agreement signed in London regarding submission of claims under Art. 296 of Versailles Treaty up to Sept. 30, 1921 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* viii).

France, Greece, Italy, and Switzerland

1920, March 25. Additional convention to monetary convention of Nov. 6, 1888, signed in Paris (Text: *L.N.T.S.* i. 1).

France and Netherlands

1920, Aug. 1. Telegraph convention concluded on Dec. 7, 1890, and subsequently extended on March 24, 1897, and March 26, 1904, abrogated (*L.N.T.S.* xv).

Frontier. See below under *Germany* (*Eupen and Malmédy*).

Germany

1920, Jan. 22. Eupen and Malmédy. See below under *Germany* (*Eupen and Malmédy*).

May 29. Belgian notification given, in accordance with Art. 289 of Versailles Treaty, of revival from date of notice of certain treaties and agreements between the two countries (List in *Moniteur Belge*, Sept. 1, 1920).

July 9. Convention signed regarding execution of Art. 312 of Versailles Treaty. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 12, 1921 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xii).

Sept. 1. Economic agreement signed at Munich. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 12, 1921 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* iv). Additional agreement signed at Prague on July 12, 1924. Ratifications exchanged on March 30, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xli). Provisional commercial agreement signed in Berlin on April 4, 1925. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 16, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).

1922, Sept. 11. Agreement signed at Aix-la-Chapelle concerning application of Arts. 36 and 37 of Treaty of Versailles (option of nationality). Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 15, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xli).

1924, July 12. Commercial agreement. See above under Sept. 1, 1920 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).

1925, April 4. Commercial agreement. See above under Sept. 1, 1920.

Aug. 17. Agreements concluded by exchange of notes of July 23

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

BELGIUM—*Germany* (contd.)

and Aug. 17 in Berlin regarding measures against infectious diseases and against rabies.

Oct. 3. Agreement signed in Brussels regarding passport regulations for Rhine boatmen (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

Dec. 21. Agreement concluded in Paris regarding life insurance policies taken out by Belgians with German companies before the war.

See also above under *France, Germany, &c.*; and under **Germany** [*Disarmament; Peace Treaty; Private Debts; Reparation; Rhineland; Rhineland Pact; Separatists*].

Germany (*Eupen and Malmédy*)

1920, Jan. 22. Belgian High Commissioner for Eupen and Malmédy arrived at Malmédy.

April 23. Agreement signed between Belgium and Germany concerning transfer of administration of justice. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 12, 1921 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xii).

July 23. Date of closing of registers of votes for union with Germany, opened in accordance with Art. 34 of Versailles Treaty.

Aug. 17. Belgian Government reported to League of Nations on result of voting and asked for recognition of definitive character of transfer of Eupen and Malmédy to Belgian sovereignty.

Sept. 20. League of Nations Council considered protests by German Government against conditions under which votes were registered and decided to recognize definitive transfer of Eupen and Malmédy to Belgium.

1922, Sept. 25. Option lists for right of retaining nationality (in accordance with Art. 37 of Versailles Treaty) closed, 636 persons only applying for German nationality.

Great Britain

1920, Oct. 5. Agreement for conveyance of mails by aeroplane signed in London on Sept. 3 and in Brussels on Oct. 5, 1920 (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* v).

1921, March 15. Convention signed in London regarding Belgian traffic through East Africa (Text: *Cmd.* 1327; *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* v).

July 20. Convention signed in London regarding Art. 296 (enemy debts) of Versailles Treaty. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 30, 1921 (Text: *Cmd.* 1543; *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* viii).

Aug. 8. Agreement regarding mutual settlement of questions arising out of sequestration of property, concluded by exchange of notes, came into force (Text: *State Papers*, 1920).

1922, June 21. Convention signed in London regarding transmission of judicial acts. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 22, 1924 (Text: *Cmd.* 2069; *State Papers*, 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xxiv). Agreements concluded by exchange of notes of July 31 and Sept. 15, 1924, for extension of provisions of 1922 convention to Northern Ireland (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxi); by exchange of notes of Dec. 2, 1924, Jan. 27, Feb. 25, March 12, 1925, for extension to Southern Rhodesia (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxv); by exchange of notes of July 11, Sept. 26, 1924, Feb. 4 and 13, 1925, for extension

to Newfoundland and Palestine (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxv); by exchange of notes of April 21 and 28, and July 23, 1925, for extension to Tanganyika and certain colonies and protectorates (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxix).

Aug. 19. Provisional postal agreement concerning exchange of parcels and money orders between Belgian Congo and Kenya and Uganda, signed at Nairobi. Exchange of notes in London on Feb. 18, 1925, confirming agreement (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

1923, March 28. Agreement regarding enemy businesses in liquidation concluded by exchange of notes of March 16 and 28 (Text: *State Papers*, 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xvi).

Aug. 8. Convention signed extending existing extradition convention to Belgian Congo and British Protectorates in Africa. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 15, 1923 (Text: *Cmd.* 2026; *State Papers*, 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

Aug. 31. League of Nations Council approved modification of boundary between British and Belgian mandated territories in E. Africa proposed in notes from British and Belgian Governments of Aug. 3, 1923[1] (Text: *Cmd.* 1974).

1924, July 29. Agreement concluded in Brussels by exchange of notes regarding telegraphic communication between the Belgian Congo and Uganda Protectorate (Text: *Cmd.* 2242; *L.N.T.S.* xxix).

See also above under *France, Germany, &c.*, and under **Inter-Allied Debts** (31.12.25).

Greece

1925, June 28. Customs tariff agreement concluded by exchange of notes.

See also above under *France, Germany, &c.*, and under **Greece** [*Constitution*].

Guatemala

1924, Nov. 7. Commercial treaty signed.

Hungary

1923, May 26. Convention signed regarding execution of Art. 231 of Treaty of Trianon.

1924, Sept. 30. Commercial *modus vivendi* concluded by exchange of notes at Budapest (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxx).

1925, Dec. 5. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of July 13 and Dec. 5 at Budapest regarding the transmission of judicial documents (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

See also under **Hungary** [*Peace Treaty*].

Italy

1924, July 24. Agreement regarding sequestration of goods concluded by exchange of notes of June 25 and July 24.

See also above under *France, Germany, &c.*

Japan

1924, June 27. Commercial treaty signed in Brussels. Ratifications exchanged on May 30, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

Latvia

1925, July 8. Treaty of commerce and navigation signed.

League of Nations. See under **League of Nations** [*Mandates* (20.7.22)].

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 396–7.

BELGIUM (*contd.*)

Luxembourg

1921, July 25. Convention establishing an economic union signed in Brussels. Ratifications exchanged on March 6, 1922. Came into force for fifty years from date of ratification [1] (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* ix).

Sept. 8. Treaty regarding education signed at Luxembourg.

Dec. 27. Telegraph convention signed at Luxembourg. Came into force on Feb. 1, 1922 (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* xii). Further agreement signed on April 13, 1923.

1923, June 6. Declaration exchanged regarding suppression of legalization of extracts from civil acts.

June 29. Postal agreement signed. Came into force on Sept. 1. Further agreement signed on Sept. 28, 1925. Came into force on Oct. 1.

July 17. Declarations exchanged in Brussels concerning assistance to and repatriation of indigent persons. Came into force on Aug. 1, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).

1924, May 15. Agreement signed for unification of Luxembourg Railways and exploitation by private company under joint control of Belgian and Luxembourg Governments. Rejected by Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies on Jan. 21, 1925.[2]

1925, Sept. 28. Postal agreement. See above under June 29, 1923.

Luxembourg and Netherlands

1924, Dec. 12. Convention signed regulating telephone service between Luxembourg and Netherlands across Belgium. Ratifications exchanged on July 10, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).

Mexico

1925, Oct. 5. Mexico denounced, as from Oct. 5, 1926, existing treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation.

Netherlands

1920, March 8. Agreement signed regarding telegraphic communications. Ratifications exchanged on May 1, 1920 (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* i. 1).

May. Negotiations between the two Governments regarding the Scheldt broke down.[3]

Oct. 6. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Sept. 23 and Oct. 6 for revival of international railway convention of Oct. 14, 1890 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

1921, Feb. 9. Workmen's compensation convention signed at The Hague. Ratifications exchanged on April 13, 1922 (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xi).

Oct. 15. Postal convention signed at The Hague. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 16, 1921 (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* xii). Additional act signed on June 7, 1924.

1922, July 8. Provisional aeronautical agreement signed at The Hague. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 6, 1922 (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xiii).

Nov. 7. Maritime conference held at The Hague. Agreement signed

[1] *Op. cit.*, pp. 68–71.

[2] *Op. cit.*, p. 70 n.

[3] *Op. cit.*, pp. 65–7.

on Nov. 9. Notes ratifying agreement signed at Brussels on July 14, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xx).

1923, May 29. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of May 10 and 29 concerning reimbursement of sum of 61,000,000 florins for expenses in connexion with internment of Belgian soldiers during the war.

Aug. 7. Agreement signed at Brussels regarding regulations for inspection of ships.

1924, May 2. Declarations exchanged at The Hague concerning suppression of legalization of extracts from civil acts (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

June 7. Postal agreement. See above under Oct. 15, 1921.

1925, March 28. Judicial convention signed.

April 3. Treaty signed at The Hague regarding administration of the Scheldt, to replace treaty of April 19, 1839. Notes exchanged between Dutch and Belgian Governments regarding question of Wielingen Channel and between Dutch, British and French Governments regarding cancellation of treaty of April 19, 1839 [1] (Text of treaty: *E.N.* 22.8.25; of notes: *Gazette de Hollande*, 1 and 8.5.25).

See also above under *France and Netherlands*, *Luxembourg and Netherlands*.

Norway

1922, Aug. 8. Agreement for abolition of passport visas concluded by exchange of notes of July 27 and Aug. 8.

Poland

1922, Dec. 30. Commercial agreement and convention concerning rights and interests of nationals signed at Brussels. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 20, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxi).

1925, Sept. 1. Agreement signed regarding scientific, literary and scholastic relations.

Portugal

1920, Jan. 22. Declaration signed at Lisbon modifying declaration of Dec. 11, 1897, regarding commercial relations. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 29, 1921 (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* iii. 2).

1922, Sept. 9. Portugal denounced copyright convention of Oct. 11, 1866.

1925, Feb. 27. Declaration exchanged regarding recognition of certificates of gauging.

Rumania

1921, April 19. Rumania denounced commercial convention of 1906 as from April 19, 1922. New commercial agreement published on Oct. 25, 1922.

Siam. See above under *France, Germany, &c.*

Spain

1921, July 7. Commercial *modus vivendi* arranged by exchange of notes of July 4 and 7. Agreement prolonging above *modus vivendi* concluded by exchange of notes on Dec. 21, 1921.

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

BELGIUM—*Spain* (contd.)

Denounced by Spain on Nov. 10, 1924. *Modus vivendi* signed on Dec. 12, 1924. Further provisional arrangements concluded on April 24, 1925, to come into force on May 1 ; and on Oct. 26 to come into force on Nov. 1, 1925.

Sweden

1921, Jan. 5. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Jan. 3 and 5, 1921, renewing international agreement signed at Berne on Oct. 14, 1890, concerning transport of goods by rail (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 4).

1922, June 30. Agreement for abolition of passport visas concluded by exchange of notes of June 27 and 30.

Oct. 25. Agreement signed regarding reciprocal notification of particulars concerning lunatics (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

Switzerland

1922, June 13. Provisional aeronautical agreement signed at Brussels. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 1, 1922 (Text : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xii).

1923, Feb. 16. Convention signed regarding settlement of Swiss citizens in Belgian Congo. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 20, 1923.

1925, Feb. 13. Treaty for conciliation and arbitration signed (Text : *F.F.* 20.5.25).

Sept. 3. Declaration exchanged at Berne regarding legalization of civil acts (Text : *F.F.* 16.9.25).

See also above under *France, Greece, &c.*

Turkey. See under **Turkey** [*Peace Conference* (24.7.23) ; *Sèvres Treaty*].

United States

1922, March 30. Additional agreement to parcel post convention of Nov. 19, 1904, signed in Brussels on Dec. 27, 1921, and in Washington on March 30, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xii).

1923, April 18. Treaty signed in Brussels regarding rights in former German colony of Ruanda-Urundi. Further protocol signed on Jan. 21, 1924. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 18, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

1925, Dec. 9. Liquor smuggling treaty signed in Washington.

See also under **Inter-Allied Debts** (18.8.25).

See also under **Abyssinia ; Afghanistan ; Argentina ; Austria ; Conferences** [*Allied ; Genoa ; Locarno ; Washington*] ; **Danube ; Elbe ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20) ; **Rhine.**

BESSARABIA. See under **Rumania.**

BOLIVIA

Brazil

1925, Sept. 3. Four protocols signed regarding execution of boundary treaty (Treaty of Petropolis) of Nov. 17, 1903.

Chile [1]

1920, Nov. 1. Bolivian delegation to First Assembly of League of Nations, invoking Art. 19 of the Covenant, asked Assembly to consider revision of Treaty of Peace of Oct. 20, 1904, between

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

Bolivia and Chile, by which Bolivia was deprived of access to the sea.

Dec. 16. President of Assembly announced that Bolivian delegation had asked that question should be placed on agenda for next session of Assembly. Chile, in notes of Dec. 17, 19 and 28, 1920, took up position that Assembly was not competent to consider the question.

1921, Sept. 15. President of Second Assembly announced that three jurists had been asked to give an opinion on powers of Assembly under Art. 19 of the Covenant in relation to Bolivia's request.

Sept. 22. Committee of Jurists reported that request of Bolivia was not in order, since the Assembly could not of itself modify any treaty.

Sept. 28. Decision accepted by Bolivian and Chilean delegations, the former reserving the right to bring the matter up again at a later date.

See also under **Chile** [*Peru* (*Tacna-Arica*)].

China

1924, Dec. 17. Ratifications exchanged of treaty of friendship and commerce of Dec. 3, 1919.

Colombia

1923, Feb. 21. Ratifications exchanged of arbitration treaty of Nov. 13, 1918.

Frontiers. See above under *Brazil*; *Chile*; below under *Peru.*

Germany

1921, July 20. Protocol for renewal of diplomatic relations signed at La Paz (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* x).

1924, March 12. Agreement signed modifying treaty of peace and commerce of July 22, 1908. Came into force on March 18.

1925, Feb. 20. Agreement concluded at La Paz by exchange of notes for reciprocal protection of trade marks. Came into force on May 21, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xlii).

See also under **Germany** [*Peace Treaty*].

Great Britain

1920, April 5. Agreement signed at La Paz regarding false indication of origin of goods. Supplementary act signed on March 14, 1921 (Texts: *Cmd.* 1283; *State Papers*, 1920 and 1921; *L.N.T.S.* i. 3 and v).

1921, Aug. 11. Treaty of Sept. 25, 1840, for abolition of slave trade denounced by Great Britain (Text: *Cmd.* 1567; *L.N.T.S.* viii).

League of Nations. See above under *Chile.*

Peru

1925, June 2. Protocol regarding frontier signed at La Paz.

See also under **Chile** [*Peru* (*Tacna-Arica*)].

Venezuela

1923, April 14. Ratifications exchanged of arbitration treaty of April 12, 1919.

April 16. Convention regarding exchange of diplomatic mails signed at La Paz.

See also under **Argentina; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

BORNEO, BRITISH NORTH. See under **United States of America** [*Great Britain* (15.11.23)].

BRAZIL

Colombia and Peru

1925, March 4. Procès-verbal signed at Washington by representatives of Brazil, Colombia and Peru and United States settling boundary controversies between the three countries.

Ecuador

1921, Feb. 18. Agreement regarding exchange of diplomatic mails concluded by exchange of notes.

Frontier. See above under *Colombia and Peru.* See also under **Bolivia** [*Brazil*].

Germany

1921, Dec. 11. Agreements signed regarding settlement for seizure of German ships and reparation due from Germany.

See also under **Germany** [*Peace Treaty*].

Great Britain

1921, March 1. Agreement for exchange of money orders signed at Rio de Janeiro. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 22, 1921 (Text: *Cmd.* 1562; *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* viii).

March 11. Ratifications exchanged of treaty signed at Rio de Janeiro on April 4, 1919, providing for the establishment of a peace commission (Text: *L.N.T.S.* v).

July 16. Treaty of Nov. 23, 1826, regarding abolition of slave trade denounced by Great Britain (*L.N.T.S.* x).

1922, July 29. Treaty signed at Rio de Janeiro regarding dual nationality and exemption from military service.

Italy

1921, Oct. 8. Immigration treaty signed in Rome. Ratifications exchanged on March 7, 1923 (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xvi).

Paraguay

1922, Feb. 24. Extradition treaty signed. Ratifications exchanged in June 1925.

Peru

1922, May 22. Ratifications exchanged of extradition treaty of Feb. 3, 1919 (Text: *State Papers*, 1921).

See also above under *Colombia and Peru.*

Portugal

1922, Sept. 26. Treaties signed at Rio de Janeiro regarding (1) dual nationality and exemption from military service; (2) literary and artistic property; (3) immigration and labour questions. Ratifications of (2) exchanged on March 31, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

1924, Oct. 18. Postal agreement signed at Lisbon.

Spain

1924, Feb. 29. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes. Extended for one year by exchange of notes on Dec. 27, 1924. Further agreement concluded by exchange of notes on Dec. 31, 1925.

Switzerland

1924, June 23. Arbitration treaty signed at Rio de Janeiro. Ratifications exchanged on April 2, 1925[1] (Text: *F.F.* 5.11.24; *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

United States of America

1923, Oct. 18. Commercial convention concluded by exchange of notes.

See also above under *Colombia and Peru.*

Uruguay

1921, Dec. 7. Additional protocol to extradition treaty of Dec. 27, 1916, signed.

1925, March 30. Convention signed at Montevideo regulating conduct of the two countries in event of internal disturbances.

See also under **Belgium ; Bolivia ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

BUKHARA. See under **Russia.**

BULGARIA

Communists

1923, Sept. Communist insurrection in North and East Bulgaria. Sept. 26–8. Engagements between Government forces and communists resulting in favour of Government.[2]

1925, April 16. Bomb exploded in Sveta Nedelia Cathedral at Sofia killing about 120 persons. Martial law declared and a number of communists and agrarians arrested.

Costs of Occupation

1924, March 28. Two protocols signed at Sofia (1) between France, Italy, Great Britain and Bulgaria regarding costs of occupation and (2) between France, Italy and Great Britain regarding allocation of sums paid by Bulgaria to cover costs of occupation[3] (Text of (1): *Cmd.* 2304; of (1) and (2): *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

Coup d'état

1923, June 9. M. Stamboliski's Government overthrown by revolutionary movement. New Government formed with Professor Tsankov as Prime Minister.

June 14. M. Stamboliski killed by revolutionary troops.

June 29. Diplomatic relations with Bulgaria renewed by Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania.

Czechoslovakia

1920, Sept. Commercial treaty signed. Further agreements signed on April 7, 1924, and Oct. 16, 1925.

1922, Feb. 25. Agreement regarding status of companies concluded by exchange of notes.

1925, Feb. 3. Declaration signed providing for exchange of particulars regarding nationals of one country resident in the other.

See also above under *Coup d'état* and below under *Peace Treaty.*

Denmark

1922, July 11. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes renewing treaty of commerce and navigation of 1909 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xii).

[1] *Survey for 1924*, p. 70. [2] *Op. cit.*, pp. 206–8. [3] *Op. cit.*, p. 439.

BULGARIA (*contd.*)

Disarmament

1921, Sept. 20. Conference of Ambassadors granted permission for temporary retention of 13,000 frontier guards and gendarmes on a conscript basis.

Nov. 12. Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control instructed that all conscripts must be demobilized by Nov. 14, 1921.

1924, Aug. 25. Conference of Ambassadors, replying to request from Bulgarian Government for permission to enrol 3,000 volunteers for three months, reserved request for further consideration and instructed Government to disband militia already illicitly enrolled.

1925, April 10. Conference of Ambassadors authorized enrolment of 3,000 volunteers for limited period to meet danger of communist rising.

April 22. Conference of Ambassadors gave permission for temporary increase of Bulgarian militia by 7,000 men.

Dec. 29. Bulgarian Government informed that Conference of Ambassadors had decided to recall the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control.

Egypt

1924, March (?) 10. Commercial agreement signed.

France

1923, May 31. Agreement signed at Sofia concerning Bulgarian private debts to French creditors.

1925, Oct. 22. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Aug. 9 and Oct. 22, 1925. Came into force on Nov. 23, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliv).

See also above under *Costs of Occupation* and below under *Greece* (26.10.25) ; *Peace Treaty.*

Frontiers. See below under *Greece* (19.10.25 *seqq.*) ; *Greece, Jugoslavia and Rumania ; Jugoslavia* (25.2.25).

Germany

1921, Feb. 19. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes (Text : *L.N.T.S.* vi).

Great Britain

1922, April 5. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of May 7, June 6, Nov. 27, 1921, and April 5, 1922, concerning importation of morphine into Bulgaria (*L.N.T.S.* xvi).

1925, June 7. Agreement for exchange of money orders signed in London on May 7 and Sofia on June 7, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

Nov. 12. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Sofia (Text : *Cmd.* 2556 ; *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

See also above under *Costs of Occupation* and below under *Greece* (26.10.25) ; *Peace Treaty.*

Greece

1920, Aug. 9. Ratifications exchanged of convention signed at Neuilly on Nov. 27, 1919, respecting reciprocal emigration of minorities (Text : *L.N.T.S.* i. 1). Agreement prolonging dura-

tion of convention until Oct. 15, 1923, signed on July 28, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xi).

1924, March 18. Agreement signed at Sofia for submission to Permanent Court of International Justice of a dispute regarding the interpretation of Par. 4 of Annex to Art. 179 of Treaty of Neuilly.

Sept. 12. Permanent Court gave judgement.

Nov. 26. Greek Government asked for interpretation of Court's judgement.

1925, March 26. Court gave judgement declaring that Greek request could not be granted.

Oct. 19. Shots exchanged between Greek and Bulgarian sentries on frontier near Demir-Kapu ; Greek soldier killed ; fighting continued till Oct. 21.[1]

Oct. 21. Bulgarian Government proposed appointment of Mixed Commission to investigate responsibility for incident ; Greek note demanding apology, punishment of officers responsible and payment of indemnity delivered to Bulgarian *chargé d'affaires* at Athens.

Oct. 22–3. Greek troops, after artillery preparation along about sixteen miles of frontier, invaded Bulgarian territory and advanced towards Petrič.

Oct. 23. Appeal from Bulgarian Government for intervention received by League of Nations Secretariat ; meeting of League Council summoned for Oct. 26 ; M. Briand, as President of Council, requested both parties to withdraw troops behind their respective frontiers and suspend all further military operations.

Oct. 26. League Council not being satisfied that M. Briand's request had been carried out, asked both Governments to inform it within twenty-four hours that unconditional orders had been issued to troops to retire within frontiers and to state within sixty hours that troops had withdrawn and all hostilities ceased ; Governments of France, Great Britain and Italy asked to send officers to report to Council as soon as its request had been fulfilled.

Oct. 28. Protocol signed by Allied military attachés and Greek and Bulgarian officers providing for immediate cessation of hostilities, evacuation of Greek troops by 10 a.m. on Oct. 29 and reoccupation by Bulgarian troops beginning at 1 p.m. on Oct. 29.

Oct. 29. League Council received assurance from Allied military attachés that Greek troops were withdrawing ; Council decided to appoint commission to investigate incidents and report by end of November ; Greek and Bulgarian representatives agreed in advance to accept Council's decisions. Council subsequently notified that Greek troops had entirely evacuated Bulgarian territory by midnight, Oct. 28.

Nov. 6. Commission of Inquiry, with Sir Horace Rumbold as Chairman, met at Geneva ; left on Nov. 7 and visited Belgrade, frontier districts concerned, Athens and Sofia.

Nov. 28. Commission communicated to two Governments and to Secretary-General of League its report summarizing the results of the inquiry, dealing with the question of responsibilities and

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

BULGARIA—*Greece* (contd.)

indemnities, and making recommendations for dealing with future incidents.

Dec. 14. League Council approved Commissioner's report and recommendations, laid down definite principle that where territory is violated without sufficient cause reparation is due; decided that Greek Government was not justified in causing armed forces to cross Bulgarian frontier and should pay Bulgarian Government within two months the sums of 20,000,000 and 10,000,000 levas (£45,000 in all) as compensation in respect of movable property and reparation for material and moral damage.

Dec. 15. Greek Government informed its representative at Geneva that it accepted Council's decision in principle.

See also below under *Minorities*.

Greece, Jugoslavia and Rumania

1922, June 14. Joint note addressed to Bulgarian Government regarding incursions of Bulgarian bands. July 18–19, representatives of four states concerned heard by League Council, as result of appeal by Bulgaria; assurances given that action taken on June 14 was not of an unfriendly nature.[1]

Hungary

1921, Sept. 3. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes (Text: *L.N.T.S.* vii).

Italy

1921, Feb. 5. Italian notification given in accordance with Art. 168 of Treaty of Neuilly, of revival of certain treaties (List in *I.I.*, October 1922).

1925, Oct. 27. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes. Came into force on Nov. 26, 1925.

See also above under *Costs of Occupation*, *Greece* (26.10.25); *Peace Treaty*.

Japan. See below under *Peace Treaty*.

Jugoslavia

1922, Aug. 18. Preliminary protocol defining frontier signed by Mixed Commission. Final protocol signed on Dec. 6, 1922.

1923, Feb. 6. Sanitary convention signed.

March 23. Protocol concerning frontier protection signed by Mixed Commission at Nish.

Nov. 26. Agreements signed at Sofia regarding (1) medical assistance (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvi); (2) legal assistance (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvi); (3) extradition (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvi); (4) Bulgarian requisitions during the war. (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxi) and (5) other financial and juridical questions (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxi). Ratifications of (1), (2) and (3) exchanged on July 8, 1924.

1925, Feb. 25. Agreement reached for appointment of a Mixed Commission to investigate frontier incidents.

July 9. Transit convention signed.

Sept. (?) 12. Agreement signed regarding immovable Bulgarian property sequestrated by Jugoslavia.

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 334–5.

See also above under *Coup d'état, Greece, Jugoslavia and Rumania*, and below under *Peace Treaty*.

League of Nations

1920, Dec. 16. Bulgaria admitted to Membership of League.

See also above under *Greece*; below under *Minorities*.

Minorities

1920, Oct. 22. Arts. 49–57 of Treaty of Peace signed at Neuilly on Nov. 27, 1919, placed under guarantee of League of Nations.

1924, Sept. 29. Two proposals submitted (1) by Bulgarian Government and (2) by Greek Government for protection of Greek minorities in Bulgaria and Bulgarian minorities in Greece signed at Geneva (1) by Bulgarian representative and representatives of League of Nations (2) by Greek representative and representatives of League of Nations (Texts: *L.N.T.S.* xxix). (1) Ratified by Bulgaria on Dec. 29, 1924; (2) rejected by Greek National Assembly on Feb. 3, 1925.[1]

See also above under *Greece*.

Netherlands

1920, Nov. 13. Exchange of notes of Sept. 23, Oct. 30, Nov. 3 and 13, 1920, regarding importation of Dutch goods into Bulgaria.

1922, March 9. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes (Text: *L.N.T.S.* ix).

Norway

1924, Oct. 2. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Sept. 5 and 7, 1921, March 4 and 7, June 27, Aug. 21, Sept. 26 and Oct. 2, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

Outlet on Sea

1922, Nov. 24. Bulgarian delegation to Lausanne Conference rejected proposal for construction of free port on the Aegean Sea. On Jan. 23, 1923, Bulgaria rejected draft convention regarding construction of port, and also Greek proposal for Bulgarian zone in Port of Salonica.[2]

Peace Treaty

1920, Aug. 9. Ratifications of Treaty of Neuilly of Nov. 27, 1919, exchanged by Belgium, British Empire, Bulgaria, France, Italy and Siam. Treaty came into force. Ratification deposited by Greece on Sept. 4, 1920; by Jugoslavia on Aug. 16, 1920; by Rumania on Sept. 4, 1920; by Czechoslovakia on April 16, 1921; by Japan on May 26, 1921; by Portugal on Oct. 7, 1922.

See also above under *Greece* (9.8.20; 18.3.24).

Poland

1925, April 30. Commercial and navigation agreement signed at Sofia.

Portugal. See above under *Peace Treaty*.

Reparation

1921, June 23. Memorandum signed by representatives of Reparation Commission and of Inter-Allied Commission for Bulgaria regarding operation and execution of Part VII of Treaty of Neuilly and such portion of Parts VIII and IX as concerned them (Text: Reparation Commission, *Report on Work from 1920–1922*, p. 177).

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

[2] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 338–40.

BULGARIA—*Reparation* (contd.)

July 8. Reparation Commission agreed to one year's postponement of Bulgarian reparation payments.

1922, April 3. Reparation Commission fixed Bulgarian payments for 1922 and 1923.

July 21. Inter-Allied Commission at Sofia informed Bulgarian Government that as time-limit for acceptance of conditions in connexion with a moratorium had expired, immediate payment of 112,000,000 gold francs was demanded in accordance with Treaty of Neuilly.

July 27. Bulgarian Government protested inability to pay and asked for three years' moratorium.

1923, March 21. Agreement regarding reparation payments signed between Bulgarian Government and Inter-Allied Commission at Sofia. Approved by Reparation Commission on May 1, 1923, and ratified by Bulgarian Sobranje on June 6, 1923 [1] (Text : *Cmd.* 2303 ; *State Papers*, 1923).

Oct. 2. First half-yearly instalment of 2,500 gold francs paid to Reparation Commission.

1924, July 26. Agreement concluded between Bulgaria and Jugoslavia regarding deliveries to be made by Bulgaria under head of Reparation.

Rumania

1922, June 28. Railway convention signed.

1923, Nov. 19. Frontier convention signed.

1924, April 19. Judicial and extradition convention signed at Bucharest. Ratifications exchanged on March 5, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

See also above under *Coup d'état, Greece, Jugoslavia and Rumania, Peace Treaty.*

Siam. See above under *Peace Treaty.*

Spain

1922, Feb. 24. Commercial *modus vivendi* arranged by exchange of notes of Feb. 23 and 24.

Sweden

1921, April 14. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes (Text : *L.N.T.S.* v). Further agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Sept. 30, 1921 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* vii). Latter denounced by Bulgaria as from Sept. 12, 1923. New agreement concluded by exchange of notes on Dec. 31, 1923 (Text : *Sver.* No. 29, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

Switzerland

1924, Aug. 22. Tariff agreement concluded by exchange of notes. Came into force on same day.

Turkey

1925, Oct. 18. Treaty of friendship, providing for conclusion of arbitration convention and annexed protocol regarding minorities, property rights, &c., signed at Angora.

See also under **Turkey** [*Peace Conference*].

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 438–9.

United States of America

1921, Dec. 4. Diplomatic relations renewed.

1923, Nov. 23. Naturalization agreement signed at Sofia. Ratifications exchanged on April 5, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

1924, March 19. Extradition treaty signed at Sofia. Ratifications exchanged on June 24, 1924 (*L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

See also under **Austria ; Belgium ; Conferences** [*Genoa ; Lausanne*] ; **Danube ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

BURGENLAND. See under **Austria.**

BURMA. See under **Siam.**

CAMEROONS. See under **France** [*Great Britain* (13.11.23) ; *United States of America* (13.2.23)] ; **League of Nations** [*Mandates* (20.7.22)] ; **United States of America** [*Great Britain* (10.2.25)].

CANADA

Finland

1925, Dec. 18. Convention concerning exchange of money orders signed at Ottawa on Oct. 28 and Helsingfors on Dec. 18, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlvii).

France

1920, March 19. Canada denounced Franco-British convention regarding Franco-Canadian commercial relations signed in Paris on Sept. 19, 1907, and supplementary convention of Jan. 23, 1923 (*L.N.T.S.* i. 2).

1921, Jan. 29. Commercial agreement signed in Paris (Text : *Cmd.* 1514 ; *L.N.T.S.* viii). Further convention signed on Dec. 15, 1922. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 5, 1923 (Text : *Cmd.* 1985 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxi).

Frontier. See below under *United States of America* (24.2.25).

Italy

1923, Jan. 4. Commercial treaty signed in London. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 8, 1924 (Text : *Cmd.* 2053 ; *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

Netherlands

1924, July 11. Commercial agreement signed at Ottawa. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 28, 1925 (Text : *Cmd.* 2555 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxix).

Persia

1922, Feb. 18. Canada denounced Anglo-Persian agreement of March 21, 1920, modifying commercial convention of Feb. 9, 1903 (*L.N.T.S.* xi).

Russia

1922, July 3. Exchange of notes between Great Britain and Russia by which Anglo-Russian trade agreement of March 16, 1921, was extended to Canada (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xiii).

Spain

1925, April 11. Commercial *modus vivendi* concluded by exchange of notes of April 10 and 11 at Madrid. Came into force on April 20, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

CANADA (*contd.*)

Turkey. See under **Turkey** [*Nationalist Movement* (16.9.22); *Sèvres Treaty*].

United States of America

1921, Oct. 21. Supplementary convention signed at Washington between United States and Great Britain providing for accession of Canada to real and personal property convention of March 2, 1899. Ratifications exchanged on June 17, 1922 (Text: *Cmd.* 1728; *L.N.T.S.* xii).

1922, Dec. 22. Postal convention signed at Washington.

1923, March 2. Convention for preservation of the halibut fishery in the North Pacific Ocean signed at Washington by Canada independently of Great Britain. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 21, 1924. Presented by Canadian Government for registration with League of Nations Secretariat on Feb. 2, 1925 (Text: *Cmd.* 2377; *State Papers*, 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

Dec. 27. Agreement concluded with United States by exchange of notes of Dec. 26 and 27 regarding reciprocal application of copyright regulations.

1924, Jan. 23. Convention regarding application of United States liquor laws signed in Washington. Ratifications exchanged on May 22, 1924.

June 6. Smuggling agreement signed at Ottawa. Ratifications exchanged on July 17, 1925 (Text: *Cmd.* 2512; *L.N.T.S.* xliii; *A.J.I.L.* October 1925).

1925, Jan. 8. Extradition convention, supplementing convention between Great Britain and United States of May 15, 1922, signed at Washington. Ratifications exchanged on July 17, 1925 (Text: *Cmd.* 2513; *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

Feb. 24. Treaty defining more accurately frontier between the two countries and convention, protocol and agreement to regulate level of Lake of the Woods signed at Washington. Ratifications exchanged on July 17, 1925 (Texts: *Cmd.* 2510 and 2511; *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

Oct. 2. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes regarding prevention of interference by wireless stations on board ship with broadcasting stations on shore.

West Indies

1920, June 18. Commercial agreement signed (Text: *Cmd.* 864).

See also under **Belgium**; **Conferences** [*Genoa; Washington*]; **Permanent Court of International Justice.**

CENTRAL AMERICA [1]

1921, Jan. 19. Pact of Union signed at San José by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and San Salvador (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* v; *A.J.I.L.* Oct. 1921; *I.I.I.* July 1921).

June 17. Provisional Federal Council began functioning in Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Costa Rica not represented, Costa Rican Congress having refused to approve Pact of Union.

July 3. Announced that Nicaragua was prepared conditionally to enter the Union.

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

July 20. Constituent Assembly met in Tegucigalpa to draw up a Federal Constitution.

Sept. 9. Constitution of Central American Union signed at Tegucigalpa by Guatemala, Honduras and San Salvador.

Oct. 3. Constitution promulgated and came into effect.

1922, Jan. 18. Guatemala withdrew from Union and resumed status as an independent republic.

Jan. 29 (?). Provisional Federal Council at Tegucigalpa dissolved.

Feb. 4. San Salvador resumed status as independent republic.

Feb. 11. Honduras resumed status as independent republic.

Aug. 20. Treaty renewing and extending general treaty of peace and friendship signed on U.S. Cruiser *Tacoma* by Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador. Costa Rica and Guatemala invited to adhere but refused on Sept. 9 and Oct. 5 respectively.

1923, Feb. 7. General Treaty of Peace and Amity and eleven other conventions signed at Central American Conference at Washington by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador.

See also under **Conferences** [*Central American*].

CHILE

Colombia

1921, June 23. Treaty signed regarding academic interchange. Ratifications exchanged on June 13, 1922 (Text: *State Papers*, 1921).

Frontiers. See below under *Peru* (*Tacna-Arica*). See also under **Bolivia** [*Chile*].

Great Britain

1922, April 4. Great Britain abrogated treaty of March 28, 1919, establishing a Peace Commission (*L.N.T.S.* xi).

April 12. Great Britain denounced treaties regarding abolition of slave trade of Jan. 19, 1839, and Aug. 7, 1841 (*L.N.T.S.* xi).

League of Nations. See below under *Peru* (*Tacna-Arica*).

Norway

1923, July 27. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of April 30 and July 27 concerning reciprocal notification of particulars regarding lunatics (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

Peru (*Tacna-Arica*) [1]

1920, Nov. 1. Peruvian Delegation to First Assembly of League of Nations, invoking Arts. 15 and 19 of Covenant of the League, asked Assembly to consider revision of Treaty of Ancon of Oct. 20, 1883, between Chile and Peru.

Dec. 2. Peruvian delegation withdrew its request, reserving the right to submit its difference with Chile to the League at a later date.

1921, Dec. 12. Chilean Government asked Peruvian Government to agree to holding a plebiscite as contemplated in Art. 3 of Treaty of Ancon of Oct. 20, 1883, to decide whether territory of Tacna and Arica should remain definitely under sovereignty of Chile or constitute a part of Peru.

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

CHILE—*Peru* (*Tacna-Arica*) (contd.)

Dec. 17. Peru rejected suggestion for plebiscite and proposed to submit question to arbitration of United States.

Dec. 20. Chile invited continuance of direct negotiations.

Dec. 22. Bolivia sent note to Chile and Peru approving proposal for arbitration.

1922, Jan. 17. United States Government invited Chile and Peru to send representatives to Washington to discuss question. Chile accepted invitation on Jan. 18 and Peru on Jan. 19. On Jan. 23, Bolivia asked leave to participate in Washington negotiations. On Jan. 24, Chilean Foreign Minister announced that his Government would not participate in conference if Bolivia were admitted.

May 15. Conference between Chile and Peru opened in Washington. On May 22, Chilean and Peruvian delegations refused to consider further request from Bolivia for representation. On June 8, Conference reached deadlock.

June 18. Mr. Hughes, U.S. Secretary of State, proposed submission of question to arbitration.

July 20. Protocol and supplementary act signed by Chile and Peru in Washington providing for arbitration by President of United States of questions arising out of unfulfilled provisions of Art. 3 of Treaty of Ancon. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 15, 1923 (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xxi).

1923, Jan. 30. President Harding formally accepted office as arbitrator.

1925, March 4. President Coolidge gave arbitral award, under terms of which plebiscite to be held to decide sovereignty of Tacna and Arica, supervised by Commission of one Peruvian and one Chilean delegate, with Chairman appointed by President Coolidge; Province of Tarata on northern boundary of Tacna definitely attributed to Peru.

March 23. President Coolidge appointed General Pershing Chairman of Plebiscite Commission.

April 2. Peruvian note handed to President Coolidge demanding that before holding of plebiscite, territory should be evacuated by Chilean troops and occupied by U.S. troops. President Coolidge replied on April 9 that his decision must be considered final and request could not be granted.

Aug. 5. First formal meeting of Plebiscite Commission held at Arica.

Sept. 1. Tarata Province transferred to Peru.

Nov. 21. Chilean delegate withdrew from Commission until such time as Commission had decided electoral regulations and date of plebiscite.

Dec. 9. Plebiscite Commission issued statement fixing April 15, 1926, as date for taking vote. Chile appealed to President Coolidge as arbitrator against the decision.

Dec. 31 (?). Announced that General Pershing was returning to United States for reasons of health.

Sweden

1920, March 26. Treaty signed at Stockholm for establishment of

a Permanent Peace Commission. Ratifications exchanged on May 3, 1921 (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* iv). Notes exchanged on July 3 and Aug. 3, 1922, regarding constitution of Commission (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xi).

United States of America. See above under *Peru* (*Tacna-Arica*).

See also under **Argentina; Bolivia; Permanent Court of International Justice.**

CHINA

Anti-Foreign Movement [1]

1925, May 30. Chinese students demonstrating in sympathy with Chinese strikers in Japanese mills attacked police station in international concession at Shanghai; nine Chinese killed and several wounded.

June 1. General strike declared at Shanghai.

June 1–4. Series of riots at Shanghai; 'state of emergency' declared; total casualties (including those on May 30) 21 killed, 65 wounded.

June 2–13. Exchange of notes between Foreign Office at Peking and Diplomatic Corps regarding responsibility for Shanghai incident of May 30.

June 12–20. Rioting, attacks on foreigners and student demonstrations at Peking, Chinkiang, Hankow, Kaifeng, Amoy, Tientsin and other places.

June 15–18. Negotiations at Shanghai between representatives of Diplomatic Corps and Chinese delegates; negotiations broke down because Chinese delegates introduced extraneous 'demands' not immediately connected with the incident at Shanghai.

June 20. 'Anti-Imperialist' strike spread to Hongkong and Canton.

June 23. Demonstration at Canton, during which foreign concession fired on, a French subject killed, British subjects wounded and a number of Chinese killed and wounded. Further rioting during July at Chungking, Swatow, &c. During Aug., strikes and riots at Tientsin and strike of Chinese employees at British Legation at Peking.

June 23. French Consul-General informed Canton Government that an indemnity would be demanded for death of French citizen at Canton during demonstration.

June 24. Two notes addressed by Peking Government to Diplomatic Corps (*a*) embodying the 'thirteen demands' already made for the settlement of the Shanghai incident; (*b*) asking for a general revision of the 'unequal treaties'. (See below under *Exterritoriality*.)

June 26. British Minister at Peking formally protested against firing on British concession at Canton on June 23; Note from Canton Government to British and French Consuls demanding compensation for incident of June 23 and surrender of Shameen to Canton.

July 2. Commission consisting of French and Italian Ministers and

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

CHINA—*Anti-Foreign Movement* (contd.)

American *chargé d'affaires* at Peking appointed to negotiate with Chinese delegates regarding Shanghai incident.

July 4. Peking Government declined further discussion unless extraneous questions were also discussed.

July 17. Conference of British Foreign Minister, American, French and Japanese Ambassadors in London decided that judicial inquiry should be held into Shanghai incident.

Sept. 15. Note presented to Peking Government stating that interested Powers had decided on appointment of Commission consisting of a British, an American and a Japanese Judge to investigate Shanghai incident and expressing hope that a Chinese jurist would also be appointed. Peking Foreign Office replied on Sept. 21 that it was not in favour of proposed judicial inquiry and refused to appoint Chinese jurist.

Sept. 26. Anti-British strike at Shanghai ended by agreement.

Oct. 7–27. Commission held inquiry at Shanghai. Report completed by Nov. 17.

Dec. 23. Full summaries of findings of three Judges regarding Shanghai incident published; Shanghai Municipal Council accepted resignation of police officers concerned in incident of May 30, and forwarded $75,000 as compassionate grant for Chinese killed and wounded.

See also below under *Canton-Hongkong Boycott.*

Boxer Indemnity

1922, Dec. 20. Chinese Government informed informally that Great Britain would devote further payments of Boxer Indemnity to mutually beneficial purposes.

1923, Feb. 10. Agreement concluded with France by exchange of notes of July 9 and 27, 1922, and Feb. 10, 1923, for utilization of French share of indemnity to refloat Banque Industrielle de Chine, which had been suspended on June 30, 1921, and for educational purposes (Text: *China Year Book*, 1924).

April. Japanese Government set aside a portion of Japanese share of indemnity for cultural purposes.

1924, May 8. United States Congress remitted balance of American share, to be applied at discretion of President to educational and cultural purposes. On July 16, 1925, President Coolidge issued executive order remitting all payments of American share received after Oct. 1, 1917.

May 31. Soviet Government renounced Russian portion of indemnity under Sino-Russian Agreement on General Principles. (See below under *Russia.*)

1925, April 12. Agreement concluded with France, settling 'gold franc controversy' which had prevented carrying out of 1923 agreement, and providing for method of payment of indemnity and utilization of unpaid balance (Text of agreement: *E.N.* 8.7.25; *China Year Book*, 1925).

Sept. 5. Agreement concluded with Belgium regulating method of payment of balance of Belgian share.

Nov. 1. Agreement signed with Italy regarding continuation of payments.

Canton

1920, Sept. Chen Chiung-ming, Kuomintang Commander in South Fukien, began hostilities against Kwangsi faction at Canton. At end of Oct., Kwangsi leaders fled from Canton before advance of Chen Chiung-ming. At (?) end of Nov., 'Constitutional Government' established at Canton by Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-yi and Wu Ting-fang.

1921, April 7. Sun Yat-sen elected 'President of China' by Parliament at Canton. Formally assumed office on May 5.

1922, June 16–17. Fighting at Canton between Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming; Sun defeated and took refuge on a Chinese warship.

Aug. 9–14. Further defeat of Sun's general by Chen Chiung-ming. Sun escaped in British gunboat from Canton and arrived at Shanghai on Aug. 14.

Oct. 13. Hsu Chung-chih, an adherent of Sun Yat-sen, captured Foochow.

Dec. 18. Combination of Yunnan and Kwangsi forces with Sun Yat-sen's supporters captured Wuchow and threatened Canton.

1923, Jan. 15. Chen Chiung-ming abandoned Canton and retired to Waichow.

Feb. 21. Sun Yat-sen returned to Canton, and formed a Government.

Nov. (beginning of). Fighting between troops of Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming near Canton, unfavourable to Sun Yat-sen.

Dec. 1. Sun Yat-sen threatened to seize customs revenues at Canton. On Dec. 6, foreign marines landed to guard customs house and warships dispatched by Great Britain, United States, Japan, France, Italy and Portugal.

1924, April 28. Foreign warships withdrawn.

1925, Feb. 5. Chen Chiung-ming launched attack on Canton.

March 12. Death of Sun Yat-sen.

June 6–13. Yunnanese driven from Canton by Cantonese, leaving Kuomintang and 'cadets' in control of city. On July 1, new Canton Government (Kuomintang) formed consisting of sixteen Commissioners. By end of August, more moderate members of Government expelled, leaving Government under control of 'Strike Committees', Russians, and General Chiang Kai-shek, Commandant of 'Cadet Army'.

Sept. (early). Swatow occupied by Chen Chiung-ming's 'Anti-Red Army'. On Nov. 6, Cantonese forces under Chiang Kai-shek recaptured Swatow. At beginning of December, Pakhoi and Hainan Island taken by Cantonese nationalist forces.

See also above under *Anti-Foreign Movement.*

Canton-Hongkong Boycott

1925, Aug. 12. Regulations issued by 'Strike Committee' at Canton prohibiting all access to Kwangtung ports by British and Japanese vessels and by other vessels if also calling at Hongkong; responsibility for regulations disowned by Canton Government on Aug. 26.

Central Government

1920, May 15. Mandate published appointing Admiral Sa Chen-ping acting Premier in place of Chin Yun-peng.

CHINA—*Central Government* (contd.)

Aug. 11. Mandate issued appointing new Cabinet with Chin Yun-peng as Prime Minister.

1921, Dec. 17. Chin Yun-peng resigned Premiership ; New Government formed on Dec. 24, under protection of Chang Tso-lin with Liang Shih-yi as Prime Minister.

1922, Jan. 28. Liang Shih-yi left Peking for Tientsin, on Wu Pei-fu's demanding his retirement.

June 1. President Hsu Shih-ch'ang resigned ; succeeded by Li Yuan-hung, the former President, who had resigned in 1917 ; Chow Tze-chi acting Prime Minister. On June 13, new Cabinet formed with Dr. W. W. Yen as Prime Minister. On July 31, Wang Chung-hui appointed acting Prime Minister.

Aug. 1. Parliament opened.

Sept. 20. Cabinet re-arranged.

Dec. 12. Wang Chen-ming appointed acting Prime Minister. On Dec. 18, Chang Shao-tseng, a supporter of Tsao Kun, appointed Prime Minister.

1923, June 5. Chang Shao-tseng's Cabinet resigned ; Chang fled to Tientsin.

June 13–14. President Li Yuan-hung left Peking ; forced by Wang Ch'eng-pin, Civil Governor of Chihli, to sign resignation at Tientsin.

Oct. 5. Tsao Kun elected President of the Republic.

Oct. 10. New Constitution promulgated.

1924, Jan. 13. New Cabinet formed with Sun Pao-chi as Prime Minister.

July 2. Sun Pao-chi resigned Premiership ; Dr. Wellington Koo appointed acting Prime Minister.

Sept. 12. Dr. W. W. Yen appointed Prime Minister.

Oct. (?) 25. Dr. Yen's Cabinet resigned as a result of Feng Yu-hsiang's *coup d'état* (see below under *Civil War*). On Oct. 31, emergency cabinet formed by Huang Fu.

Nov. 2. President Tsao Kun resigned.

Nov. 24. Tuan Chi-jui assumed office as ' Provisional Chief Executive '. Constitution of Provisional Cabinet announced on Nov. 25, with Tuan Chi-jui as Premier.

Dec. 9. Powers signatory to Washington Agreements informed Provisional Government that they would recognize it on certain conditions, among them that Government should undertake to respect treaties contracted by previous Chinese Governments. Government gave formal assurance to Powers that treaties would be recognized on Dec. 24.

1925, Dec. 26. Mandates published in Peking appointing Hsu Shi-ying Prime Minister and revising regulations defining functions of Provisional Government, laying down that Cabinet should be ' responsible ' and devise and carry out reforms in accordance with the wishes of the people.

See also below under *Reorganization Conference.*

Chinese Eastern Railway

1920, Sept. Administration of Concession Zone of Railway came under Chinese control.

Oct. 2. Russo-Asiatic Bank signed with Chinese Government a supplementary agreement to the contract covering the construction and exploitation of the Railway under which half the Board of Directors were to be Chinese.

1923, Aug. 1. Chinese authorities in Manchuria attempted to seize Land Department of Railway, alleging that it was usurping the functions of the administration.

1924, May 3. Note from American Minister at Peking to Central Government requesting China to take note of her responsibility under Washington Conference Resolution of Feb. 4, 1922, as trustee for Chinese Eastern Railway.

May 31. Agreement signed between China and U.S.S.R. regarding right of China to purchase railway prior to expiration of original agreement and for joint administration in meantime by Chinese and Russians appointed by Soviet Government (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).

June 16. Chinese note to United States, Japan and France stating that since conclusion of Sino-Russian agreement of May 31, 1924, China and Russia would deal with the question of the railway, with which they only were concerned.

Sept. 20. Agreement signed at Mukden between Chang Tso-lin and Soviet delegates containing clauses regarding administration of the railway (Text : *China Year Book*, 1925).

Civil War

1920, July (early). Wu Pei-fu advanced from Hunan towards Peking in order to displace Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and Anfu Party from control over President and Central Government. Chang Tso-lin, Inspector-General of Manchuria, went to Peking and demanded reconstruction of Cabinet and dismissal of General Hsu Shu-cheng (Little Hsu), a supporter of Tuan Chi-jui, from command of Mongol Frontier Force ; President issued mandate dismissing Little Hsu. Chang Tso-lin left Peking for Tientsin on July 6.

July 9. President, under pressure from Anfu Party, issued mandate dismissing Wu Pei-fu and Tsao Kun (Tuchun of Chihli) from their commands ; Chang Tso-lin left for Manchuria to collect his forces.

July (?) 15. Tuan Chi-jui defeated by Wu Pei-fu south of Peking and retreated on Peking. Tuan resigned his army command on July (?) 19 ; resignation accepted by President on July 28.

Aug. 4. Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun arrived in Peking.

Aug. 9. Japanese Minister at Peking informed Central Government that ' Little Hsu ' and eight other Anfu leaders had taken refuge in the Japanese Legation.

Aug. 22. Tsao Kun appointed Inspector-General for Chihli, Shantung and Honan.

Oct. Wu Pei-fu appointed Assistant Inspector-General for Chihli, Shantung and Honan.

1921, April–May. Conference at Tientsin and Peking between the three ' Super-Tuchuns ', Chang Tso-lin, Tsao Kun and Wang Chan-yuan (Hankow).

1922, April 29–May 4. Fighting in Chihli Province between Chang

CHINA—*Civil War* (contd.)

Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu, culminating in victory of Wu at Changsintien (south-west of Peking) and retreat of Chang to Mukden.

May 10. Mandate issued cancelling Chang's appointments.

May (?)21. Provincial Assembly of Fengtien Province (Manchuria) declared local autonomy and elected Chang commander of the forces and Civil Governor of the Province.

June 8–16. Fighting round Chingwangtao, resulting in occupation of town by Wu's forces.

June (?)13. Mandate cancelling Chang's appointments withdrawn.

June 16. Armistice between Chang and Wu concluded at Chingwangtao on board H.M.S. *Curlew* ; Chang's army withdrawn to north of Great Wall.

1924, Aug. 11. Joint note from Powers to Peking Government regarding protection of lives and property at Shanghai in event of hostilities threatening there.

Aug. 28. Chi Hsieh-yuan, Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhwei, issued manifesto announcing that he would open hostilities with the object of removing Shanghai from jurisdiction of Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang and unifying China. Sun Chuan-fang, Commissioner of Fukien-Kwangtung border, declared war on Lu Yung-hsiang on Sept. 2. On Sept. 3, Lu Yung-hsiang declared war on President Tsao Kun ; hostilities began between Chekiang and Kiangsu forces in Kiangsu Province. On Sept. 7, Chang Tso-lin declared war on Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu.

Sept. 17. Wu Pei-fu arrived at Peking. Presidential mandate issued on Sept. 18 declaring war on Chang Tso-lin and appointing Wu Pei-fu Commander-in-Chief of Army ' for the suppression of the rebels '.

Oct. 13. Lu Yung-hsiang's resistance in Chekiang Province collapsed. Lu fled to Japan.

Oct. 22–3. Feng Yu-hsiang, one of Wu Pei-fu's generals, deserted Wu, occupied Peking and demanded cessation of hostilities. Presidential mandates issued on Oct. 24 ordering cessation of hostilities and dismissing Wu Pei-fu from his command. Wu Pei-fu arrived at Tientsin on Oct. 26.

Oct. 30. Chinwangtao occupied by Chang Tso-lin's troops. Wu fled from Tientsin by sea on Nov. 3.

Nov. 10. Conference opened at Tientsin between Chang Tso-lin, Feng Yu-hsiang and Tuan Chi-jui, who had been living in retirement since 1920 ; announced on Nov. 15 that Tuan Chi-jui would accept office as ' Provisional Chief Executive '.

Dec. 11. Tuan Chi-jui dismissed Chi Hsi-yuan from his post as Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhwei and appointed Lu Yung-hsiang Commissioner for Kiangsu and Anhwei ; Lu was to go south with Chang Tso-lin's troops.

Dec. 17. Note from Powers handed to Peking Government regarding protection of foreign lives and property in event of renewed conflict round Shanghai.

1925, Jan. 16. Chang Tso-lin's troops under Chang Tsung-chang attacked combined army of Sun Chuan-fang and Chi Hsi-yuan ; Chang's troops occupied Chinkiang on Jan. 17.

Jan. 17. Central Government replied to note of Powers of Dec. 17, 1924, agreeing that Shanghai should be excluded from zone of military operations.

Jan. 25. Chi Hsi-yun's troops defeated by Chang Tso-lin's troops ; Chang's troops entered Shanghai on Jan. 29.

Oct. 15. Chang Tso-lin's troops under Yang Yu-ting withdrew from Shanghai before advancing troops from Chekiang under Sun Chuan-fang, Tuchun of Chekiang.

Oct. 20. Nanking surrendered to Sun Chuan-fang. From Oct. 20 to Nov. 10, Chang Tso-lin's forces continued to retreat before those of Sun Chuan-fang, who were victorious in several engagements in Kiangsu and Shantung.

Oct. 21. Wu Pei-fu arrived at Hankow and issued statement that fourteen provinces had appealed to him to take action against Peking Government and against Bolshevism and Communism in China.

Nov. 13. Agreement reached between Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang for withdrawal of Chang's troops from neighbourhood of Peking.

Nov. 22. Part of Chang's troops, under Kuo Sung-ling, revolted against him. Kuo defeated Chang on Dec. 6 and began advance towards Mukden.

Nov. 26. Feng Yu-hsiang's troops occupied Peking.

Dec. 9. Feng Yu-hsiang's army began attack on Tientsin where Li Ching-lin, a supporter of Chang Tso-lin, was Military Governor. Tientsin occupied by Feng's troops on Dec. 24.

Dec. 15. Japanese War Department announced decision of Government to send immediate reinforcements to protect South Manchurian Railway. War Department decided on Dec. 26 to withdraw additional troops.

Dec. 15 and 19. Diplomatic Corps at Peking presented notes to Chinese Foreign Office insisting on restoration of free communication between Peking and the coast.

Dec. 24. Chang Tso-lin defeated and captured Kuo Sung-ling ; Kuo executed on Dec. 27.

Dec. 29. General Hsu Shu-cheng (Little Hsu) assassinated near Peking.

See also above under *Canton, Central Government* ; and below under *Manchu Ex-Emperor.*

Concessions. See above under *Anti-Foreign Movement* and below under *Great Britain, Japan.*

Consortium [1]

1920, Oct. 15. Agreement signed in New York by representatives of American, British, French and Japanese Banks for formation of new Financial Consortium in China (Text : *State Papers*, 1921).

Exterritoriality

1925, June 24. Peking Government in note to Diplomatic Corps (see above under *Anti-Foreign Movement*) demanded abrogation of the ' unequal treaties '.

July 2. United States Government sent note to Powers suggesting

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 445–52.

CHINA—*Exterritoriality* (contd.)

immediate appointment of a Mixed Commission to consider gradual abolition of exterritoriality.

Sept. 4. Powers represented at Washington Conference sent identic notes in reply to Chinese note of June 24 declaring their willingness to consider conditional proposals for modification of treaties, to appoint delegates to a Tariff Conference (see below under *Tariff Revision*) and to appoint a Commission in accordance with the Washington Conference Resolution (see below under *Washington Treaties*), to study the exterritoriality question (Text: *E.N.* 7.11.25). Peking Government informed Diplomatic Corps on Sept. 10 that it would welcome appointment of a Commission on Exterritoriality.

Sept. 17. U.S. Government convoked Exterritoriality Commission for Dec. 18 at Peking. Meeting subsequently postponed, owing to interruption of communications between Peking and Tientsin.

Foreign Post Offices.

1922, Nov. 30. British Post Offices closed in accordance with Resolution of Washington Conference of Feb. 1, 1922. French and American offices closed on Dec. 31, Japanese on Dec. 10 and 31, 1922.

France. See above under *Anti-Foreign Movement, Boxer Indemnity, Canton* (1.12.23), *Central Government* (9.12.24), *Chinese Eastern Railway, Consortium, Exterritoriality, Foreign Post Offices*; and below under *Lincheng Bandit Outrage, Tariff Revision, Washington Treaties, Wireless Rights.*

Germany

1921, May 20. Treaty of commerce and amity signed at Peking. Ratifications exchanged on July 1, 1921 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* ix).

1924, June 7. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of June 6 and 7 regarding Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, sequestrated property, indemnity, &c. (Text: *China Year Book*, 1925).

Dec. 31. Agreement concerning traffic of narcotics concluded by exchange of notes at Peking (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xlii).

Great Britain

1920, June 23. Agreement for the exchange of money orders signed in London on April 26 and Peking on June 23, 1920 (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* v).

1922, Feb. 1. British offer to surrender lease of Weihaiwei to China announced by Mr. Balfour at Washington Conference. Notes exchanged on Feb. 3 and 5 between British and Chinese delegations confirming offer and arranging for establishment of Joint Commission to settle details (Text: *State Papers*, 1922). Joint Commission began discussion at Weihaiwei on Oct. 2.

1923, May 31. Provisional agreement for rendition of Weihaiwei signed [1] (Text: *China Year Book*, 1924).

1924, Jan. 7. Agreement for the exchange of money orders between China and the Federated Malay States signed at Kuala Lumpur on Dec. 3, 1923, and at Peking on Jan. 7, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxiv).

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, p. 463.

May 23. Agreement for the exchange of postal parcels between China and the Straits Settlements signed at Singapore on April 29 and at Peking on May 23 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxviii). Agreement for the exchange of money orders signed at Peking on Dec. 30, 1924, and at Singapore on Jan. 16, 1925 (Text: L.N.T.S. xxxvi).

Nov. 26. Convention of May 23, 1905, respecting the junction of the Chinese and Burmese telegraph lines denounced by exchange of notes at Peking of Jan. 16 and November 26 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

See also above under *Anti-Foreign Movement*, *Boxer Indemnity*, *Canton* (1.12.23), *Canton-Hongkong Boycott*, *Central Government* (9.12.24), *Consortium*, *Exterritoriality*, *Foreign Post Offices*; and below under *Lincheng Bandit Outrage*, *Tariff Revision*, *Washington Treaties*, *Wireless Rights*.

Hungary. See under **Hungary** [*Peace Treaty*].

Italy. See above under *Anti-Foreign Movement*, *Boxer Indemnity*, *Canton* (1.12.23), *Central Government* (9.12.24), *Exterritoriality*; and below under *Lincheng Bandit Outrage*, *Tariff Revision*, *Washington Treaties*.

Japan

1920, Oct. 2. Japanese consulate at Hunchun, on Manchurian-Korean border, burnt down.

1922, Feb. 2–3. Declarations regarding Twenty-One Demands and resulting Treaties and Agreements made by Japanese, Chinese and American delegations to Washington Conference.[1]

June 28. Attacks by bandits on town of Tontaokao on Manchurian side of Korean frontier. Japanese consulate destroyed and Japanese killed.

Dec. 8. Two postal agreements signed at Peking (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xx).

1923, March 10. Note from Chinese Government proposed annulment of Treaties and Exchanges of Notes of May 25, 1915, and asked for restitution of Port Arthur and Kwantung. Japanese Government replied on March 21 refusing to consider these proposals.[2]

June 1. Japanese sailors at Changsha attacked by Chinese mob. Japanese note of protest sent on June 9; four destroyers dispatched to strengthen Japanese flotilla on the Yangtze.

See also above under *Anti-Foreign Movement*, *Boxer Indemnity*, *Canton* (1.12.23), *Canton-Hongkong Boycott*, *Central Government* (9.12.24), *Chinese Eastern Railway*, *Civil War* (9.8.20 and 15.12.25), *Consortium*, *Exterritoriality*, *Foreign Post Offices*; and below under *Lincheng Bandit Outrage*, *Manchu Ex-Emperor*, *Tariff Revision*, *Washington Treaties*, *Wireless Rights*. See also under **Japan** [*United States of America* (14.4.23)]; **Siberia** (27.1.21).

Japan (*Shantung*)[3]

1920, Jan. 24. Japanese Government offered to open negotiations regarding Shantung. Chinese Government replied on May 22, refusing to negotiate on the basis of the Versailles Treaty.

[1] *Op. cit.*, pp. 466–71. [2] *Op. cit., loc. cit.* [3] *Op. cit.*, pp. 456–66.

CHINA—*Japan* (*Shantung*) contd.

1921, Sept. 7. Japanese Government made specific proposals for a settlement. Chinese reply sent on Oct. 5 rejecting Japanese proposals. Further Japanese note sent on Oct. 18; Chinese reply on Nov. 3 (Texts: *E.N.* 26.11.21).

Dec. 1–Jan. 31, 1922. Conversations between Chinese and Japanese delegations at Washington Conference.

1922, Feb. 4. Treaty signed at Washington for settlement of outstanding questions relating to Shantung. Ratifications exchanged on June 2, 1922 (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* x).

March 28. Agreement signed at Peking for evacuation of Japanese troops along the Shantung Railway Zone (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xiii).

June 29. Commission established in accordance with Washington Treaty to carry out detailed arrangements relating to transfer of Shantung met in China.

July 2. Japanese garrison withdrawn from Hankow; garrison withdrawn from Harbin on Sept. 16; civil administration of Kiaochao territory, except Tsingtao, transferred to China on Oct. 30.

Dec. 1. Agreement signed supplementing Washington Treaty in matters of detail (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

Dec. 5. Agreement signed at Peking regarding Shantung Railway (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

Dec. 10. Administration of Tsingtao transferred; last Japanese troops withdrawn on Dec. 17.

1923, Jan. 1. Shantung Railway formally transferred.

League of Nations. See under **League of Nations** [*Opium*].

Lincheng Bandit Outrage

1923, May 6. Shanghai-Peking express train derailed and robbed by bandits near Lincheng. One British subject killed: prisoners, including about thirty foreigners, held for ransom. Note signed by seventeen countries, including Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States, presented to Peking Government on Aug. 10 demanding damages, with guarantees and sanctions. Unsatisfactory reply received from Peking Government on Sept. 24. Second note from Diplomatic Corps sent on Oct. 4 calling on Peking Government to comply with their demands. Peking Government replied on Oct. 15, accepting in principle demand for damages (Texts: *China Year Book*, 1924).

1925, Feb. 21. Peking Government paid $300,000 in settlement of claims for foreign victims, with exception of supplementary claims for compensation for expenditure for relief of the prisoners.

Manchu Ex-Emperor

1924, Nov. 5. Feng Yu-hsiang's troops surrounded Imperial Palace and demanded Ex-Emperor's signature of revised abdication agreement; Ex-Emperor refused to sign agreement and left the Palace. Emperor took refuge in Japanese Legation on Nov. 29.

1925, Feb. 23. Ex-Emperor left Japanese Legation and took refuge in Japanese Concession at Tientsin.

Manchuria. See above under *Chinese Eastern Railway*, *Civil War*, *Japan* (28.6.22).

Mexico

1921, Sept. 26. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Mexico amending Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation of Dec. 14, 1899, and reciprocally prohibiting labour emigration (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xiii).

Mongolia [1]

1920, Oct. 25. Baron Ungern-Sternberg attacked Urga, but was repulsed by the Chinese garrison.

1921, Feb. 1–3. Ungern drove Chinese out of Urga and proclaimed Outer Mongolian Republic under Living Buddha of Urga.

July 6. Soviet troops occupied Urga. Mongolian Red Government established at Urga during July. Baron Ungern-Sternberg fell into hands of Soviet authorities in August.

Nov. 5. Treaty signed in Moscow between Mongolian Red Government and Russian Soviet Government (Text: *China Year Book*, 1924).

Netherlands

1924, June 23. Denunciation of agreement of Oct. 31, 1919, relating to the exchange of money orders, as a consequence of the signature by the Netherlands and China of the Madrid arrangement (*L.N.T.S.* xxiv).

See also above under *Central Government* (9.12.24), *Exterritoriality*; and below under *Tariff Revision, Washington Treaties.*

Persia

1920, June 1. Treaty of friendship signed in Rome. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 6, 1922 (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* ix).

Portugal. See above under *Canton* (1.12.23), *Central Government* (9.12.24), *Exterritoriality*; and below under *Tariff Revision, Washington Treaties.*

Reorganization Conference

1925, Feb. 1–April 21. 'Reorganization Conference' inaugurated at Peking by Tuan Chi-jui and attended by members of Peking Government and military leaders. Conference resolved to convene a provisional Senate and appoint a Commission to draft a new constitution for submission to a Conference to consist of delegates elected by the Provinces.

Russia [2]

1920, Sept. 23. Presidential mandate issued withdrawing recognition of diplomatic representatives of former Russian Government and authorizing control by Chinese of Russian rights and interests in China.

Sept. 27. Declaration to Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs signed by M. Karakhan, proposing heads of an agreement between China and Soviet Russia (Text: *China Year Book*, 1924).

1922, Jan. 8. Presidential mandate issued abolishing Russian land frontier privileges (based on 1881 treaty) as from April 1, 1922.

Sept. 20. M. Joffe, head of a Soviet Mission to establish friendly relations between China and Soviet Government, sent note to

[1] *Op. cit.*, pp. 428–32.

[2] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

CHINA—*Russia* (contd.)

Peking Foreign Office proposing opening of formal negotiations on basis of Karakhan declarations of 1919 and 1920.

1923, Jan. 18. M. Joffe arrived at Shanghai on his way to Japan. Joint statement issued at Shanghai on Jan. 26 signed by M. Joffe and Sun Yat-sen (Text: *China Year Book*, 1924).

July (end). Announced that M. Karakhan had been appointed head of an Extraordinary Mission to China.

Sept. 2. M. Karakhan arrived at Peking. M. Karakhan notified Chinese Foreign Office on Sept. 7 that his Government demanded formal recognition before negotiations could be opened.

1924, March 14. Provisional agreement for *de jure* recognition signed by M. Karakhan and Dr. Wang, head of Russo-Chinese Negotiations Commission (Text: *China Year Book*, 1924). Peking Government disowned Dr. Wang's signature.

May 31. Agreement providing for *de jure* recognition and laying down general principles for settlement of outstanding questions; agreement for provisional management of Chinese Eastern Railway and seven declarations signed at Peking. Agreements came into force same day and were ratified by Peking Government on June 19 (Texts: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).

July 12. Notes exchanged on June 17 and July 12, regarding handing over of Russian Legation buildings in Peking. Legation handed over to Soviet envoy on Sept. 12.

Sept. 20. Separate agreement signed at Mukden between Manchuria (Chang Tso-lin) and Soviet Government (Text: *China Year Book*, 1925).

See also above under *Canton, Chinese Eastern Railway, Mongolia.*

Shanghai Incident. See above under *Anti-Foreign Movement.*

Shanghai Mixed Court

1924, Aug. 9. Note presented by Peking Government to Diplomatic Corps demanding rendition of Shanghai Mixed Court.

1925, Aug. 21. Diplomatic Corps agreed to resume negotiations.

Tariff Revision[1]

1922, March 31. Tariff Revision Commission held first meeting at Shanghai in accordance with Washington Treaty of Feb. 6, 1922, regarding Customs Tariffs. Revised tariff drawn up by Commission came into force on Jan. 17, 1923.

1925, Aug. 19. Peking Government invited Powers to special Tariff Conference (to be held, under Washington Treaty, within three months of ratification of treaty) announcing its intention to bring up question of tariff autonomy at Conference. Invitation accepted by Great Britain on Aug. 28 (Texts: *E.N.* 7.11.25). All Powers signatory of Washington Treaty had accepted invitation by Sept. 9.

Oct. 26. Conference opened at Peking (Texts of speeches: *E.N.* 5.12.25). Proposals put forward by American delegates on Nov. 2 under which, subject to abolition of *likin*, full tariff autonomy would be granted to China on Jan. 1, 1929. Agreement reached on Nov. 19 that treaty to be signed by delegates

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

should contain an article conceding tariff autonomy on Jan. 1, 1929, and pledging China to abolish *likin* by that date.

Trade Mark Law

1923, May 3. New Chinese Trade Mark Law promulgated.

United States of America

1920, Oct. 20. Treaty signed at Washington regarding duty on goods imported into China by U.S. citizens. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 5, 1921 (Text: *State Papers*, 1922).

See also above under *Anti-Foreign Movement*, *Boxer Indemnity*, *Canton* (1.12.23), *Central Government* (9.12.24), *Chinese Eastern Railway*, *Consortium*, *Exterritoriality*, *Foreign Post Offices*, *Japan* (2–3.2.22), *Lincheng Bandit Outrage*, *Tariff Revision*; and below under *Washington Treaties*, *Wireless Rights*.

Washington Treaties [1]

1921, Nov. 22. Declaration made by Chinese delegate to Washington Conference regarding non-alienation of Chinese territory.

Dec. 10. Resolution adopted by Washington Conference regarding exterritoriality in China.

1922, Feb. 1. Resolutions adopted by conference regarding abolition of foreign postal agencies and foreign armed forces in China; radio stations in China; unification of Chinese railways; reduction of Chinese military forces; existing commitments of or with respect to China.

Feb. 4. Resolutions adopted by Conference regarding establishment of a Board of Reference for questions arising in connexion with Treaty on Principles and Policies in China and regarding Chinese Eastern Railway.

Feb. 6. Treaties relating to principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China and to the Chinese Customs Tariff signed at Washington by the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal (Texts: *Cmd.* 2517 and 2518; *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

1925, Aug. 5. Ratifications of two treaties of Feb. 6, 1922, exchanged at Washington (following ratification by French Chamber on July 7).

See also above under *Chinese Eastern Railway*, *Exterritoriality*, *Foreign Post Offices*, *Great Britain* (1.2.22), *Japan* (*Shantung*), *Tariff Revision*.

Wireless Rights

1925, Sept. 5. Peking Government submitted proposals to Japanese Government for cancellation of existing Japanese and American wireless contracts and substitution of joint action between Peking Government, Japanese and American interests in development of wireless communications in China.

Sept. 18. Protests made by British and French Ministers at Peking against granting of monopolist privileges to Japan and U.S.A.

Oct. 9. Note from Japanese Government to Peking Government approving Chinese proposal in principle but urging formation of international consortium including Great Britain and France.

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 476–83.

CHINA—*Wireless Rights* (contd.)

Oct. 10. Japanese Government instructed Japanese Ambassador in Washington to consult his Government with a view to an agreement that China should control wireless communications and all the Powers pool their interests.

See also under **Austria ; Bolivia ; Conferences** [*Washington*] ; **Permanent Court of International Justice.**

COLOMBIA

Frontiers. See below under *Panama* ; *Peru ; Venezuela.* See also under **Brazil** [*Frontier*].

Great Britain

1921, Sept. 27. Treaty of April 2, 1851, regarding abolition of slave trade denounced by Great Britain (*L.N.T.S.* x).

1923, March 8. Exchange of notes of March 6 and 8 at Bogota, concerning the importation into Colombia of morphine and similar drugs (Text : *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xvii).

League of Nations

1920, Feb. 16. Colombia acceded to Covenant of League and became an original Member.

Panama

1924, Aug. 20. Treaty signed at Bogota for establishment of an international boundary between the two countries by a Mixed Commission. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 31, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

1925, Feb. 23. Provisional extradition agreement signed.

Peru

1922, March 24. Frontier treaty signed.

Switzerland. See below under *Venezuela.*

United States

1922, March 1. Ratifications exchanged of treaty of April 6, 1914, regarding settlement of differences in Isthmus of Panama in Nov. 1903 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* ix).

Uruguay

1922, April 28. Convention signed at Montevideo regarding academic interchange and mutual recognition of academic degrees and certificates.

Venezuela [1]

1922, March 24. Swiss Federal Council gave arbitral award in dispute concerning Colombian-Venezuelan frontier submitted to it by agreement between the two countries of July 20, 1917 (supplementing agreement of Nov. 3, 1916, for arbitration by President of Swiss Confederation and appointment by him of experts to fix boundaries). Award decided that portions of frontier settled by award of Crown of Spain on March 16, 1891, and portions fixed by Mixed Colombian-Venezuelan Commissions appointed under convention of Dec. 30, 1898, should be carried into effect without awaiting final determination of all boundary disputes and that territory awarded to either country should be taken possession of by that country.

[1] *Survey for 1925,* vol. ii.

1925, July 20. Exchange of notes at Caracas regarding construction of an international bridge over River Tachira (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxix).

See also under **Argentina ; Bolivia ; Brazil ; Chile ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

CONFERENCE OF AMBASSADORS. See under **Albania** [*Frontiers*] ; **Austria** [*Hungary* (*Frontier*)] ; **Bulgaria** [*Disarmament*] ; **Czechoslovakia** [*Poland* (*Javoržina*) ; *Poland* (*Teschen*)] ; **Danzig** [*Administration* (27.10.20)] ; **Greece** [*Italy* (*Janina Murders*)] ; **Germany** [*Disarmament* ; *Ex-Crown Prince*] ; **Hungary** [*Hapsburgs*] ; **Lithuania** [*Memel* ; *Poland* (*Vilna*)].

CONFERENCES, INTERNATIONAL

Allied [1]

1920. Jan. 8–16. Conference held in Paris between Great Britain, France and Italy. Subjects discussed included Fiume, war criminals and trade with Russia.

Feb. 12–23. Conference held in London between Great Britain, France, Italy and Greece. Near East question and Fiume discussed.

April 19–26. Conference held at San Remo between Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan and Greece. Near East question, Mandates, Anglo-French relations and German disarmament discussed.

May 15–17. Conference between Great Britain and France held at Hythe. Reparation question discussed.

June 19–20. Conference between Great Britain, France, and Greece held at Hythe. Turkish offensive towards the Straits discussed.

June 21–22. Conference between Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan and Greece held at Boulogne. Disarmament and Reparation discussed.

July 2–3. Conference between Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan held at Brussels. Reparation discussed.

July 5–16. Conference between Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Germany and Poland held at Spa. Disarmament, Reparation, war criminals, Near East, Teschen and Russo-Polish war discussed.

Aug. 8. Conference between Great Britain and France held at Hythe. Russo-Polish war discussed.

1921, Jan. 24–30. Conference between Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan held in Paris. Reparation, disarmament, Austrian reconstruction and Near East discussed.

Feb. 21–March 14. Conference between Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Greece, Turkey and Germany held in London. Near East and Reparation discussed.

April 23–4. Conference between Great Britain and France held at Lympne. Reparation discussed.

April 29–May 5. Conference between Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan and Germany held in London. Reparation discussed.

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 5–34.

CONFERENCES, INTERNATIONAL—*Allied* (contd.)

June 19. Conference between Great Britain, France and Italy held in Paris. Near East discussed.

Aug. 8–13. Conference between Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan held in Paris. Upper Silesia, Near East, war criminals and disarmament discussed.

Dec. 18–22. Conference between Great Britain and France held in London. Reparation, security and reconstruction discussed.

1922, Jan. 6–13. Conference between Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan and Germany held at Cannes. Anglo-French Pact, agenda for Genoa Conference and Reparation discussed.

Feb. 25. Conference between Great Britain and France held at Boulogne. Conditions for Genoa Conference discussed.

March 22–6. Conference between Great Britain, France and Italy held in Paris. Near East discussed.

Aug. 7–14. Conference between Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium held in London. Reparation discussed.

Dec. 9–11. Conference between Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium held in London. Reparation discussed.

1923, Jan. 2–4. Conference between Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium held in Paris. Reparation discussed.

Baltic States [1]

1920, Jan. Conference held at Helsingfors by representatives of Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland to discuss a common policy towards Soviet Russia and the future of the Baltic.

1921, July 25–8. Conference of Foreign Ministers of Finland, Estonia and Latvia held at Helsingfors; Poland also represented. Protocol signed on July 29 providing for periodical conferences.

Sept. 12–20. Economic conference (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland) held at Riga.

Dec. Economic conference (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland) held at Reval.

1922, March. Conference (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland) held at Warsaw to prepare for Genoa Conference.

March. Disarmament conference (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Soviet Russia) held at Warsaw.

Aug. 1–4. Disarmament conference (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland) held at Reval.

Sept. 8. Economic conference (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland) held at Reval.

Oct. 8–9. Conference (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland) held at Reval to discuss Russian project for treaty of non-agression.

1922, Dec. Disarmament conference (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Soviet Russia) held at Moscow.

1923, March 5–8. Economic conference (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland) held at Helsingfors.

July 9–11. Disarmament conference (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland) held at Riga.

[1] *Op. cit.*, pp. 241–3.

Oct. 16–19. Economic conference (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland) held at Reval.

1924, Feb. 16–19. Economic conference (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland) held at Warsaw. Arbitration also discussed.

May 19. Economic conference (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) held at Kovno.

Aug. Railway conference (Estonia, Latvia, Soviet Russia) held.

1925, Jan. 16–17. Conference (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland) held at Helsingfors. Agreements concluded concerning arbitration (Text : *E.N.* 28.2.25) communications and passports.

Sept. 5–11. Conference (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland) held at Geneva.

Brussels [1]

1920, Sept. 24–Oct. 8. Financial Conference attended by representatives of thirty-nine states held at Brussels under auspices of League of Nations.

Cannes. See above under *Allied* (6/13.1.22).

Central American

1922, Dec. 4–1923, Feb. 7. Conference held at Washington attended by delegates of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador. General Treaty of Peace and Amity signed, together with eleven conventions and three protocols, including provisions for establishment of an International Central American Tribunal, International Commission of Inquiry, establishment of Free Trade, unification of protective laws for workmen, Permanent Central American Commission and limitation of armaments.

Genoa [2]

1922, April 10–May 19. Conference held at Genoa between representatives of Great Britain, Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. Economic reconstruction of Europe and relations with Russia discussed. Russo-German Treaty signed at Rapallo on April 16.

Hague [3]

1922, June 26–July 20. Conference of experts held at The Hague to continue discussion of questions regarding relations with Russia left over from Genoa Conference.

Industrial Property

1925, Oct. 8–Nov. 6. Conference held at The Hague to revise Industrial Property Conventions of 1911. Conventions concluded dealing with false indications of origins of goods ; international registration of trade marks and of industrial designs or models and protection of industrial property.

International Labour

1920, June 15–July 10. Second session of the International Labour Conference held at Genoa. Conference adopted three draft conventions : (1) fixing minimum age for admission of children

[1] *Op. cit.*, pp. 42–7. [2] *Op. cit.*, pp. 25–33. [3] *Op. cit.*, pp. 33–4.

CONFERENCES, INTERNATIONAL—*International Labour* (contd.)

to employment at sea ; (2) concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship ; (3) for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen ; and four recommendations : (1) concerning limitation of hours of work in fishing industry ; (2) concerning limitation of hours of work in inland navigation ; (3) concerning establishment of national seamen's codes ; (4) concerning unemployment insurance for seamen.

1921, Oct. 25–Nov. 19. Third session held in Geneva. Conference adopted six draft conventions concerning : (1) rights of association and combination of agricultural workers ; (2) workmen's compensation in agriculture ; (3) use of white lead in painting ; (4) application of weekly rest in industrial undertakings ; (5) minimum age for admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers ; (6) compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea ; and eight recommendations concerning : (1) prevention of unemployment in agriculture ; (2) protection before and after child-birth of women wage-earners in agriculture ; (3) night-work for women in agriculture ; (4) night-work of children and young persons in agriculture ; (5) development of technical agricultural education ; (6) living-in conditions of agricultural workers ; (7) social insurance in agriculture ; (8) application of weekly rest in commercial establishments.

1922, Oct. 18–Nov. 3. Fourth session held in Geneva. Conference adopted amendment to Art. 393 of the Treaty of Versailles and corresponding articles of other Treaties of Peace and recommendation concerning communication to International Labour Office of statistical and other information regarding emigration, immigration and repatriation and transit of emigrants.

1923, Oct. 22–9. Fifth session held in Geneva. Conference adopted recommendation concerning general principles for organization of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of workers.

1924, June 16–July 5. Sixth session held in Geneva. Conference adopted recommendation concerning development of facilities for utilization of workers' spare time.

1925, May 19–June 10. Seventh session held in Geneva. Conference adopted four draft conventions concerning : (1) workmen's compensation for accidents ; (2) workmen's compensation for occupational diseases ; (3) equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents ; (4) night-work in bakeries ; and four recommendations concerning : (1) minimum scale of workmen's compensation ; (2) jurisdiction in disputes on workmen's compensation ; (3) workmen's compensation for occupational diseases ; (4) equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.

Lausanne [1]

1922, Nov. 20–Feb. 4, 1923. Conference on Near Eastern Affairs

[1] *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, pp. 106–17 ; *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 374–6.

held at Lausanne, attended by representatives of British Empire, Bulgaria, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Russia (including Ukraine and Georgia), Turkey and the United States of America. Draft terms of peace presented to Turkish delegation on Jan. 31, 1923 ; terms finally rejected by Turkish delegation on Feb. 4 (Record of proceedings : *Cmd.* 1814).

1923, April 23. Conference resumed. Peace Treaty and thirteen other conventions and declarations signed on July 24 (Texts : *Cmd.* 1929).

Liquor Smuggling (*Helsingfors*)

1924, Nov. 24–Dec. 4. Conference of Baltic and Scandinavian States, Germany, Poland and Soviet Russia held at Helsingfors. Convention for repression of liquor smuggling signed at Helsingfors on Aug. 19, 1925, by Germany, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Sweden and U.S.S.R. Ratifications deposited by Finland on Aug. 28 ; by Norway on Nov. 24 ; by Sweden on Nov. 24 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlii).

Little Entente [1]

1922, Feb. 20–4. Conference between Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania held at Bucharest. Programme for Genoa Conference and Jugoslav-Rumanian dispute regarding Banat discussed.

March 9–12. Conference in preparation for Genoa Conference held at Belgrade between Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania.

June 8. Conference between Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania held at Belgrade in preparation for experts' conference at The Hague. Decided to hold periodical conferences in future.

Aug. 25–8. Conference between Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Rumania and Poland held at Prague. Discussion on questions on agenda of League of Nations Assembly, situation of Austria and Central Europe generally.

1923, July 28–9. Conference held at Sinaia. Discussion on Hungarian reconstruction loan, relations with Russia, situation in Bulgaria, economic matters and questions on agenda of League of Nations Council.

1924, Jan. 10–12. Conference held at Belgrade. Discussion on Hungarian reconstruction, relations with Russia, Franco-Czech and Italo-Jugoslav agreements.

July 11–12. Conference held at Prague. Discussion on Austrian and Hungarian reconstruction, Reparation and agenda for League of Nations Assembly.

Aug. 27–9. Conference held at Ljubljana. Discussion on agenda for League of Nations Assembly, Reparation and relations with Russia.

1925, May 9–11. Conference held at Bucharest. Discussion on security question, relations with Hungary and Austria and situation in Bulgaria.

Locarno

1925, Oct. 5–16. Conference held at Locarno between Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 301–3 ; *Survey for 1924*, pp. 444–54 ; *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

CONFERENCES, INTERNATIONAL—*Locarno* (contd.)

Poland. Final protocol of Conference signed and Rhineland Pact and six bilateral treaties initialled on Oct. 16 (Texts : *Cmd.* 2525).

Pan-American [1]

1923, March 25–May 3. Fifth Pan-American Conference held at Santiago in Chile ; eighteen countries represented, excluding Bolivia, Mexico and Peru. Four conventions signed regarding (1) settlement of disputes ; (2) trade marks ; (3) uniformity of nomenclature for classification of merchandise ; (4) publicity of customs documents.

Postal Union

1920, Nov. Conference held at Madrid. Universal Postal Convention and six other conventions signed on Nov. 30.

1924, Aug. Conference held at Stockholm. Universal Postal Convention and five other conventions signed on Aug. 28.

San Remo. See above under *Allied* (19/26.4.20).

Spa. See above under *Allied* (5/16.7.20).

Successor States (*Austria Hungary*). See under **Austria.**

Washington [2]

1921, Nov. 12–Feb. 6, 1922. Conference on Limitation of Armaments and the Pacific Problem held in Washington, attended by delegates from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India, United States of America, France, Italy, Japan, China, Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal. Plenary sessions held on Nov. 12, 15, 21, Dec. 10, 1921, and Feb. 1, 4 and 6, 1922. Dec. 10, Resolutions regarding China adopted (Text : *Cmd.* 1627 ; *State Papers*, 1922). Dec. 13, Four-Power Treaty (United States, British Empire, France and Japan) signed regarding Insular Possessions and Dominions in the Pacific (Text : *Cmd.* 1627 and 2037 ; *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxv). 1922, Jan. 9, Resolution adopted regarding impracticability of limitation of aircraft (Text : *Cmd.* 1627 ; *State Papers*, 1922). Feb. 1 and 4, Further resolutions adopted regarding China (Texts : *Cmd.* 1627 ; *State Papers*, 1922). Feb. 4, Treaty for settlement of Shantung Question signed by China and Japan (Text : *Cmd.* 1627 ; *State Papers*, 1922) ; resolution adopted regarding establishment of a Commission on the Laws of War (Text : *Cmd.* 1627 ; *State Papers*, 1922). Feb. 6, Treaty for limitation of Naval Armament (Text : *Cmd.* 1627 and 2036 ; *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxv), and Treaty for protection of neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war, and for prevention of use in war of noxious gases and chemicals (Text : *Cmd.* 1627), signed by United States, British Empire, France, Italy and Japan ; Treaty supplementing Four-Power Pacific Treaty of Dec. 13, 1921 (Text : *Cmd.* 1627 and 2037) ; *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxv), signed by United States, British Empire, France and Japan ; two Nine-Power Treaties regarding principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii. [2] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 452–99.

China and Chinese Customs Tariff signed by United States, Belgium, British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal (Texts : *Cmd.* 1627, 2517 and 2518 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

1922, March 24–30. All Treaties ratified by United States. April 29, Treaties regarding China ratified by China. Aug. 4, All treaties ratified by Great Britain for British Empire. Aug. 5, All treaties ratified by Japan.

1923, Feb. 16. All treaties ratified by Italy. 1923, Aug. 17, Ratifications exchanged of Nine-Power Treaty for Limitation of Naval Armament of Feb. 6, 1922 ; of Four-Power Pacific Treaty of Dec. 13, 1921 ; and of supplementary Four-Power Treaty of Feb. 6, 1922.

1925, Aug. 5. Ratifications exchanged of two treaties regarding China of Feb. 6, 1922.

CONGO. See under **Belgium** [*Great Britain* (19.8.22 ; 8.8.23 ; 29.7.24) ; *Switzerland* (16.2.23)].

COSTA RICA

France

1921, Dec. 15. Additional protocol to postal treaty of Nov. 9, 1889, regarding exchange of money orders signed in Paris. Agreement signed on April 27, 1923, amending treaty of 1889. Further postal agreements signed on Dec. 1, 1923.

1923, Dec. 1. Customs convention signed at San José.

Frontier. See below under *Panama.*

Great Britain

1922, Jan. 12. Agreement signed at San José for submission to arbitration of certain claims against Government of Costa Rica. Ratifications exchanged on March 7, 1923 (Text : *Cmd.* 1863 ; *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xvii).

1923, July 25. Exchange of notes of May 23 and 24, 1921, March 9 and July 25, 1923, concerning the importation into Costa Rica of morphine and similar drugs (Text : *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xx).

1924, Sept. 29. Agreement regarding the exchange of parcels between Costa Rica and Jamaica, signed at San José on Sept. 9, and at Kingston on Sept. 29 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

League of Nations

1920, Dec. 16. Costa Rica admitted to membership of the League.

1924, Dec. 24. Costa Rica notified Secretariat of her withdrawal from the League, with final effect from Jan. 1, 1927.

See also below under *Panama.*

Nicaragua

1920, June 20. Convention signed at San José regarding common use of frontier rivers for transport of timber.

Panama [1]

1921, Feb. 21. Costa Rican troops occupied village in district of Coto, assigned to Costa Rica by White Award of 1914, which was not accepted by Panama.

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

COSTA RICA—*Panama* (contd.)

Feb. 27–8. Fighting between Costa Rican and Panaman forces.

March 2. League of Nations Secretariat informed of events by Panama.

March 4. Costa Rican troops occupied Panaman port of Almirante.

March 5. U.S. Secretary of State made offer of mediation on understanding that White Award would form basis of negotiations ; offer accepted by Costa Rica on March (?) 7.

March (?) 6. Ultimatum from U.S. President to both countries demanding cessation of hostilities. Hostilities suspended and troops withdrawn on March 7.

March 12. League of Nations Secretariat informed both Governments that it was glad to hear the dispute was in process of settlement.

March 16. U.S. State Department informed Panama that White and Loubet Awards must be respected.

April 7. Panama National Assembly rejected U.S. decision.

May 2. U.S. Secretary of State notified Panama that unless she acted voluntarily within a reasonable time, the U.S. Government would take steps to compel her to transfer the disputed territory to Costa Rica.

Aug. 18. U.S. Government informed Panama that immediate possession of territory would be taken by Costa Rica. Further U.S. note on Aug. 23 made it clear that further opposition by force to Costa Rica would not be permitted.

Aug. 23. Panama gave up the territory.

Aug. 24. Panama made formal protest against U.S. action.

Spain

1922, Sept. 21. Convention regarding reciprocal protection of trade marks signed at San José. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 4, 1923.

United States of America

1922, Nov. 10. Extradition treaty signed at San José. Ratifications exchanged on April 27, 1923 (Text : *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 668 ; *State Papers*, 1922).

1923, Feb. 8. Protocol signed at Washington regarding possible development of Nicaraguan railway route.

1924, March 31. Commercial travellers' agreement signed at San José. Ratifications exchanged on June 24, 1924.

See also above under *Panama*.

See also under **Argentina ; Central America ; Conferences** [*Central American*] ; **Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

CUBA

Germany. See under **Germany** [*Peace Treaty*].

Hungary. See under **Hungary** [*Peace Treaty*].

Mexico

1925, May 25. Extradition treaty signed at Havana. Ratified by Mexico on Dec. 16, 1925.

Netherlands

1922, Oct. 28. Ratifications exchanged of convention of Dec. 31,

1913, regarding Cuban consular officers in Netherlands colonies (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

United States

1925, March 13. U.S. Senate ratified treaty of March 2, 1904, by which United States relinquished in favour of Cuba all claim to the Isle of Pines. Ratifications exchanged on March 23, 1925 [1] (Text : *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 709 ; *A.J.I.L.* July 1925).

Oct. 31. Parcel post convention signed at Washington.

See also under **Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Carpathian Ruthenia

1924, March 16. First elections for National Assembly held.

Denmark

1922, Jan. 16. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of April 11, Sept. 28 and Dec. 2, 1921, and Jan. 16, 1922, regarding security for costs in legal proceedings (Texts : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

1924, Jan. 31. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Prague (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxiii). Further provisional agreement concluded by exchange of notes of April 18, 1925. Came into force on May 1 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxv).

1925, May 19. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of May 4 and 19 for mutual recognition of documents establishing priority (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

April 18. Commercial agreement. See above under Jan. 31, 1924.

July 24. Agreement concluded at Copenhagen by exchange of notes of July 20 and 24 regarding exemption from requisitioning for military purposes of means of transport belonging to consular officials (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).

Finland

1925, Sept. 14. Agreement for suppression of passport visas concluded by exchange of notes of Sept. 3 and 14, 1925.

France

1920, March 20. Convention signed at Paris regarding immigrant workmen. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 30, 1920 (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* iii. 2).

Nov. 4. Commercial treaty signed. Denounced by France on Feb. 2, 1923, as from May 2, 1923. Subsequently prolonged till Aug. 31, 1923. On Aug. 17, 1923, new agreement signed in Paris ; came into force provisionally on Sept. 1. Supplementary agreement signed on Aug. 18, 1924 ; came into force provisionally on Jan. 10, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliv). Additional protocol regarding silk manufacture signed on Sept. 4, 1924.

1921, Jan. 18. Agreement regarding sequestration signed in Paris. Ratifications exchanged on May 24, 1922.

April 7. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes concerning exchange of public records.

1922, Oct. 7. Convention signed in Paris regarding legal protection and assistance (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlvii).

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—*France* (contd.)

Oct. 31. Aviation agreement signed in Paris. Two further agreements signed on May 26, 1925, regarding air navigation and technical collaboration in aeronautical matters.

1923, Aug. 17. Commercial agreement. See above under Nov. 4, 1920.

1924, Jan. 25. Treaty of friendship and alliance signed in Paris. Ratifications exchanged on March 4, 1924 [1] (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxiii).

Aug. 18. Commercial agreement. See above under Nov. 4, 1920.

1925, May 26. Air agreements. See above under Oct. 31, 1922.

Oct. 16. Treaty of guarantee initialled at Locarno ; signed in London on Dec. 1, 1925 (Text : *Cmd.* 2525).

See also below under *Saint Germain Treaty.*

Frontiers. See below under *Hungary*, *Poland* (*Javorżina*) and *Poland* (*Teschen*). See also under **Austria** [*Frontier*].

Germany

1920, Feb. 24. Coal agreement signed. Prolonged by further agreement of Feb. 6, 1922. Supplementary agreement signed on Aug. 28, 1924.

June 29. Commercial agreement, with annexes regarding deliveries of coal, transport and financial questions and agreement regarding Art. 297 of Versailles Treaty signed in Prague. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 12, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xiii). Agreement prolonged by exchange of notes at Berlin on Feb. 15, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxix). Additional protocol signed on July 31, 1924.

June 29. Treaty signed at Prague for the settlement of certain questions relating to nationality. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 12, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xx).

1921, Feb. 3. Treaty signed in Berlin concerning transfer of jurisdiction in territory of Hultschin. Ratifications exchanged on May 26, 1921 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* v).

Dec. 15. Rules of procedure of Mixed Arbitral Tribunal made public.

Dec. 31. Agreement signed at Prague regarding adjustment of direct taxation. Ratifications exchanged on April 21, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xvii). Agreement restricting double death duties signed on March 18, 1922. Ratifications exchanged on April 21, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xvii).

1922, Jan. 20. Agreement signed at Prague concerning legal protection and assistance in proceedings under civil law. Ratifications exchanged on May 28, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

Feb. 22. Agreement signed at Dresden concerning the posts of certain officials of the International Elbe Commission (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

March 18. Taxation agreement. See above under Dec. 31, 1921.

April 12. Agreement signed at Ratibor concerning assistance to persons in the Hultschin area disabled by the war. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 19, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 444–6.

May 8. Judicial assistance and extradition convention signed at Prague. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 4, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxiii).

Nov. 7. Agreement signed at Dresden concerning suspension of lawsuits resulting from contracts with insurance companies before Feb. 26, 1919.

1923, April 28. Protocol signed at Berlin concerning results of the negotiations regarding the reciprocal treatment of nationals. May 2, notes exchanged relating thereto (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

Aug. 15. Agreement signed at Berlin for exchange of census statistics (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

1924, Feb. 6. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Prague concerning notification of warrants of arrest (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlvi).

March 4. Frontier traffic agreement signed at Troppau. Ratifications exchanged on June 11, 1925.

July 31. Commercial agreement. See above under June 29, 1920.

Aug. 28. Coal agreement. See above under Feb. 24, 1920.

Oct. 9. Exchange of notes of Nov. 28, 1922, and Oct. 9, 1924, regarding mutual judicial assistance as regards customs.

Dec. 15. Agreements regarding conditions of work and insurance of crews on boats on the Oder and the Elbe signed at Prague. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 19 and Nov. 23, 1925.

See also under **Germany** [*Peace Treaty* ; *Rhineland Pact*].

Germany and Switzerland

1923, March 24. Telephone agreement signed at Berlin on Feb. 14, at Berne on Feb. 27 and at Prague on March 24, 1923 (Text : *F.F.* 28.11.23). Supplementary agreement signed on March 18, May 16, and June 13, 1924.

Great Britain

1921, Aug. 4. Exchange of notes of March 21 and Aug. 4, regarding importation from Great Britain into Czechoslovakia of morphine and similar drugs (Texts : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xvi).

1923, Jan. (?) 29. Aeronautical agreement concluded.

Jan. 31. Agreement regarding travellers' samples signed in London. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 7, 1923 (Text : *Cmd.* 1958 ; *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xx). Notes exchanged on Dec. 19, 1923, and Jan. 2, 1924, regarding accession to agreement of certain British Dominions and India (Texts : *Cmd.* 2074 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxiv).

July 14. Commercial agreement signed in London. Came into force provisionally on Sept. 1. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 4, 1924 (Text : *Cmd.* 2253 ; *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxix).

Nov. 11. Extradition treaty and convention regarding civil procedure signed in London.

1925, Aug. 9. Agreement for exchange of money orders signed in London on July 17 and at Prague on Aug. 9, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

See also below under *Saint Germain Treaty* ; and under **Inter-Allied Debts** (3.11.25).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (*contd.*)

Greece

1923, Jan. 10. Provisional commercial agreement signed at Athens. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 19, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxi). Further provisional agreement signed on April 8, 1925, and came into force on Sept. 14, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii). Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 10, 1925 ; denounced by Greece on same day, as from May 9, 1926.

Hungary

1921, Aug. 25. Commercial agreement signed. Further agreements signed on Nov. 22, 1922, March 10, 1923, and July 14, 1923.

1922, Sept. 27. Agreement signed at Bratislava concerning reconstruction and upkeep of frontier bridges. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 18, 1922.

Oct. 28. Boundary Commission fixed frontier between the two countries with exception of Salgo-Tarjan district.

Nov. 22. Commercial agreement. See above under Aug. 25, 1921.

1923, March 8. Agreement regarding frontier stations and railway traffic signed in execution of Art. 205 of Treaty of Trianon (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlviii).

March 10. Commercial agreement. See above under Aug. 25, 1921.

April 23. League of Nations Council announced its arbitral decision delimiting frontier in Salgo-Tarjan district.

July 13. Five financial conventions signed at Prague. Additional convention signed at Prague on March 8, 1924. Ratifications of all conventions exchanged on Oct. 30, 1924 (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xxxv and xxxvi).

July 14. Commercial agreement. See above under Aug. 25, 1921.

1924, Feb. 9. Two protocols regarding frontier relations signed. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 15, 1924 (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xxx).

March 8. Agreement regarding mortgages signed. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 30, 1924.

Dec. 18. Declaration signed regarding exchange of particulars relating to nationals of one country resident in the other.

See also under **Hungary** [*Hapsburgs* ; *Peace Treaty* ; *Reconstruction*].

Iceland

1924, May 8. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlvi).

Italy

1921, Feb. 8. Exchange of notes regarding Italo-Jugoslav convention of Nov. 12, 1920.[1] (See under **Italy** [*Jugoslavia*]).

March 23. Juridical and financial convention signed at Rome, and convention regarding traffic facilities in Port of Trieste. Ratifications exchanged on March 1, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxii). Notes exchanged on March 31, 1924, regarding right of deposit for Czechoslovak goods in general warehouses at Trieste.

March 23. Treaty of commerce and navigation signed in Rome (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxii). Came into force provisionally on Jan. 9, 1922. Prolonged for one year on April 15, 1922. Ratifi-

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 288–9.

cations exchanged and supplementary agreement signed on March 1, 1924. Ratifications of supplementary agreement exchanged on Oct. 27, 1924.

1922, June 1. Declaration signed concerning mutual exchange of census statistics.

1924, March 1. (1) Consular convention and (2) convention concerning double taxation signed at Rome. Ratifications of (2) exchanged on Jan. 19, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi). For commercial agreement see above under March 23, 1921.

July 5. Pact of cordial collaboration signed at Rome. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 21, 1924 [1] (Text: *Survey for 1924*, p. 507; *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

Nov. 15. Railway traffic convention signed in Rome.

See also below under *Saint Germain Treaty*.

Japan

1925, Oct. 30. Commercial treaty signed at Prague.

See also below under *Saint Germain Treaty*.

Javoržina. See below under *Poland* (*Javoržina*).

Jugoslavia

1920, Aug. 14. Convention of alliance signed at Belgrade. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 10, 1921 (Text: *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 505–6; *State Papers*, 1921; *E.N.* 28.11.20; *L.N.T.S.* vi). Treaty signed at Marienbad on Aug. 31, 1922, renewing alliance for five years [2] (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xiii).

Oct. 18. Commercial agreement signed at Prague. Ratifications exchanged on April 5, 1923 (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xvii). Further agreement signed on Sept. 15, 1922.

1922, Aug. 31. Treaty of alliance. See above under Aug. 14, 1920.

Sept. 15. Commercial agreement. See above under Oct. 18, 1920.

1923, Mar. 17. Judicial convention signed at Belgrade. Ratifications exchanged June 6, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxx).

1925, May 30. Agreement regarding postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications signed in Belgrade.

Jugoslavia and Rumania

1922, Nov. 7. Agreement signed at Budapest concerning transfer of property and claims deposited at the Post Office Savings Bank at Budapest.

Latvia

1922, Oct. 7. Commercial agreement signed at Prague. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 25, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xx).

1924, Aug. 7. Veterinary convention signed at Riga. Came into force on May 12, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

League of Nations. See below under *Poland* (*Javoržina*).

Lithuania

1923, April 27. Commercial agreement signed. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 6, 1924.

Minorities

1920, July 16. Czechoslovak ratification deposited of Minorities Treaty signed by Czechoslovakia and Principal Allied Powers at

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 451–2. [2] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 287 and 301–2.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—*Minorities* (contd.)

Saint Germain on Sept. 10, 1919. British ratification deposited on Aug. 16, 1920; Japanese on Oct. 14, 1920, and Italian on Dec. 15, 1920. Treaty placed under guarantee of League of Nations on Nov. 29, 1920.

See also above under *Germany* (29.6.20 and 28.4.23) and below under *Poland* (9 and 29.11.20); and under **Austria** [*Minorities*].

Netherlands

1923, Jan. 20. Commercial agreement signed at The Hague. Notes exchanged regarding modifications in agreement and ratifications of agreement exchanged on Oct. 17, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

Norway

1923, Oct. 30. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Oct. 2, 15 and 30. Came into force provisionally on Oct. 31. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 16, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xx).

Poland

1920, Jan. 30. Teschen. See below under *Poland* (*Teschen*).

Oct. 17. Agreement signed regarding deliveries of coal and petrol.

Nov. 9. Agreement concerning nationality and cognate matters signed at Prague.

Nov. 29. Convention signed at Prague regarding option, civil rights, questions of schools and languages and an amnesty.

1921, Oct. 20. Commercial treaty signed. Further provisional agreements signed on May 30, 1924, and April 7, 1925. Commercial treaty signed on April 23, 1925, and supplementary protocol on July 3, 1925.

Dec. 6. Javoržina. See below under *Poland* (*Javoržina*).

1922, June 8. Convention regarding exchange of census statistics signed at Warsaw.

July 20. Juridical convention signed at Warsaw.

Sept. 23. Sanitary convention and convention regarding practice of medicine signed at Warsaw. Further sanitary convention signed on Sept. 5, 1925.

1923, April 16. Declaration signed at Warsaw concerning exchange of hydrological information.

1924, May 30. Commercial agreement. See above under Oct. 20, 1921.

1925, March 6. Judicial assistance convention signed in Prague. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 14, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xlvi).

April 7. Commercial agreement. See above under Oct. 20, 1921.

April 23. Treaty for conciliation and arbitration, commercial convention, financial and other technical conventions signed at Warsaw (Text of arbitration treaty: *E.N.* 13.6.25; *L.N.T.S.* xlviii). Ratifications of three financial conventions exchanged on Dec. 14, 1925 [1] (Texts: *L.N.T.S.* xliv; text of legal and financial convention: *L.N.T.S.* xlviii).

May 30. Conventions regarding tourists and frontier traffic signed in Prague (Text of frontier traffic agreement: *L.N.T.S.* xlviii).

July 31. Agreement signed regarding importation of Polish oil.

Sept. 5. Sanitary convention. See above under Sept. 23, 1922.

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

Poland (Javoržina) [1]

1921, Dec. 6. Conference of Ambassadors informed Czechoslovak and Polish Governments of its decision confirming assignment of Javoržina district of Spisz County to Czechoslovakia under its decision of July 28, 1920 (see below under *Poland (Teschen)*).

1922, Sept. 25. Delimitation Commission decided to divide Javoržina between Czechoslovakia and Poland. Czechoslovakia protested to Conference of Ambassadors against decision on Sept. 26.

1923, Aug. 18. Conference of Ambassadors referred question to League of Nations Council.

Sept. 27. League Council decided to ask Permanent Court of International Justice whether delimitation of frontier in Javoržina district was still open.

Dec. 6. Permanent Court gave advisory opinion that decision of Conference of Ambassadors of July 28, 1920, was definitive, but that Delimitation Commission had discretionary powers under the award.

Dec. 17. League Council suggested that Conference of Ambassadors should invite Delimitation Commission to make proposals.

1924, Feb. 11. Delimitation Commission submitted fresh proposals to Conference of Ambassadors.

March 12. League Council accepted frontier line traced in report of Delimitation Commission.

May 6. Protocol signed in Prague by Czechoslovakia and Poland providing for adjustment of economic questions relating to frontier and definition of frontier by a Polish-Czechoslovak Delimitation Commission. Protocol approved by Conference of Ambassadors on Sept. 5.

Poland (Teschen) [2]

1920, Jan. 30. Commission to supervise plebiscite in Duchy of Teschen and in disputed areas in countries of Spisz (Zips) and Orava, in accordance with Supreme Council's decision of Sept. 27, 1919, arrived at Teschen.

May 18. Serious riot in town of Teschen.

May 21. Strike of Polish miners began in Karvin district.

July 10. Czechoslovak and Polish delegates to Spa Conference submitted declaration to Supreme Council consenting to suspension of plebiscites in Teschen, Spisz and Orava and to taking of measures by Allied Powers for settlement of the dispute.

July 11. Supreme Council passed resolution authorizing Conference of Ambassadors to make a settlement.

July 28. Conference of Ambassadors fixed frontiers in Teschen, Spisz and Orava and appointed Delimitation Commission to trace boundaries on the spot; award accepted by Czechoslovakia and Poland (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 1).

1922, Feb. 4. Czechoslovakia and Poland signed in Prague a statute for Teschen, Spisz and Orava.

Portugal

1922, Dec. 11. Commercial treaty signed at Lisbon.

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 457–8.

[2] *H.P.C.*, vol. iv, pp. 348–63.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (*contd.*)

Rumania

1921, April 23. Convention of alliance signed at Bucharest. Ratifications exchanged on May 27, 1921 (Text: *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 506–7; *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* vi). Supplementary military convention signed on July 2, 1921. Protocol signed at Prague on May 7, 1923, renewing for three years from date of ratification convention of alliance. Ratifications exchanged on June 14, 1923 [1] (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

April 23. Commercial treaty signed at Bucharest. Ratifications exchanged on March 10, 1923 (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xv).

1922, Oct. 14. Agreement signed at Vienna regarding separation of public records formerly belonging to Austria-Hungary. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 4, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

1923, May 7. Treaty of alliance. See above under April 23, 1921.

1924, Oct. 1. Veterinary agreement signed at Bucharest. Ratifications exchanged on March 20, 1925.

1925, April 16. Protocol signed at Bucharest regarding frontier communications and property rights in frontier zone (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xlvi).

May 7. Extradition and judicial assistance agreements signed at Bucharest.

See also above under *Jugoslavia and Rumania.*

Russia

1922, June 5. Provisional agreements signed with Russia and Ukraine at Prague concerning reciprocal neutrality. Both came into force on Aug. 7, 1922 (Texts: *E.N.* 1.7.22).

1923, Nov. 8. Agreement signed providing for importation of agricultural machinery into Russia for use of Czechoslovak settlers.

Saint Germain Treaty

1920, July 16. Czechoslovakia deposited ratification of Treaty regarding Affairs of Czechoslovakia signed at St. Germain-en-Laye on Sept. 10, 1919. Great Britain deposited ratification on Aug. 16, 1920; Japan on Oct. 14, 1920; Italy on Dec. 15, 1920; France on July 29, 1921.

Spain

1921, Nov. 19. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Sept. 7 and 16, Oct. 26, and Nov. 19, 1921. Further agreement concluded by exchange of notes on July 16, 1925, at Madrid. Came into force on Nov. 1, 1925, for one year.

Sweden

1921, Sept. 7. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of June 28, July 22 and Sept 7, regarding exchange of notifications concerning lunatics (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* vii).

1925, Aug. 14. Commercial and navigation agreement signed at Stockholm. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 24, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 291 and 302.

Switzerland

1920, March 6. Commercial agreement concluded. Agreement modified by exchange of notes of Sept. 30, 1925.

1922, March 7. Protocol regarding telegraphic communications signed at Berne.

See also above under *Germany and Switzerland*

Teschen. See above under *Poland (Teschen).*

Turkey

1924, Oct. 11. Treaty of friendship signed at Angora. Ratifications exchanged on July 6, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

1925, Aug. 6. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Prague. Came into force on Aug. 21.

See also under **Turkey** [*Sèvres Treaty*].

United States of America

1923, Oct. 29. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes. Agreement prolonged by exchange of notes on Dec. 5, 1924. Provisional customs tariff agreement signed on July 9, 1925.

1925, July 2. Extradition convention signed in Prague (Text: *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 734).

See also under **Inter-Allied Debts** (13.10.25).

See also under **Austria ; Belgium ; Bulgaria ; Conferences** [*Genoa ; Little Entente ; Locarno*] ; **Danube ; Elbe ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

DANUBE [1]

1921, July 23. Convention instituting the definitive statute of the Danube signed in Paris by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Jugoslavia, Rumania. Came into force on Oct. 1, 1922 (Text: *Cmd.* 1754 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

1923, May 27. Convention signed in Paris by Austria, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Hungary and Rumania approving arrangements regarding permanent Technical Commission for the Danube.

See also under **League of Nations** [*Communications and Transit* (24.7.25)].

DANZIG [2]

Administration

1920, Feb. 4. Sir Reginald Tower, representative of the Allied and Associated Powers, arrived at Danzig.

Feb. 9. Allied troops entered city.

Feb. 13. League of Nations Council appointed Sir Reginald Tower its first High Commissioner for Danzig. On Dec. 17, 1920, Council appointed General Haking High Commissioner for one year from Jan. 20, 1921 ; General Haking's term of office renewed on Jan. 13, 1922, until Jan. 19, 1923. On Feb. 1, 1923, Council appointed Mr. M. S. MacDonnell High Commissioner until Feb. 22, 1924 ; Mr. MacDonnell's term of office prolonged on Dec. 13, 1923, until Feb. 22, 1925, and on Dec. 11, 1924, until

[1] *Op. cit.*, pp. 328–32. [2] *Op. cit.*, pp. 261–7 ; *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

DANZIG—*Administration* (contd.).

Feb. 22, 1926. On Dec. 12, 1925, Council appointed Dr. van Hamel High Commissioner for three years from Feb. 22, 1926.

June 14. Constituent Assembly formally opened.

Oct. 27. Conference of Ambassadors signed Act constituting Free City and transferring to it sovereignty over territory ceded by Germany under Art. 100 of Versailles Treaty.

Nov. 9. Danzig-Polish treaty signed (see below under *Poland*).

Nov. 15. Free City came officially into being and Allied administration came to an end.

Nov. 17. Constitution of Free City placed under guarantee of League of Nations by decision of League Council. Text of Constitution finally approved by High Commissioner on May 11, 1922 (Text: *L.N.O.J. Spec. Supp.* No. 7).

1923, June 4. League High Commissioner referred to League Council question of his competence to give decisions on matters in dispute between Poland and Danzig. On June 20, Polish Government referred to League Council general question of differences between Danzig and Poland.

July 4. League Council heard High Commissioner and representatives of Poland and Danzig; both parties recommended to submit any grievances promptly to the High Commissioner, and technical assistance of Secretariat offered in any negotiations. Council decided that in principle High Commissioner should himself decide in each case whether he was competent to give a decision in a dispute and that Polish-Danzig Treaty of Nov. 9, 1920, constituted a valid basis for Polish-Danzig relations.

1925, March 13. League Council asked Spanish representative to propose modifications in procedure for dealing with disputes between Danzig and Poland.

June 11. Council adopted proposals for new procedure under which High Commissioner might, before giving a decision on any point at issue, consult the League's technical organizations or experts, who had formerly, as a rule, been consulted only after an appeal against a decision of the High Commissioner had been lodged with the Council.

Debts

1923, Jan. 6. Reparation Commission granted moratorium for twelve months for Danzig's debts connected with former German state property allocated to the Free City and for the portion of German and Prussian debts for which Danzig was liable.

May 18. Reparation Commission informed League Council that in order to facilitate such financial arrangements as the League might deem necessary the Commission would not claim any special security for the debt due to it.

France. See below under *Poland* (*Port and Waterways Board*: 3.5.23) and *Sailors.*

Germany

1920, Aug. 27. Agreement concluded regarding direct judicial relations between Danzig and Germany.

Nov. 8. Treaty signed at Danzig concerning exercise of right of

option of nationality. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 17, 1921 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* vii).

Nov. 12. Convention concluded regarding German officials.

1922, Jan. 10. Expiration of period during which population of Danzig might opt for German nationality. Vast majority voted for Danzig nationality.

Germany and Poland

1921, April 21. Convention between Danzig, Poland and Germany relating to freedom of transit through East Prussia signed in Paris. Ratifications exchanged on April 27, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xii).

Great Britain ; *Italy* ; *Japan*. See below under *Poland* (*Port and Waterways Board* : 3.5.23) and *Sailors*.

Poland

1920, Nov. 9. Treaty provided for in Art. 104 of Versailles Treaty signed in Paris. Act constituting Free City signed by Danzig plenipotentiaries (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* vi).

1921, Feb. 24. Coal convention signed.

Feb. 26. Port and Waterways Board. See below under *Poland* (*Port and Waterways Board*).

June 22. League of Nations Council decided that Poland should undertake the defence of the Free City and maintenance of order if necessary. For question of site for Polish munitions see below under *Poland* (*Munitions*).

July 20. Provisional agreement concluded regarding officials. Final agreement signed on Oct. 22, 1921.

Aug. 15. Agreement reached regarding Art. 34 of Treaty of Nov. 9, 1920.

Oct. 8. Provisional agreement reached for use of Port of Danzig by Polish war vessels.

Oct. 22. Agreement regarding officials. See above under July 20, 1921.

Oct. 20. Treaty signed in Warsaw supplementing that of Nov. 9, 1924.

1922, March 17. Protocol signed concerning regulations of the sugar trade between Danzig and Poland and the traffic in petroleum in Danzig.

May 5. Postal service. See below under *Poland* (*Postal Service*).

May 17. Agreement signed regarding legal status of Polish officials in Danzig. Agreement concluded on Feb. 1, 1923, regarding interpretation of above agreement.

Aug. 15. Railways. See below under *Poland* (*Railways*).

Aug. 17. Agreement signed concerning procedure to be followed in cases of expulsion of Polish nationals from Danzig, superseding a decision of the High Commissioner of Dec. 16, 1921 (Text : *L.N.O.J.*, Feb. 1923).

Nov. 21. Protocol signed in Danzig regarding interpretation of articles of agreement of Oct. 24, 1921, relating to Danzig imports and exports.

1923, Jan. 1. Agreement reached regarding visits to Danzig by foreign warships. Supplementary agreement signed on June 29, 1925 (Text : *L.N.O.J.*, Aug. 1925).

DANZIG—*Poland* (contd.)

Jan. 27. Agreement reached in Paris regarding representation of Danzig at international conferences, interpreting and supplementing a decision of the High Commissioner of Aug. 24, 1922.

Jan. 29. Agreement reached replacing High Commissioner's decision of Aug. 23, 1922, regarding competence of Polish diplomatic representative in Danzig.

Feb. 1. Agreement regarding officials. See above under May 17, 1922.

July 9–Sept. 1. Negotiations held in Geneva from July 9–11, under auspices of High Commissioner and with assistance of League Secretariat, to reach settlement of outstanding difficulties. Negotiations reopened in Danzig on Aug. 20, and continued at Geneva from Aug. 28 to Sept. 1.

Aug. 3. Protocol signed concerning provisional regulation of emigration and immigration through Danzig.

Aug. 17. Protocols signed concerning goods traffic and taxation of Polish nationals in Danzig.

Sept. 1. League Council took note of agreements reached on about thirty questions relating to the Harbour Board, customs administration, status of Polish citizens in Danzig, conduct by Poland of foreign affairs of the Free City, property, departments and personnel of the Polish State in Danzig territory, &c. (Texts: *L.N.O.J.*, Nov. 1923).

Sept. 22. Agreement concluded concerning monetary reform in Danzig.

Dec. 6. Agreement concluded concerning Polish diplomatic personnel in Danzig.

1924, Jan. 23. Agreement concluded concerning participation of Polish banks in consortium for creation of Danzig Bank (Text: *L.N.O.J.*, Aug. 1924).

Feb. 14. Agreement concluded concerning legal costs.' Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 4, 1925.

March 17. Two agreements signed concerning judicial assistance with regard to taxation and avoidance of double taxation (Texts: *L.N.O.J.*, June 1924).

May 4. Agreements concluded regarding accession of Danzig to Berne railway convention, passports, position of Danzig with regard to commercial treaties, right of Port and Harbour Board to contract loans and sell immovable property (Texts: *L.N.O.J.*, June 1924 and Nov. 1924).

June 7. Agreement concluded for opening of negotiations for settlement of railway disputes and four cases concerning protection of interests in Poland of Danzig nationals and organizations which had been referred to League of Nations (Text: *L.N.O.J.*, Aug. 1924).

July 4. Agreement concluded regarding frontier traffic.

Nov. 25. Agreement reached concerning attachment of Danzig nationals to Polish consulates.

Nov. 26. Agreement concluded settling two cases relating to protection of interests in Poland of Danzig nationals (Text: *L.N.O.J.*, Feb. 1925).

Dec. 9. Agreement concluded regarding the Holm Ferry, replacing the High Commissioner's decision of Nov. 5, 1924.

1925, June 29. Agreement regarding foreign warships (see above under Jan. 1, 1923).

July 25. Protocol signed authorizing importation into Danzig of certain German goods, importation of which into Polish territory was prohibited.

Nov. 28. Agreement concluded for mutual execution of sentences in civil cases.

Poland—Munitions

1921, June 22. Agreement reached between Polish and Danzig representatives at Geneva for provision of a site for Polish munitions in transit through Danzig.

1922, April 7. High Commissioner gave decision providing that part of Island of Holm should be placed temporarily at Poland's disposal. Both Governments appealed to League Council against decision.

Sept. 1. Council confirmed Commissioner's decision.

1923, Dec. 14. League Council, since both parties were dissatisfied with existing position as to munitions depot, decided to set up a Committee of Experts to examine the question.

1924, March 11. Council adopted resolution superseding High Commissioner's decision of April 7, 1922, and approving Expert Committee's choice of Westerplatte Peninsula as permanent site for depot.

1925, Sept. 19. Council considered request from Chairman of Danzig Harbour Board regarding delimitation of Westerplatte Peninsula and decided that delimitation should be undertaken by Harbour Board after consultation with one or two experts.

Oct. 15–19. Expert visited Danzig ; reported on Oct. 19.

Oct. 22. Harbour Board delimited area attributed to Poland.

Oct. 31. Area handed over to Polish authorities.

Poland (Port and Waterways Board)

1921, Feb. 26. League of Nations Council appointed Colonel de Reynier President of the Danzig Port and Waterways Board.

June 1. Board formally assumed its duties.

1922, Nov. 24. Agreement reached with Poland regarding legal status of officials, &c., of the Harbour Board (Text : *L.N.O.J.*, Feb. 1923).

1923, April 16. Agreement reached with Poland to hold over for two years appeal by Danzig against High Commissioner's decision of Oct. 27, 1922, regarding leasing of property by the Harbour Board.

April 17. Agreement reached with Poland superseding High Commissioner's decision of Dec. 5, 1922, regarding official languages to be used by the Harbour Board.

May 3. Convention signed on behalf of British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, relating to division of former German state property between Poland, Danzig and the Port and Waterways Board (Text : *Cmd.* 2204 ; *State Papers*, 1923).

Poland (Postal Service)

1922, May 5. High Commissioner gave decision concerning settle-

DANZIG—*Poland* (*Postal Service*) contd.

ment of detailed questions relating to establishment of Polish postal, telegraph and telephone service in Danzig in accordance with treaties of Nov. 9, 1920, and Oct. 24, 1921. Poland appealed against decision but withdrew appeal as result of an interpretation of the decision given by the High Commissioner on Aug. 30, 1922.

Dec. 23. High Commissioner decided that Poland had not the right to establish a letter-sorting office in the main Railway Station at Danzig. Poland appealed.

1923, April 17. High Commissioner's decision replaced by agreement between Danzig and Poland.

1924, Feb. 23. High Commissioner gave another decision regarding a special Polish postal sorting office for overseas parcels. Danzig appealed against decision.

Aug. 29. Agreement reached between Danzig and Poland replacing High Commissioner's decision and providing for establishment of a sorting office.

1925, Jan. 5. Polish letter boxes installed in the territory of the Free City outside Polish postal premises.

Jan. 6. Letter boxes found disfigured.

Feb. 2. High Commissioner gave decision that Poland had not the right to conduct an independent postal service in the Free City.

Feb. (?) 23. Poland appealed to League Council against the decision.

March 13. League Council decided to ask Permanent Court of International Justice for advisory opinion.

May 16. Permanent Court gave advisory opinion in favour of Poland and pointed out that practical application of its opinion depended on delimitation of port of Danzig.

June 11. League Council adopted Court's advisory opinion and appointed an Expert Commission to draw up proposals for delimitation of port.

July 19–23. Commission held inquiry at Danzig.

Aug. 2. Commission reported (Text : *L.N.O.J.*, Dec. 1925).

Sept. 19. League Council adopted Commission's report and approved boundaries of Port as therein defined.

Poland (*Railways*)

1921, Aug. 15. High Commissioner decided that railways of the Free City should belong to Poland except those of the Port, which should belong to Harbour Board but be administered by Polish Railway Administration.

Aug. 26. Danzig appealed against decision.

Sept. 5. High Commissioner gave second decision.

Sept. 23. Agreement signed between Danzig and Poland interpreting High Commissioner's two decisions.

Nov. 24. Two agreements signed between Free City and Polish Railway Administration and between Polish Railway Administration and Danzig Harbour Board concerning execution of High Commissioner's two decisions and agreement of Sept. 23.

Dec. 1. Administration of railways handed over to Poland.

Dec. 20. Supplementary agreement signed between Danzig and Poland.

1923, June 23. Provisional agreement reached providing that High Commissioner's decision of Dec. 12, 1922, regarding establishment of a Railway Direction in Danzig for Polish railways outside the territory of Free City should be inoperative until at least Dec. 31, 1923.

Russia. See under **Russia** [*De Jure Recognition*].

Sailors

1922, April 1. Provisional agreement signed at Memel with France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan concerning registration and disbanding of sailors at Danzig and Memel (Text : *L.N.T.S.* ix).

See also under **Austria** [*Poland*] ; **Denmark** [*Poland* (22.3.24)] ; **Germany** [*Poland* (15.7.22)].

DENMARK

Egypt. See below under *Great Britain* (14.7.21).

Estonia

1922, April 7. Exchange of notes of March 8, 1921, and April 7, 1922, regarding the mutual recognition of tonnage measurement certificates. Came into force on April 7, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

1923, July 27. Declarations signed at Reval concerning reciprocal protection of trade marks and inventions (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xix).

Sept. 7. Provisional commercial and navigation agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Reval between Denmark and Estonia and Iceland and Estonia. Came into force on Feb. 5, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxiii).

See also under **Estonia** [*De Jure Recognition*].

Finland

1920, July 27. Agreement signed at Copenhagen providing for a daily service of press telegrams (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xix).

1922, May 22. Postal agreement concluded by exchange of notes of May 19 and 22 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* ix). Supplementary agreement signed at Stockholm on July 31, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxix). Article 2 of 1922 agreement amended on Nov. 23, 1925 (*L.N.T.S.* xxxix).

1923, Feb. 12. Convention concerning reciprocal extradition of criminals signed at Copenhagen. Ratifications exchanged on May 2, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

Feb. 12. Provisional agreement regarding the free importation of samples signed at Copenhagen. Ratifications exchanged on June 22, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xviii). Commercial and navigation agreement superseding agreement of Feb. 12 signed at Helsingfors on Aug. 3, 1923. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 21, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxi).

April 21. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Copenhagen of Feb. 8 and April 21, concerning exemption from military service (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xvii).

Aug. 3. Commercial agreement. See above under Feb. 12, 1923.

Nov. 30. Agreement signed at Helsingfors regarding workmen's compensation for accidents (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

DENMARK—*Finland* (contd.)

1924, June 27. Conciliation agreement signed at Stockholm. Ratifications exchanged on March 7, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

July 31. Postal agreement. See above under May 22, 1922.

1925, June 4. Convention for reciprocal recognition of tonnage certificates signed at Helsingfors (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).

Oct. 19. Exchange of notes of Sept. 25 and Oct. 19, 1925, concerning exemption from taxation. Came into force on Oct. 19 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlvii).

See also under **Finland** [*Aaland Islands*].

Finland and Iceland

1925, March 7. Declaration signed regarding protection of trade marks.

Finland, Norway and Sweden

1923, July 11. Protocol signed at Stockholm providing for adhesion of Finland to convention of May 26, 1914, between Denmark, Norway and Sweden, concerning assistance to indigent persons (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

France

1925, Feb. 25. Notes exchanged at Copenhagen concerning certificates of origin and consular invoices (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

Oct. 19. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Oct. 12 and 19 at Copenhagen granting most favoured nation treatment to French subjects and companies in East Greenland (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

See also below under *Germany* (*Slesvig*) (5.7.20).

Frontier. See below under *Germany* (*Slesvig*).

Germany

1920, Feb. 10. Slesvig. See below under *Germany* (*Slesvig*).

Aug. 30. Telegraphic convention signed at Copenhagen on Dec. 30, 1919, and at Berlin on Aug. 30, 1920. Came into force on Jan. 1, 1920 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

1922, April 25. Provisional air navigation agreement signed at Copenhagen. Ratifications exchanged on June 4, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

1923, March 31. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of March 29 and Dec. 21, 1922, March 22 and 31, 1923, providing for abrogation of agreements concerning extradition of military deserters (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xvii).

1924, Nov. 29. Agreement regarding circulation of motor vehicles concluded by exchange of notes at Copenhagen. Came into force on Dec. 1, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

Germany (*Slesvig*) [1]

1920, Feb. 10. Voting took place in first plebiscite zone in Slesvig, resulting in favour of incorporation in Denmark.

March 14. Voting took place in second plebiscite zone, resulting in favour of Germany.

July 5. Treaty signed in Paris between the Principal Allied Powers and Denmark concerning the transfer to Denmark of part of Slesvig. Ratifications deposited by Denmark, France, Great

[1] *H.P.C.*, vol. ii, pp. 197–206.

Britain and Italy on Dec. 15, 1920, and by Japan on April 29, 1921 (Text : *Cmd.* 1585 ; *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 3).

Oct. 23. Two agreements signed at Copenhagen between Denmark and Germany, regarding passport facilities in frontier district, and minor frontier traffic. Supplementary agreement signed at Copenhagen on July 12, 1921 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvi). Further agreement signed at Copenhagen on April 10, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxix).

Dec. 17. Convention signed with Germany at Paris, regarding indemnity to be paid by Germany in connexion with the transfer.

1921, May 23. Negotiations begun between Denmark and Germany for settlement of questions arising out of the transfer.

July 12. Agreement signed at Copenhagen regarding the transfer of administration of justice in Northern Slesvig. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 17, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* viii). For transport agreement, see above under Oct. 23, 1920.

1922, April 10. Treaty signed at Copenhagen, together with annexed agreements regarding the maintenance of the frontier line, irrigation regulations, taxation on sales of landed property, pilotage and fisheries in the Flensburg inlet, &c. Ratifications exchanged on June 7, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* x). Notes exchanged at Berlin on April 18, 1925, regarding execution of Art. 3, par. 1, of convention regarding navigation in frontier waters (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).

Great Britain

1920, Aug. 20. Additional agreement to parcel post convention of Aug. 22 and Sept. 14, 1903, signed in London on July 6, and Copenhagen on Aug. 20 (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* v). Notes exchanged on Aug. 12, Sept. 4, Oct. 12, Nov. 4, 1920, and Jan. 3, 1921, amending additional agreement (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xi).

Dec. 23. Provisional air navigation agreement signed at Copenhagen (Text : *L.N.T.S.* ii. 3).

1921, Jan. 21. Agreement regarding matters of wreck concluded by exchange of notes in London of Sept. 28, 1918, Nov. 29, 1920, Jan. 20 and 21, 1921. Came into force as from Nov. 30, 1920 (Text : *Cmd.* 1223 ; *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* v). Notes exchanged on Nov. 23, 1922, regarding interpretation of agreement (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xv).

July 14. Agreement regarding capitulations in Egypt signed at Copenhagen (Text : *Cmd.* 1498 ; *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* vi).

Dec. 12. Notes exchanged on Sept. 28 and Dec. 12, 1921, abrogating agreement of Dec. 14/31, 1883, regarding exchange of money orders (Texts : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xii).

1922, May 1. Convention signed in London renewing arbitration convention of Oct. 25, 1905, for a further period of five years as from May 4. Ratifications exchanged on July 28, 1922 (Text : *Cmd.* 1744 ; *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xii).

1923, April 25. Agreement concerning the exchange of parcels between Denmark and the Straits Settlements, signed at Copenhagen on Feb. 23, and at Singapore on April 25 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

DENMARK—*Great Britain* (contd.)

1924, Feb. 12. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Jan. 29 and Feb. 12, for abolition of passport visas as from March 1, 1924.

Dec. 18. Agreements signed in London providing for reciprocal exemption in certain cases from taxation on incomes derived from shipping trade and reciprocal acknowledgement of load line certificates (Texts : *Cmd.* 2319 and 2320 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

1925, June 4. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of April 23 and June 4, granting most-favoured-nation treatment to British subjects and companies in East Greenland (Text : *Cmd.* 2503 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

See also above under *Germany* (*Slesvig* : 5.7.20).

Greece

1924, Dec. 10. Treaty of commerce and navigation of 1843–6 prolonged till March 1, 1925, by exchange of notes (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxi). Prolonged on Feb. 28, 1925, till June 1, 1925 ; on June 3 till Jan. 1, 1926 ; by exchange of notes of Dec. 22 and 29 till March 31, 1926 (*L.N.T.S.* xxxix).

Greenland. See below under *Norway* (*Greenland*).

Hungary

1925, June 4. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of June 3 and 4 at Budapest for mutual recognition of documents establishing priority (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

Iceland

1920, June 26. Postal convention, supplementary to convention of Oct. 28 and Nov. 28, 1919, signed at Copenhagen on June 19, and at Reykjavik on June 26, 1920 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xii). Further supplementary convention signed at Copenhagen on Aug. 8 and at Reykjavik on Aug. 27, 1921 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xii).

1922, Oct. 9. Declaration signed at Copenhagen concerning assistance to seamen (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

1924, Sept. 30. Agreement signed regarding inspection of Icelandic ships (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

See also above under *Finland and Iceland*, and below under *Norway and Sweden* (22.3.24) ; *Poland* (22.3.24) ; *Portugal* ; *Sweden* (13.7.23).

Italy. See above under *Germany* (*Slesvig* : 5.7.20).

Japan

1922, May 22. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Tokio of May 17, 19 and 22, for mutual recognition of tonnage certificates (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

See also above under *Germany* (*Slesvig* : 5.7.20).

Latvia

1924, Nov. 3. Treaty of commerce and navigation signed at Riga. Ratifications exchanged on April 25, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

League of Nations

1920, March 8. Denmark acceded to Covenant of League of Nations and became an original Member.

Lithuania

1923, July 18. Provisional commercial and navigation agreement concluded by exchange of notes (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xx).

See also under **Lithuania** [*De Jure Independence*].

Norway

1920, Dec. 29. Telephonic and telegraphic convention signed at Copenhagen on Dec. 23 and at Christiania on Dec. 29. Modified on July 8–21, 1921 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xiii).

1921, May 10. Greenland. See below under *Norway* (*Greenland*).

July 27. Air navigation convention signed in Copenhagen. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 4, 1922 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* ix).

Sept. 13. Agreement concluded for exchange of ice reports. Modifications of agreement accepted by Norway on Nov. 10, 1925.

1923, Feb. 21. Notes exchanged on Feb. 3 and 21 regarding free importation of consular requisites.

Nov. 30. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Nov. 14 and 30 providing for reciprocal notification of particulars concerning lunatics (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

1924, June 27. Conciliation agreement signed. ' Ratifications exchanged on March 14, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

Oct. 1. Agreement signed regarding telephone and telegraph communications.

See also under **Norway** [*Spitzbergen*].

Norway (*Greenland*) [1]

1921, May 10. Danish Government announced its claim to extend sovereignty exercised over South of Greenland to East and West coasts (Text : *State Papers*, 1921).

Nov. 4. Norwegian Government informed Danish Government that it could not recognize this claim as it would interfere with Norwegian fishing rights.

1923, Sept. 25. Negotiations began between the two countries.

1924, Jan. 28. Delegates agreed to recommend conclusion of a convention.

July 9. Treaty signed safeguarding Norwegian hunting and fishing rights : came into force on July 10, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

See also above under *France* and *Great Britain*.

Norway and Sweden

1920, Jan. 18. Modification adopted of postal convention of Dec. 15, 1919. Came into force on Feb. 1, 1920 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xii).

Dec. 29. Agreement regarding Art. xxxv of the regulations of the International Radiotelegraph Convention of July 5, 1912, signed at Stockholm on Dec. 16, at Copenhagen on Dec. 23, and at Christiania on Dec. 29, 1920 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xiii). Additional regulation signed at Stockholm on March 29, at Christiania on June 20, and at Copenhagen on Aug. 18, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xiii).

1924, March 22. Additional article to monetary convention between Denmark and Sweden of May 27, 1873, and additional convention of Oct. 16, 1875, concerning accession of Norway, signed at Christiania by Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Ratifications

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, p. 232.

DENMARK—*Norway and Sweden* (contd.)

exchanged on March 28, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxv). Notes exchanged between Norway and Sweden on March 16 and 17, 1925, regarding accession of Iceland.

July 26. Postal agreement signed at Christiania, Copenhagen, and Stockholm (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxx). Came into force on Aug. 1, 1924. Agreement modifying agreement of July 26, 1924, came into force as from Oct. 1, 1925 (*L.N.T.S.* xxxix).

Oct. 8. Agreement concluded on Oct. 1 and 8 regarding telephone and telegraph communications between Denmark and Norway via Sweden.

See also above under *Finland, Norway and Sweden.*

Poland

1923, July 14. Agreement concerning exemption from military service concluded by exchange of notes at Copenhagen on July 10 and 14 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xix).

1924, March 22. Commercial and navigation agreement between Denmark and Iceland and Poland and Danzig signed at Warsaw. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 13, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

Dec. 16. Air navigation agreement signed at Copenhagen. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 5, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

Portugal

1923, May 9. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of April 9 and May 9 concerning application to Iceland of commercial agreement of Dec. 14, 1896 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xvii).

1925, Nov. 7. Declaration signed regarding reciprocal recognition of certificates of gauging.

Rumania

1923, May 8. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes of April 19 and May 8 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xvii).

Russia

1923, April 23. Provisional agreement signed at Moscow renewing diplomatic and commercial relations. Ratifications exchanged on June 15, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

1924, June 18. Provisional commercial agreement providing for *de jure* recognition of Soviet Government concluded by exchange of notes in London (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

1925, June 29. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Dec. 13, 1924, June 23 and 29, 1925, for reciprocal recognition of tonnage measurement certificates (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

Siam

1925, Sept. 1. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation signed at Copenhagen (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xlvii).

Slesvig. See above under *Germany* (*Slesvig*).

Spain

1921, June 20. Commercial *modus vivendi* established by exchange of notes of June 18 and 20. Prolonged by exchange of notes of July 18 and 19, 1921. By exchange of notes of Sept. 14 and 19, 1921, certain articles of commercial convention of July 4, 1893, maintained in force.

1923, March 8. Notes exchanged regarding abolition of passport visas.

Sweden

1920, Jan. 26. Agreement regarding ferryboat communication between Elsinore and Helsingfors signed at Stockholm on Jan. 14, and at Copenhagen on Jan. 26 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

Dec. 23. Telephone and telegraph convention signed at Stockholm on Dec. 16, and at Copenhagen on Dec. 23. Amended on June 6/8, 1921 (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

1922, Nov. 7. Air navigation agreement signed in Stockholm. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 16, 1923 (Text : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

1923, July 13. Agreement for exchange of particulars concerning lunatics between Denmark, Iceland and Sweden concluded by exchange of notes at Copenhagen of July 9 and 13 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

1924, June 27. Conciliation agreement signed at Stockholm. Ratifications exchanged on March 7, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

July 28. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Copenhagen of July 23 and 28 regarding free importation of samples of films (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

Nov. 28. Supplementary convention to agreement of Nov. 14, 1913, concerning matters of wreck, signed at Copenhagen (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

1925, Nov. 21. Declaration signed at Stockholm regarding mutual recognition of tonnage certificates (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlii) and notes exchanged regarding modifications in declaration of April 16, 1858, regarding coastal traffic (Text : *Sver.* 1925, No. 29 ; *L.N.T.S.* xlii).

See also above under *Finland, Norway and Sweden*, and *Norway and Sweden*.

Switzerland

1924, May 30. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of March 26, May 23 and May 30 regarding extension to Liechtenstein of commercial agreements in force between the two countries (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

June 6. Conciliation treaty signed at Copenhagen. Ratifications exchanged on May 18, 1925 [1] (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv ; *F.F.* 5.11.24).

Turkey

1925, Jan. 26. Treaty of friendship signed at Angora. Ratifications exchanged on July 7, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

United States of America

1922, June 8. Parcel post convention signed at Copenhagen on April 28 and at Washington on June 8 (Text : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xi).

1924, May 29. Liquor treaty signed in Washington. Ratifications exchanged on July 25, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

June 24. Arbitration treaty signed in Washington.

See also under **Austria ; Belgium ; Bulgaria ; Conferences** [*Genoa ; Liquor Smuggling*] ; **Czechoslovakia ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 71–2.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

League of Nations

1924, Sept. 29. Dominican Republic admitted to membership of the League.

Spain

1922, April 17. Parcel post convention signed by Spain on Nov. 17, 1921, and by Dominican Republic on April 17, 1922.

United States of America [1]

1922, June 30. Agreement signed regarding evacuation of troops.

Oct. 21. Provisional Government inaugurated. American Military Governor left on Oct. 24, leaving about 1,500 U.S. marines who were to remain until provisional administration was succeeded by a Constitutional Government.

1924, June 12. Convention signed confirming agreement of June 30, 1922. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 4, 1925 (Text: *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 729; *L.N.T.S.* xlviii).

July 12. President of Dominican Republic formally inaugurated; remaining U.S. troops withdrawn and American military occupation terminated.

Sept. 25. Commercial agreement signed (Text: *A.J.I.L.* Oct. 1925).

Dec. 27. Convention signed providing for U.S. assistance in collection and application of customs revenues. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 24, 1925 (Text: *A.J.I.L.*, Jan. 1926).

See also under **Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

ECUADOR

Frontier. See below under *Peru.*

Germany

1924, Jan. 19. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes for maintenance in force of treaty of friendship of March 28, 1887.

Great Britain

1922, April 17. Treaties regarding abolition of slave trade of May 24, 1841, and Jan. 15, 1846, denounced by Great Britain (*L.N.T.S.* xi).

Peru

1924, June 21. Protocol signed at Quito providing for submission to arbitration of boundary dispute between the two countries (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

United States of America

1920, May 25. Convention signed in Washington for establishment of a Gold Clearance Fund.

Venezuela

1921, May 24. Arbitration treaty signed at Quito. Ratifications exchanged on March 17, 1923.

1922, July 25. Convention regarding exchange of diplomatic mails signed on July 18 and 25.

See also under **Argentina ; Brazil.**

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

EGYPT

Alexandria Riots

1921, May 20–2. Riots in Alexandria; Europeans attacked and killed.

Capitulations

1920, Sept. 4. Agreement signed at Athens between Great Britain and Greece for suppression of capitulations in Egypt. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 22, 1920, and Jan. 4, 1921 (*Cmd.* 1237; *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 4).

Dec. 9. Similar agreement concluded at Lisbon with Portugal. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 29, 1921 (Text: *Cmd.* 1553; *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* vii).

1921, April 22. Agreement signed with Norway at Christiania (Text: *Cmd.* 1285; *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* v).

July 8. Agreement signed with Sweden at Stockholm (Text: *Cmd.* 1391; *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* v).

July 14. Agreement signed with Denmark at Copenhagen (Text: *Cmd.* 1498; *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* vi).

Constitution

1923, April 19. New constitution signed by King Fu'ād.

France

1925, March 16. Agreement regarding provisional status of Libano-Syrians in Egypt concluded by exchange of notes of March 14 and 16.

March 25. Agreement signed at Cairo regarding protection of persons of Moroccan origin. Notes exchanged on Oct. 18 and Nov. 5, 1925.

Frontier. See below under *Italy* (6.12.25).

Germany

1925, June 16. Agreement signed regarding jurisdiction over German nationals in Egypt.

Great Britain [1]

1920, March 6. Milner Mission left Egypt.

June 7–Nov. 9. Negotiations in London between delegation headed by Zaghlūl Pasha and Milner Mission. On Aug. 18, memorandum outlining proposals for a settlement handed by Lord Milner to Egyptian delegation (Text: *Cmd.* 1131 of 1920). Negotiations resumed at end of October and closed on Nov. 9, 1920.

Dec. 9. Report of Milner Mission signed. Published on Feb. 18, 1921 (Text: *Cmd.* 1131 of 1920).

1921, July 12–Nov. 20. Negotiations in London between Egyptian delegation headed by Adli Pasha and British Government. Memorandum of clauses of suggested convention between Great Britain and Egypt handed by Lord Curzon to Adli Pasha on Nov. 10. Draft rejected by delegation on Nov. 15. Statement of views of British Government regarding negotiations handed by Lord Allenby to Sultan of Egypt on Dec. 3 (Texts: *Cmd.* 1555).

[1] See *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, pp. 200–4; *Survey for 1925*, vol. i, pp. 189–232.

EGYPT—*Great Britain* (contd.)

Nov. 17–Jan. 28, 1922. Exchange of notes between Lord Allenby and British Government (Texts : *Cmd.* 1592).

Dec. 21. Lord Allenby prohibited Zaghlūl Pasha from further political activities. Zaghlūl and five other members of *Wafd* arrested on Dec. 23 ; deported to Seychelles on March 3, 1922. Zaghlūl transferred to Gibraltar in Aug. 1922 ; released on ground of ill-health on April 4, 1923. Other deportees released on June 1, 1923.

1922, Feb. 10. Lord Allenby arrived in England ; returned to Egypt on Feb. 22.

Feb. 28. British declaration handed to Sultan by Lord Allenby proclaiming British Protectorate at an end and Egypt an independent sovereign state (Text : *Cmd.* 1592).

March 14. Declaration approved by British Parliament.

March 15. Independence of Egypt proclaimed. Sultan proclaimed King under title of Fu'ād I. Notification regarding status of Egypt sent to British diplomatic representatives abroad for communication to Governments to which they were accredited (Text : *Cmd.* 1617).

1923, April 4. Release of Zaghlūl Pasha. See above under Dec. 21, 1921.

July 5. Proclamation issued abolishing British martial law ; Egyptian Council of Ministers decided to advise the King to approve draft law promulgating Act of Indemnity and draft Ministerial Order instituting a committee to deal with proposals to revise sentences passed by military courts ; notes exchanged between British High Commissioner and Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding Act of Indemnity and Revisionary Committee (Texts : *Cmd.* 1998 ; *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

July 18. Egyptian law relating to conditions of service, &c., of foreign officials signed by King Fu'ād ; notes exchanged at Cairo regarding law between British High Commissioner and Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs (Texts : *Cmd.* 1999 ; *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

1924, Sept. 25–Oct. 3. Conversations between Zaghlūl Pasha and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in London. Result summarized in dispatch of Oct. 7, from Mr. MacDonald to British High Commissioner for Egypt (Text : *Cmd.* 2269).

Nov. 19. Sir Lee Stack, Sirdar of Egyptian Army and Governor General of Sudan, mortally wounded by assassins in streets of Cairo ; died on following day.

Nov. 22. Two communications from British Government presented to Egyptian Prime Minister by Lord Allenby containing seven demands to be accepted by 8 p.m. on Nov. 23 (Text : *T.* 24.11.24 ; *Survey for 1925*, vol. i, pp. 216–17).

Nov. 23. Egyptian Government replied rejecting three demands regarding Sudan and protection of foreigners ; British counter-reply presented demanding payment of fine of £500,000 (to which Egyptian Government had agreed) by noon next day and stating that Sudan Government was being instructed to enforce rejected demands regarding Sudan.

Nov. 24. Egyptian Government paid fine of £500,000 ; customs offices at Alexandria occupied by British troops owing to non-acceptance of demand regarding protection of foreign interests ; Zaghlūl Pasha resigned office as Prime Minister ; Ahmad Zīwar Pasha accepted Premiership ; protest addressed to League of Nations and all Parliaments of the world approved by Egyptian Senate and Chamber (Text : *T.* 27.11.24).

Nov. 29. British terms regarding protection of foreign interests accepted by Zīwar Pasha.

Dec. 2. British troops withdrawn from Alexandria customs house.

See also above under *Capitulations* and below under *Sudan*.

Greece

1924, Sept. 25. Commercial agreement of June 4, 1906, denounced by Greece.

See also above under *Capitulations*.

Italy

1921, April 26. Agreement signed on March 31 and April 26 modifying commercial agreement of July 14, 1906.

1923, April 14. Agreement signed at Cairo regarding nationality of Libyans resident in Egypt. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 30, 1923.

1925, Dec. 6. Agreement signed for rectification of frontier between Egypt and Cyrenaica, by which oasis of Jaghbūb included in Cyrenaica.[1]

Norway. See above under *Capitulations*.

Palestine

1922, Aug. 7. Provisional extradition agreement signed at Ramleh (Text : *Cmd.* 2337 ; *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

Parliament

1924, March 15. Parliament, consisting of Senate and House of Deputies, inaugurated by King Fu'ād.

Persia

1923, May 12. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes.

Portugal. See above under *Capitulations*.

Sudan[2]

1923, Feb. 4. Agreement reached between Lord Allenby and Egyptian Prime Minister to remove, subject to final decision of Egyptian Parliament, two clauses in draft Egyptian constitution asserting Egyptian sovereignty over the Sudan.

1924, June 24. Anti-British demonstrations at Khartūm and Omdurman ; June 25, riot at Khartūm.

June 25. Announcement by Lord Parmoor in House of Lords that British Government did not intend to abandon Sudan. Similar statement made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the House of Commons on July 10th.

Aug. 9. Armed demonstration by cadets at Khartūm Military School.

[1] See *Survey for 1925*, vol. i, pp. 185–8.

[2] *Op. cit.*, pp. 232–53.

EGYPT—*Sudan* (contd.)

Aug. 9–11. Rioting by soldiers of Egyptian railway battalion at Atbarah and Port Sudan.

Aug. 15. Egyptian Government issued communiqué regarding events at Atbarah. Note of protest against allegations contained in communiqué handed to Egyptian Government together with note from British Government intimating that Great Britain considered herself responsible for maintenance of order in Sudan.

Aug. 16–20. Further disturbances at Omdurman, Port Sudan and Khartūm.

Aug. 16. Egyptian note protesting against British action in Sudan presented to Foreign Office in London.

Aug. 29. British note presented to Egyptian Government.

Nov. 24. Evacuation of Egyptian units of Sudanese army started in accordance with British ultimatum of Nov. 22. (See above under *Great Britain.*)

Nov. 27–8. Fighting between British troops and mutinous Sudanese troops at Khartūm.

1925, Jan. 17. Inauguration of new Sudan Defence Force formally announced by Governor General of Sudan.

See also above under *Great Britain* ; and under **France** [*Great Britain* (10.1.24)] ; **Italy** [*Great Britain* (26.12.22 ; 12.12.24)].

Sweden. See above under *Capitulations.*

Tanganyika

1925, Feb. 25. Postal agreement signed at Dar-es-Salam on Sept. 19, 1924, and at Alexandria on Feb. 25, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

See also under **Belgium ; Bulgaria ; France** [*Great Britain* (24.7.23)].

ELBE [1]

1922, Feb. 22. Convention instituting the statute of navigation of the Elbe signed at Dresden by Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy. Came into force on Oct. 1, 1923 (Text : *Cmd.* 1883 ; *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

1923, Jan. 27. Supplementary convention signed at Prague. Came into force on Dec. 31, 1923 (Text : *Cmd.* 2091 ; *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

See also under **Czechoslovakia** [*Germany* (22.2.22 ; 15.12.24)].

ERITREA. See under **Italy** [*Great Britain* (26.12.22 ; 12.12.24)].

ERIVAN (ARMENIA). See under **Transcaucasia.**

ESTONIA

Communists

1924, Dec. 1. Serious communist rising in Reval.

De jure Recognition

1921, Jan. 26. Estonia recognized by Principal Allied Powers. Recognized by Denmark, Norway, Poland and Sweden before April 1921.

Finland

1921, Oct. 29. Two agreements signed at Helsingfors regarding (1) rights of ownership of submarine cables ; (2) upkeep and use of

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

submarine cables and also regarding telephonic and telegraphic communication by means of these cables. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 12, 1922 (Text : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xiii).

Oct. 29. Commercial treaty signed at Helsingfors. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 12, 1922 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* xiii). Treaty signed on Jan. 29, 1922, providing for reciprocal customs preference.

1922, Nov. 28. Telephone agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Tallinn of Oct. 30 and Nov. 28 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xix).

1924, March 18. Declaration signed at Reval regarding application of Hague Convention of July 17, 1905. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 4, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

1925, Jan. 2. Extradition convention signed at Reval. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 5, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

Sept. 14. Agreement for suppression of passport visas concluded by exchange of notes of July 20 and Sept. 14, 1925.

See also under **Finland** [*Aaland Islands*].

Finland, Latvia and Poland

1922, March 17. Agreement providing for neutrality in case of attack on any of the signatory states signed at Warsaw. Ratified by Latvia on March 31 and by Estonia on April 8, 1921. Ratification refused by Finnish Parliament on Aug. 18, 1922 [1] (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xi).

1925, Jan. 17. Arbitration and conciliation convention signed at Helsingfors. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 7, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

France

1922, Jan. 7. Commercial treaty signed. Came into force on July 27, 1922.

See also above under *De jure Recognition*.

Frontiers. See below under *Latvia*.

Germany

1922, Dec. 11. Agreement concluded concerning care of war graves. Came into force same day.

Dec. 28. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Nov. 16 and Dec. 28, concerning the reciprocal recognition of tonnage certificates. Came into force on Jan. 1, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xli).

1923, June 27. Provisional commercial agreement and agreement concerning reparation for war damage signed at Reval. Ratifications of both agreements exchanged on Sept. 5, 1924 (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xli).

1925, Jan. 9. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Berlin on Nov. 8, 1924, and Jan. 9, 1925, regarding the expenses resulting from extradition. Came into force on Jan. 9, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlii).

March 13. Consular agreement signed.

Aug. 10. Arbitration treaty signed in Berlin.

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 241–2.

ESTONIA (*contd.*)

Great Britain

1920, July 20. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes (Text: *Cmd.* 1097; *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* i. 3, and iii. 3). Certain British protectorates and possessions adhered to the agreement on Jan. 29, 1921.

1925, Nov. 18. Extradition treaty signed in London.

See also above under *De jure Recognition*; and under **Inter-Allied Debts** (24.7.25).

Hungary

1922, Oct. 19. Commercial agreement signed at Reval. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 9, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxx).

Italy. See above under *De jure Recognition.*

Japan. See above under *De jure Recognition.*

Latvia

1920, March 22. Convention signed at Walk providing for final determination of frontier by a Joint Commission (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 2).

Oct. 19. Convention signed at Riga concerning tracing of frontier and rights of inhabitants of frontier districts. Came into force and ratifications exchanged on March 24, 1921 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xvii).

1921, July 12. Political and military agreement, extradition and judicial assistance convention (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii) and consular convention (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xi) signed at Riga. Ratifications of extradition and judicial assistance convention exchanged on Nov. 6, 1923.

1922, June 24. Sanitary convention signed at Dorpat. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 30, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

1923, Oct. 31. Convention regulating collection of harbour dues signed at Reval. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 21, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

Nov. 1. Four agreements signed at Reval: (1) treaty of defensive alliance for ten years (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxiii); (2) agreement for settlement of mutual claims (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxv); (3) preliminary treaty for economic and customs union (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxv); (4) treaty regulating frontier between the two countries (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxv). Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 21, 1924.[1]

1924, Jan. 10. Agreement signed concerning inhabitants of frontier districts crossing the frontier. Came into force on March 1, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii). Protocol modifying Art. 2 of agreement signed on May 7, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xlv).

April 2. Agreement concerning common use of frontier roads signed at Riga. Came into force on April 12, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii). Protocol amending agreement signed on March 16, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

1925, Oct. 28. Convention regarding fishing regulations signed at Riga.

[1] *Op. cit.*, p. 244.

Nov. 11. Agreement regarding traffic facilities signed at Reval. Came into force on Dec. 1, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlii).

See also above under *Finland, Latvia and Poland.*

Latvia and Lithuania

1921, July 12. (1) Extradition agreement, (2) postal, telegraph and telephone agreement (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xi), (3) juridical agreement (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii) signed. Ratifications of (1) and (3) exchanged between Latvia and Lithuania on April 25, 1924, and of (3) between Estonia and Latvia on June 18, 1924. Supplementary postal, telegraph and telephone agreement signed on March 28 and May 6, 1925.

Latvia and U.S.S.R.

1925, Oct. 29. Railway convention signed at Riga.

League of Nations

1921, Sept. 22. Estonia admitted to membership of the League.

Lithuania

1921, July 12. Consular agreement signed at Riga. Ratifications exchanged on June 26, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

See also above under *Latvia and Lithuania.*

Minorities

1923, Sept. 17. League of Nations Council accepted proposals regarding minorities made by Estonian delegate.

Netherlands

1924, July 22. Provisional commercial agreement signed (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlviii).

Norway

1925, Aug. 29. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Reval. Came into force on Dec. 21, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

See also above under *De jure Recognition.*

Poland

1924, Jan. 11. Consular convention signed at Reval (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlvii).

See also above under *De jure Recognition* ; *Finland, Latvia and Poland.*

Russia

1920, Feb. 2. Peace Treaty signed at Dorpat by which Russia formally recognized independence of Estonia. Ratifications exchanged on March 30, 1920 [1] (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xi).

Sept. 17. Convention signed at Reval regarding passenger and goods traffic.

1921, Jan. 25. Provisional postal convention signed at Moscow on Dec. 2, 1920, and at Reval on Jan. 25, 1921 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xi).

1922, May 9. Agreement signed concerning rafting of timber.

1924, June 27. Telephone and telegraph conventions and convention for exchange of money orders signed with U.S.S.R.

See also above under *Latvia and U.S.S.R.*

Sweden

1923, July 7. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Reval. Came into force on Nov. 2, 1923

[1] *Op. cit.*, p. 240.

ESTONIA—*Sweden* (contd.)

(Text : *L.N.T.S.* xx). Notes exchanged on March 25 and 27, 1924, regarding interpretation of the agreement (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxiv).

Nov. 27. Declaration signed regarding application of Hague Convention of July 17, 1905. Ratifications exchanged on July 3, 1924.

1924, Aug. 30. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Jan. 17, 1923, and Aug. 30, 1924, for exchange of notifications regarding nationals of unsound mind (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

1925, May 29. Conciliation agreement signed (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlvi).

See also above under *De jure Recognition*.

Switzerland

1925, Oct. 14. Commercial agreement signed.

Turkey

1924, Dec. 1. Treaty of friendship and commerce signed in Warsaw.

Ukraine

1921, Nov. 25. (1) Treaty regarding future relations and (2) Convention relating to the right of option signed at Moscow (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xi). Additional protocol to (1) signed on May 7, 1922.

United States of America

1922, Sept. 22. Commercial and navigation agreement signed. Further (provisional) commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Washington on March 2, 1925. Came into force on Aug. 1, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

1923, Nov. 8. Extradition treaty signed at Reval. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 15, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

1925, March 2. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes (Text : *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 722).

Dec. 23. Treaty of friendship, commerce and consular rights signed in Washington (Text : *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 736 ; *A.J.I.L.* Oct. 1926).

See also under **Inter-Allied Debts** (28.10.25).

See also under **Conferences** [*Baltic States* ; *Genoa* ; *Liquor Smuggling*] ; **Denmark ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

EUPEN. See under **Belgium.**

FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC. See under **Russia ; Siberia.**

FINLAND

Aaland Islands. See below under *Sweden* (*Aaland Islands*).

France

1921, July 13. Commercial agreement signed in Paris. Came into force provisionally on July 21, 1921, and definitively on April 14, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxix).

See also below under *Sweden* (*Aaland Islands*).

Frontier. See below under *Russia.*

Germany

1922, Feb. 28. Agreement concerning extradition expenses concluded by exchange of notes of Feb. 20 and 28 in Berlin (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xix).

April 21. Preliminary commercial agreement signed in Berlin. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 6, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xix).

1924, Nov. 14. Postal agreement signed at Helsingfors on Oct. 20 and Berlin on Nov. 14 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

1925, Feb. 2. Declaration signed at Helsingfors regarding compensation payable for rescue of a vessel or cargo (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

March 14. Conciliation and arbitration treaty signed in Berlin (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

See also below under *Sweden* (*Aaland Islands*).

Great Britain

1921, June 10. Notes exchanged at Helsingfors on April 2 and June 10, 1921, regarding importation into Finland from Great Britain of opium and similar drugs (Texts : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xvi).

1923, Dec. 14. (1) Commercial and navigation agreement (Text : *Cmd.* 2243 ; *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxix) ; and (2) agreement concerning disposal of estates of deceased seamen signed at Helsingfors (Text : *Cmd.* 2042 ; *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxiii). Ratifications of both exchanged on July 4, 1924.

1924, May 30. Extradition treaty signed in London. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 30, 1924 (Text : *Cmd.* 2183 and 2417 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv). Notes exchanged on Sept. 14 and Dec. 14, 1925, regarding accession of India and certain British Dominions and mandated territories (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlv).

June 21. Agreement signed at Helsingfors for reciprocal recognition of tonnage measurement certificates and notes exchanged regarding the exclusion of 'Irāq (Text : *Cmd.* 2231 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxviii).

Dec. 12. Agreement for exchange of money orders signed at Helsingfors on Oct. 20 and in London on Dec. 12. Came into force on March 1, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

1925, Nov. 18. Agreement signed in London for reciprocal exemption from income tax in certain cases of profits from shipping business (Text : *Cmd.* 2552 ; *L.N.T.S.* xlii).

Dec. 14. Exchange of notes at Helsingfors regarding aircraft of one country flying over the territory of the other. Came into force the same day (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlvii).

See also below under *Sweden* (*Aaland Islands*).

Hungary

1925, May 29. Commercial and navigation treaty signed at Helsingfors (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlviii).

Iceland

1923, Dec. 21. Treaty of commerce and navigation signed at Helsingfors. Ratifications exchanged on July 4, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

1925, March 7. Declaration signed at Copenhagen regarding reciprocal protection of trade marks (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

Italy

1924, Oct. 22. Treaty of commerce and navigation signed in Rome.

FINLAND—*Italy* (contd.)
Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 19, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).
See also below under *Sweden* (*Aaland Islands*).

Japan
1924, June 7. Commercial treaty signed at Helsingfors.

Karelia, East. See below under *Russia* (*East Karelia*).

Latvia
1924, June 7. Extradition and judicial assistance convention signed at Riga. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 24, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).
Aug. 23. Commercial and navigation agreement signed at Helsingfors. Ratifications exchanged on June 23, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).
1925, Sept. 28. Agreement for suppression of passport visas concluded by exchange of notes of Sept. 23 and 28, 1925.
See also below under *Sweden* (*Aaland Islands*).

League of Nations
1920, Dec. 16. Finland admitted to membership of the League.
See also below under *Russia* (*East Karelia*); *Sweden* (*Aaland Islands*).

Lithuania. See under **Lithuania** [*De jure Independence*].

Netherlands
1923, Nov. 1. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Oct. 29 and Nov. 1, at Stockholm (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxiii).
1925, March 9. Convention signed concerning admission of Finnish consuls in Netherlands colonies (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xlvii).

Norway
1920, July 14. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Helsingfors on June 29, July 3 and July 14, concerning the regulation of the Tana watercourse (Text: *L.N.T.S.* i. 4).
1921, July 16. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Helsingfors regarding the exemption from stamp duty of real property intended for the use of diplomatic representatives (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xix).
1922, March 3. Convention signed at Christiania regarding the prevention of the crossing of the frontier by reindeer. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 30, 1922 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xiv).
May 23. Postal agreement signed at Helsingfors on May 10, and at Christiania on May 23 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xiv). Further agreement signed at Helsingfors on Oct. 1 and Christiania on Oct. 11, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxii). Agreement concluded on Oct. 1, 1925, for modification of agreement of May 19, 1922.
Sept. 7. Agreement signed at Christiania regarding use of wireless for exchange of political news (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xii).
1923, April 28. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Helsingfors of March 9 and April 28 for reciprocal notification of particulars concerning lunatics (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xix).
1924, April 28. Two conventions and final protocols signed regarding

frontier between districts of Finmark and Petsamo and traffic on Pasvik River and Jakob River. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 26, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxx).

June 27. Agreement for establishment of a Conciliation Commission signed at Stockholm. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 4, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxix).

Oct. 11. Postal agreement. See above under May 23, 1922.

1925, Feb. 14. Two conventions signed regarding rights in connexion with the water of the Pasvik and Jakob Rivers and floating of timber on the Pasvik River.

Oct. 1. Postal agreement. See above under May 23, 1922.

Nov. 10. Extradition convention signed at Helsingfors (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

Dec. 19. Treaty of navigation signed. Notes exchanged regarding traffic on lower part of Pasvik River.

Norway and Russia

1921, Sept. 19. Agreement signed at Riga regarding telegraphic relations between the three countries. Approved by Soviet Government on Sept. 30, 1921; by Finland on Nov. 4, 1921, and by Norway on Nov. 5, 1921 (Text : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xv).

Poland

1923, Nov. 10. Commercial and navigation treaty signed at Warsaw. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 3, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxix).

See also below under *Sweden* (*Aaland Islands*).

Russia

1920, June 8. East Karelia. See below under *Russia* (*East Karelia*).

Oct. 14. Peace Treaty signed at Dorpat, by which Soviet Government recognized independence of Finland. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 31, 1920 (Text : *State Papers*, 1920).

1921, Dec. 14. Provisional railway agreement signed at Helsingfors (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xvi).

1922, June 1. Convention signed at Helsingfors for maintenance of order on frontier.

June 13. Provisional telegraph convention signed at Helsingfors (Text : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xvi). Further convention replacing above signed on June 18, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

June 22. Provisional postal convention signed at Helsingfors (Text : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xvi). Further agreement replacing above signed on June 18, 1924, and came into force on Aug. 26, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxix).

July 7. Convention signed at Moscow concerning former Government property mentioned in note to Art. 22 of Treaty of Dorpat of Oct. 14, 1920 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xix).

Aug. 12. Agreements signed at Helsingfors concerning repatriation and restitution of ships (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xix).

Sept. 20. Convention signed at Helsingfors regarding fishing and sealing in Gulf of Finland (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xix).

Oct. 21. Convention signed at Helsingfors regarding fishing in territorial waters in Arctic Ocean. Ratifications exchanged on July 2, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxix).

FINLAND—*Russia* (contd.)

Oct. 28. Agreements signed at Helsingfors concerning (1) rafting of timber, (2) maintenance of river channels and regulation of fishing on frontier, (3) free transit of Russian nationals through Petsamo territory (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xix), and (4) fishing and sealing on Lake Ladoga (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxix).

1923, Feb. 14. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Feb. 12 and 14 regarding freedom from taxation of real estate entered in Note to Art. 22 of Treaty of Dorpat of Oct. 14, 1920.

Feb. 21. Exchange of notes of Feb. 12, 14 and 21 at Helsingfors concerning stamp duty on certain urban property (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xix).

June 5. Provisional agreement concerning navigation on the Neva signed at Moscow. Came into force pending exchange of ratifications on June 18, 1923. Came definitively into force on Aug. 20, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

July 28. Convention concerning maintenance of order in Gulf of Finland signed at Helsingfors. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 19, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

1924, May 29. Agreement signed regarding navigation in Gulf of Finland.

June 18. Conventions signed at Helsingfors regarding (1) telephones ; (2) telegraphs ; (3) postal communications (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xxix) ; (4) railway communications ; and (5) exchange of archives (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xlvii). (1) and (2) came into force on Aug. 26, 1924 ; (3) came into force on Sept. 15, 1924. Ratifications of (4) and (5) exchanged on July 14 and 15, 1925.

1925, Feb. 20. Agreement for exchange of money orders signed at Helsingfors. Ratifications exchanged on March 14, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

See also above under *Norway and Russia*.

Russia (*East Karelia*) [1]

1920, June 8. Decree issued establishing ' Workers' Commune of Karelia ' as autonomous territory within Russian Federal Soviet Republic.

1921, Nov. Rebellion against Soviet Government broke out in East Karelia.

Nov. 26. Finnish Government appealed to League of Nations on ground that Soviet Government was not carrying out obligations in East Karelia imposed on it by Treaty of Dorpat of Oct. 14, 1920.

1922, Jan. 14. League Council undertook to examine question if both parties agreed.

Nov. 10. Finland asked League Council to refer question of nature of case to Permanent Court of International Justice.

1923, April 21. League Council asked Permanent Court for advisory opinion.

May 19. Permanent Court notified Soviet Government of League Council's request.

June 8. Soviet Government replied refusing to take part in proceedings.

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 245–8.

July 23. Permanent Court decided it had no jurisdiction to express an opinion on case referred to it by League Council.

July 25. Karelian Autonomous Republic established.

Sept. 24. League Assembly took note that Finnish Government maintained its right to consider relevant clauses of Treaty of Dorpat as agreements of an international order.

Spain

1925, July 16. Commercial convention signed. Ratifications exchanged Nov. 17, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlvii).

Sweden

1920, May 10. Exchange of notes providing for maintenance in force of Russo-Swedish declaration of July 3, 1917, concerning timber floating on the Rivers Tornea and Muonio (Texts : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 2).

1921, July 29. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of May 23 and July 29 for reciprocal notification of particulars concerning lunatics (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* vi).

1922, May 22. Postal agreement signed at Helsingfors on May 19 and at Stockholm on May 22 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xiv). Supplementary agreement signed on July 26, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxix). Convention modifying agreement of May 1922 signed on Sept. 26, 1925.

1923, Feb. 3. Navigation agreement signed at Stockholm. Further agreement replacing this signed on May 26, 1923. Ratifications exchanged on June 27, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

Sept. 11. Agreement signed at Helsingfors concerning insurance of workmen and sailors against accidents (Text : *Sver.* 1923, No. 17 ; *L.N.T.S.* xx).

Oct. 12. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Aug. 11 and Oct. 12 concerning establishment of lighthouses and mist signals (Text : *Sver.* 1923, No. 20 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxi).

Nov. 29. Extradition convention signed at Helsingfors (Text : *Sver.* 1924, No. 2 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxiii). Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 30, 1924.

1924, Jan. 10. Declaration regarding reciprocal recognition of tonnage certificates signed at Helsingfors (Text : *Sver.* 1924, No. 1 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

Jan. 30. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Jan. 26 and 30 concerning exceptions to international wireless agreement.

June 27. Agreement for establishment of a Conciliation Commission signed at Stockholm. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 13, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxix).

June 28. Railway convention signed at Stockholm. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 25, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxviii).

July 26. Postal agreement. See above under May 22, 1922.

1925, May 9. Convention signed regarding reindeer in boundary districts (Text : *Sver.* 1926, No. 1 ; *L.N.T.S.* xlvii).

Sept. 26. Postal agreement. See above under May 22, 1922.

Sweden (Aaland Islands) [1]

1920, June 19. British Government drew attention of Council of

[1] *Op. cit.*, pp. 234–8.

FINLAND—*Sweden* (*Aaland Islands*) contd.

League of Nations to dispute between Finland and Sweden regarding status of Aaland Islands (Text : *Cmd.* 676).

July 12. League Council decided to refer certain legal points to Commission of Jurists. Commission of Jurists reported on Sept. 5 (Text : Spec. Suppl. to *L.N.O.J.*, Oct. 1920).

Sept. 20. League Council appointed fresh Commission to draft settlement.

Nov. 27–Feb. 25, 1921. Commission conducted inquiry (Text of Report : *L. of N. Doc.* 21/68/106).

1921, June 24. League Council decided that islands should remain under sovereignty of Finland subject to guarantees for population and conclusion of neutralization convention.

Oct. 10–20. Conference of representatives of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Latvia, Poland and Sweden held at Geneva ; convention for neutralization and non-fortification of Islands signed on Oct. 20. Ratifications exchanged on April 6, 1922 (Text : *Cmd.* 1680).

1922, Jan. 11. League Council decided to accept guarantee obligations under convention.

United States of America

1922, July 21. Parcel post convention signed at Helsingfors on Jan. 12, and at Washington on July 21, 1922. Ratified by United States on July 26 ; by Finland on Sept. 1, 1922 (Text : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xiii).

1924, June 26. Agreement for exchange of money orders signed at Washington on March 17, and at Helsingfors on June 26. Came into force on Oct. 1, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxx).

Aug. 1. Extradition treaty signed at Helsingfors. Ratifications exchanged on March 23, 1925 (Text : *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 710 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

1925, May 2. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes (Text : *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 715 ; *L.N.T.S.* xlvii).

Dec. 21. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes respecting tonnage dues and other charges (Text : *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 731 ; *L.N.T.S.* xlvii).

Dec. 22. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes for reciprocal national treatment in ports for vessels flying the flag of either country.

See also under **Inter-Allied Debts** (1.5.23).

See also under **Belgium ; Canada ; Conferences** [*Baltic States* ; *Genoa* ; *Liquor Smuggling*] ; **Czechoslovakia ; Denmark ; Estonia ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

FIUME. See under **Italy.**

FRANCE

Frontiers. See below under *Germany* (13.4.25 and 14.8.25) ; *Switzerland* (*Savoy Free Zones*).

Germany

1920, Feb. 6. Resolutions regarding private property, rights and interests adopted by Franco-German Commission in Paris.

Approved by French and German Governments by exchange of notes in Berlin of March 20 and 25, 1920 (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* i. 4).

Feb. 9. French notification given in accordance with Art. 289 of Versailles Treaty, of revival of certain conventions. Further notification given on Feb. 24, 1920 (*State Papers*, 1920).

March 1. Convention signed at Baden-Baden regarding Port of Kehl. Ratifications exchanged on April 8, 1920 (Text : *State Papers*, 1920).

March 3. Convention signed at Baden-Baden regarding pensions in Alsace-Lorraine. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 14, 1921 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* viii).

May 5. Convention signed at Baden-Baden relative to judicial questions concerning Alsace-Lorraine. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 20, 1920 (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* viii).

May 19. Protocol signed at Baden-Baden concerning duty-free importation of products of Alsace-Lorraine into Germany (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* i. 4).

June 30. Convention signed at Baden-Baden concerning Treasury of Alsace-Lorraine. Ratifications exchanged on July 3, 1921 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* viii).

July 1. Provisional agreement regarding Rhine Bridges signed at Strasburg. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 20, 1920 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* viii).

Nov. 17. Protocol signed at Baden-Baden determining methods of application of Art. 68 of Treaty of Versailles (goods in Alsace-Lorraine). Came into force on Jan. 11, 1921 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* viii).

1921, April 9. Agreement signed regarding application of Sections 3 and 4 of Part X of Treaty of Versailles.

1922, July 27. Convention concerning Rhine boats signed. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 16, 1922.

Sept. 22. Decree issued instituting an arbitral commission to determine amount of pensions to be paid by Germany in Alsace-Lorraine.

1923, Oct. 29. Protocol signed in London concerning resumption of work of Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.

Nov. 2. Protocol signed concerning resumption of work of Offices of Verification and Compensation.

1924, Oct. 1. Negotiations for commercial agreement opened in Paris.

1925, April 13. Convention regarding frontier railway stations signed.

Aug. 14. Treaty signed for delimitation of frontier, in accordance with Versailles Treaty.

See also under **Germany** [*Disarmament* ; *Kiel Canal* ; *League of Nations* ; *Peace Treaty* ; *Poland* (*Upper Silesia*) ; *Private Debts* ; *Reparation* ; *Rhineland* ; *Rhineland Pact* ; *Ruhr* ; *Saar Basin* ; *Separatists*].

Germany and Switzerland

1922, May 10. Agreement signed at Strasburg regarding the scheme for the Kembs lateral canal (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

FRANCE (*contd.*)

Great Britain

1920, Jan. 9. Parcel post agreement signed in London on Aug. 19, 1919, and in Paris on Jan. 9, 1920 (Text : *State Papers*, 1920).

Jan. 10. Telephonic agreement signed in Paris on Dec. 15, 1919, and in London on Jan. 10, 1920 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* v).

Jan. 10. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Sept. 24, 1919, and Jan. 10, 1920, regarding restoration of property and payment of debts due by enemy businesses in liquidation (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* i. 3).

April 22. Agreement signed regarding disposal of ex-enemy tonnage. Further agreement signed on Dec. 14, 1920 (Texts : *State Papers*, 1921). Agreements approved by exchange of notes between the two Governments of June 27 and 29, 1921 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* vi).

April 24. Agreement signed at San Remo regarding oil interests. Confirmed on April 25 [1] (Text : *Cmd.* 675 ; *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* i. 3 ; *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, pp. 603–5).

June 5. Great Britain denounced convention of April 16, 1922, regarding commercial relations between France and the Seychelles Islands (*L.N.T.S.* i. 2).

Oct. 20. Provisional agreement regarding air navigation signed (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 4). Notes exchanged in London on Dec. 7, 1921, and Jan. 30, 1922, regarding amendments to Art. 12 of agreement (Texts : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xii).

Dec. 14. Ex-enemy tonnage. See above under April 22, 1920.

Dec. 23. Convention signed in Paris for settlement of certain points connected with the Mandates for Syria and the Lebanon, Palestine and Mesopotamia [2] (Text : *Cmd.* 1195 ; *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

1921, July 1. Convention of July 1, 1861, regarding emigration from India to French colonies denounced by Great Britain (*L.N.T.S.* vi).

July 20. Convention regarding Art. 296 (*f*) (enemy debts) of Versailles Treaty signed in London. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 30, 1921 (Text : *Cmd.* 1542 ; *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* viii).

Sept. 3. Additional acts to (1) convention of March 8, 1883, regarding exchange of money orders between France and India ; (2) convention of Sept. 16, 1885, regarding exchange of money orders between France and Malta ; (3) convention of Dec. 1, 1909, regarding exchange of money orders between France and New Zealand, signed in Paris (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* viii).

Oct. 10. Agreement for conveyance of mails by air signed in Paris on Aug. 5, and in London on Oct. 10, 1921 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* ix).

Nov. 8. Nationality decrees in Tunis and Morocco. See below under *Great Britain* (*Nationality in Tunis and Morocco*).

Dec. 5–July 11, 1922. Negotiations for Anglo-French Pact.

[1] *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, p. 183.

[2] *Survey for 1925*, vol. i, p. 465.

British draft treaty submitted to M. Briand on Jan. 12, 1922; French counter-draft sent to French Ambassador in London on Jan. 23 [1] (Texts: *Cmd.* 2169).

1922, Feb. 2. Convention regarding legal proceedings in civil and commercial matters signed in London. Ratifications exchanged on May 2, 1922 (Text: *Cmd.* 1661; *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* x). Exchange of notes of Jan. 25, Feb. 21, July 28, Dec. 27, 1923, Jan. 16 and 29, and March 24, 1924, regarding the accession to the convention of Newfoundland, Palestine, New Hebrides and certain protectorates, &c. (Texts: *L.N.T.S.* xxiv). Exchange of notes of July 29 and Oct 7, 1924, regarding the accession of Northern Rhodesia (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

Feb. 22. Agreement regarding modification of Règlement of May 17, 1907, relating to salaries of members of the joint court of the New Hebrides, concluded by exchange of notes in London on Jan. 2, and Feb. 22 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* ix).

March 18. Ratifications exchanged of protocol respecting the New Hebrides signed in London on Aug. 6, 1914 (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* x). Notes exchanged on Dec. 15, 16, 25 and 26, 1922, concerning interpretation of Art. 12 of protocol of Aug. 6, 1914 (Text: *Cmd.* 1827; *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xvi).

1923, March 7. Notes exchanged in Paris approving boundary line between Palestine and Syria as laid down in report of Boundary Commission dated Feb. 3, 1922 (Text: *Cmd.* 1910; *State Papers*, 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

March 30. Agreement signed in London concerning British army supplies ceded to France in 1919 for reconstruction purposes.

July 24. Agreements concluded by exchange of notes at Lausanne concerning concessions in territories detached from Turkey and Art. 34 (Egyptian nationality) of Treaty of Peace with Turkey of same date (Text: *Cmd.* 1946 and 1947; *State Papers*, 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

Aug. 29. Arbitration agreement of Oct. 14, 1903, renewed by exchange of notes (Text: *Cmd.* 1960; *State Papers*, 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xx).

Sept. 29. Declaration signed in Paris concerning oyster fisheries outside territorial waters in seas lying between coasts of the two countries (Text: *Cmd.* 1996; *State Papers*, 1923).

Oct. 10. Agreement signed in Paris on Sept. 20 and in London on Oct. 10 regarding the transport of the Indian mail (Text: *State Papers*, 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

Nov. 13. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Sept. 21 and Nov. 13, extending to British and French mandated territories of Cameroons, Togoland and Tanganyika extradition treaty in force between the two countries (Text: *Cmd.* 2034; *State Papers*, 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xxi).

Dec. 27. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Dec. 17 and 27 in London for extension to French Zone of Morocco of provisions of Anglo-French agreement of Oct.–Nov. 1899 concerning consular visas for certificates of origin (Text: *Cmd.* 2054; *State Papers*, 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xxiv).

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 2–16.

FRANCE—*Great Britain* (contd.)

1924, Jan. 10. Protocol signed defining frontier between Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and French Equatorial Africa. Ratified by exchange of notes on Jan. 21, 1924 [1] (Text: *Cmd.* 2221; *L.N.T.S.* xxviii).

1925, Jan. 28. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes in Paris of Jan. 5 and 28 for reciprocal granting of facilities to British and French seamen passing through British and French territory (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii). Notes exchanged on June 18 and Dec. 7, 1925, extending facilities to small bodies of troops (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xlv).

April 17. Postal agreement between Straits Settlements and French Indo-China modifying agreements of Jan. 9 and May 6, 1911, signed at Hanoi on March 18, and at Singapore on April 17 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

See also below under *Turkey*; and under **Canada** [*France*]; **Inter-Allied Debts** (1.8.22; 11.8.23; 24.8.25).

Great Britain (*Nationality in Tunis and Morocco*) [2]

1921, Nov. 8. Nationality decrees conflicting with British nationality legislation issued in Tunis and French zone in Morocco (Text: *State Papers*, 1921).

1922, Aug. 11. British Government referred question of status of British subjects to League Council.

Oct. 4. League Council asked Permanent Court of International Justice for advisory opinion whether subject of dispute was solely a matter of domestic jurisdiction.

1923, Feb. 7. Permanent Court gave opinion that the decrees were not a matter solely within jurisdiction of France.

May 24. Agreement regarding nationality of Tunis-born children of British subjects concluded by exchange of notes between British and French Governments (Text: *Cmd.* 1899; *State Papers*, 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

Great Britain and Italy

1920, Aug. 10. Tripartite agreement respecting Anatolia signed at Sèvres [3] (Text: *Cmd.* 963; *State Papers*, 1920).

1924, March 28. Protocol signed at Sofia regarding the allocation of the sums received from Bulgaria in payment of the costs of occupation (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

Great Britain, Italy and Greece

1923, Nov. 23. Convention regarding compensation payable by Greece to Allied Nationals signed in Paris (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxviii).

Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Rumania

1923, Nov. 23. Convention signed in Paris respecting compensation for damages sustained in Turkey by nationals of signatory powers (Text: *Cmd.* 2028; *L.N.T.S.* xxviii).

Great Britain and Switzerland

1923, Feb. 5. Agreement signed in Paris on Dec. 28, 1922, at Berne

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 471–2.
[2] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 358–60.
[3] *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, pp. 90–2.

on Jan. 5, and in London on Feb. 5, 1923, for modification of arrangement between the three countries of Sept. 8, Oct. 30 and Nov. 26, 1913, concerning telephonic communication between Great Britain and Switzerland by way of France (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxviii).

Greece

1920, April 20. Supplementary agreement signed at Athens regarding the French Public Works Commission in Crete (Text : *L.N.T.S.* iii. 1).

1921, Aug 27. Agreement signed in Paris regarding Art. 296 (*f*) of Treaty of Versailles (enemy debts) (Text : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* viii).

1923, June 11. Commercial agreement of Feb. 8 and 20, 1891, denounced by France as from Sept. 12, 1923.

1924, Feb. 21. Commercial agreement signed in Paris, to come into force on Feb. 29, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliii). Denounced by Greece on Sept. 10 as from Dec. 10, 1924. Subsequently prolonged till March 31, 1926.

See also above under *Great Britain, Italy and Greece* ; and under **Greece** [*Constitution* ; *Minorities* ; *Refugees* ; *Sèvres Treaties*].

Guatemala

1922, July 28. Commercial agreement signed. Came into force on May 8, 1923.

Haiti

1925, April 7. Agreement regarding exchange of printed papers signed at Port-au-Prince.

June 12. Agreement signed at Port-au-Prince regarding claims by French citizens and protected persons.

Hungary

1921, Jan. 31. Convention signed in Paris regarding Art. 231 (*e*) of Trianon Treaty (Hungarian debts to French nationals) (Text : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xv). Notes exchanged on Feb. 16, 1922, prolonging for six months delay provided for. Ratifications of convention exchanged on Sept. 28, 1922.

Oct. 24. French notification given, in accordance with Art. 224 of Treaty of Trianon, of revival of certain conventions (*State Papers*, 1921).

1925, Oct. 13. Commercial convention signed at Budapest (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlviii).

See also under **Hungary** [*Hapsburgs* ; *Peace Treaty* ; *Reconstruction*].

India

1920, April 26. Agreement signed for three years regarding the French *loge* at Balasore (Text : *L.N.T.S.* i. 3). Renewed for a further period of three years on May 4/12, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

See also above under *Great Britain* (1.7.21 ; 3.9.21 ; 10.10.23).

Italy

1920, Feb. 19. Declaration signed in Paris regarding application to Alsace-Lorraine of Treaty of Sept. 30, 1919, respecting immigrant workmen (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* viii). Ratifications of 1919 treaty exchanged on May 17, 1921 (Text :

FRANCE—*Italy* (contd.)

L.N.T.S. v). Agreement regarding execution of Art. 7 of treaty signed on May 22, 1924. Further agreements regarding Arts. 12 and 16 signed on June 4, 1924, and regarding medical assistance to immigrants on June 30, 1924.

Aug. 27. Agreement signed in Rome regarding importation of silkworms' eggs into Italy (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* viii). Agreement signed in Paris on April 10, 1924, regarding the production and trade in silkworms' eggs. Came into force provisionally on April 21, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

Sept. 12. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Sept. 11 and 12, regarding rate for telegraphic communications (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* i. 4).

1921, Nov. 9. Existing commercial agreements denounced by France. New commercial agreement signed on Nov. 13, 1922, and came into force provisionally on Nov. 26, 1922. Ratifications exchanged on May 22, 1924. Customs agreement relating to silk goods and silk manufacture signed on July 28, 1923. Ratifications exchanged on May 22, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

1923, Jan. 15. Passport visas abolished.

July 28. Customs agreement. See above under Nov. 9, 1921.

Dec. 23. Convention signed regarding claims in connexion with Italian troops in France and French troops in Italy: also additional protocol to railway convention of June 6, 1904.

1924, April 10. Silk agreement. See above under Aug. 27, 1920.

May 22, June 4 and 30. Immigration agreements. See above under Feb. 19, 1920.

See also above under *Great Britain and Italy*, &c. See also under **Italy** [*Fiume* (14.1.20; 10.2.20)].

Italy and Monaco

1921, July 18. Agreement signed concerning traffic in frontier zones.

Japan. See above under *Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Rumania*.

Jugoslavia. See under **Jugoslavia** [*Saint Germain Treaty*].

Latvia

1924, Oct. 29. Convention for extradition and judicial assistance signed at Riga.

Oct. 30. Commercial agreement signed at Riga. Came into force on Feb. 26, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).

See also under **Latvia** [*De Jure Independence*].

League of Nations. See under **League of Nations** [*Intellectual Co-operation*; *Mandates*; *Obscene Publications*; *Opium*].

Lithuania. See under **Lithuania** [*De Jure Independence*; *Memel*; *Poland* (*Vilna*)].

Luxembourg

1923, Jan. 24. Agreement for assistance to nationals signed. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 6, 1924. Notes exchanged regarding the agreement on Nov. 28 and 30, 1925.

March 27. Declaration signed concerning legalization of extracts from civil acts.

April 20. Agreement signed regarding scientific, literary and

scholastic relations. Additional declaration signed on Aug. 24, 1923.

Luxembourg and Switzerland

1924, March 7. Arrangement regarding telephonic communications between Switzerland and Luxembourg across France signed in Paris on Jan. 31, Berne on Feb. 20 and Luxembourg on March 7, 1924.

Mexico

1924, Sept. 25. Claims convention signed. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 29, 1924.

1925, Oct. 20. Mexico denounced as from Oct. 20, 1926, existing treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation.

Monaco

1924, March 24. Agreement signed in Paris concerning legalization of extracts from civil acts.

1925, June 26. Financial convention signed in Paris. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 9, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliv).

See also above under *Italy and Monaco.*

Morocco

1920, July 5. Agreement signed in Paris modifying postal agreement of Oct. 1, 1913. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 2, 1920.

See also above under *Great Britain* (27.12.23) ; *Great Britain* (*Nationality in Tunis and Morocco*) ; and below under *Switzerland* (17.10.21).

Netherlands

1920, Sept. 16. Railway convention of Oct. 14, 1890, renewed by exchange of notes at The Hague of July 26 and Sept. 16 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xii).

1921, April 16. Convention signed at The Hague regarding Netherlands credit to France. Ratifications exchanged on May 30, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xi).

1923, July 2. Provisional air navigation agreement signed in Paris. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 3, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xx).

1924, Feb. 7. Declarations exchanged at The Hague on Jan. 18 and Feb. 7, relating to the extension of the agreement regarding the mutual application of the laws concerning the safety of shipping to the provisions respecting wireless telegraphy (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

Norway

1921, April 23. Convention regarding wines and spirits signed in Paris (Text : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

1922, Dec. 29. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Dec. 23 and 29 for abolition of passport visas.

1923, Oct. 1. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of March 14, Sept. 28 and Oct. 1, in Paris for reciprocal notification of particulars concerning lunatics (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

See also under **Norway** [*Independence* ; *Spitzbergen*].

Panama

1922, Aug. 16. Commercial travellers' convention signed at Panama. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 17, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

1924, Aug. 15. Postal convention signed at Panama.

FRANCE (*contd.*)

Poland

1920, Oct. 14. Convention for social assistance signed. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 24, 1923.

1921, Feb. 19. Political agreement signed in Paris. Ratifications exchanged on June 27, 1922 [1] (Text : *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 503–4 ; *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

1922, Feb. 6. Two conventions regarding (1) private property, rights and interests ; and (2) the régime of the mineral oil industries, signed in Paris. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 2, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

1924, April 17. Protocol regarding immigration of Polish workmen into France signed in Paris.

Dec. 9. Commercial treaty signed in Paris. Came into force provisionally on July 10, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliv).

1925, Oct. 16. Treaty of guarantee initialled at Locarno. Signed in London on Dec. 1, 1925 (Text : *Cmd.* 2525).

Dec. 30. Extradition convention, two other judicial conventions and consular convention signed (Text of convention regarding transmission of judicial documents, &c. : *L.N.T.S.* xlviii).

See also under **Poland** [*Russia*].

Portugal

1920, June 8. Convention signed in Paris regarding importation of certain prohibited products and goods (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* i. 4).

1922, Jan. 30. Provisional commercial agreement for six months signed. Subsequently prolonged at intervals of three months. New treaty signed on March 4, 1925 ; came into force provisionally on March 15 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliv).

Sept. 1. Copyright convention of July 11, 1886, denounced by Portugal.

Rumania. See above under *Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Rumania* ; and under **Rumania** [*Bessarabia* ; *Paris Treaty*].

Russia

1921, May 19. Franco-Russian agreements of April 1, 1874, regarding succession to property and consular questions denounced by France.

1923, March 25. Soviet Government sent note to France protesting against prospective sale of General Wrangel's fleet. Further note sent on June 13.

June 20. French Government replied that it would deliver ships only to a legal Russian Government.

July 5. Soviet Government informed French Government that detention of ships would be viewed as an unfriendly act.

1924, July 15. M. Herriot informed Soviet Government that his Government intended to restore normal relations. Soviet Government replied on July 18.

Oct. 28. French Government sent telegram granting recognition [2] (Text : *T.* 30.10.24 ; *E.N.* 1.11.24).

Nov. 18. M. Herriot announced that General Wrangel's fleet,

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, p. 273.

[2] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 252–3.

interned at Bizerta, was to be handed over to Soviet Government; agenda announced of conference to be held to discuss revision of treaties, settlement of claims, &c.[1]

See also under **Poland** [*Russia*]; **Russia** [*Debts*].

Saar. See below under *Switzerland and Saar.*

Salvador

1924, April 9. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes for modification of commercial treaty of Jan. 9, 1901.

Siam

1925, Feb. 14. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation signed in Paris (Text: *E.N.* 21.2.25; *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

Spain

1921, Nov. 10. Commercial *modus vivendi* of Dec. 30, 1893, denounced by France. New commercial agreement signed on July 8, 1922, and came into force on July 15. Agreement modifying agreement of July 8, 1922, concluded by exchange of notes of Nov. 8 and 19, 1924.

1924, Feb. 16. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Feb. 11 and 16 in Paris for renewal for five years of arbitration convention of Feb. 26, 1904 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

June 2. Declaration regarding fishing in the Bidassoa signed at Madrid.

Nov. 19. Commercial agreement. See above under Nov. 10, 1921.

1925, March 12. Juridical convention concluded by exchange of notes of March 9 and 12.

Aug. 3. Agreement signed at Madrid regarding admission and sale of mineral waters of public utility. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 1, 1925. Came into force on Oct. 1, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

Sweden

1920, Nov. 25. Exchange of notes of Nov. 22 and 25 renewing international convention for transport of goods by rail signed at Berne on Oct. 14, 1890 (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 2).

1921, Nov. 9. Agreement for reciprocal notification of particulars concerning lunatics concluded by exchange of notes of May 27, Oct. 14, and Nov. 9, 1921 (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* vii).

1922, Dec. 4. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Nov. 27 and Dec. 4, for abolition of passport visas (Text: *State Papers*, 1922).

1923, Dec. 20. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Dec. 11 and 20 concerning honours conferred by Government of one country on the nationals of the other.

Switzerland

1921, Oct. 17. Ratifications exchanged of declaration of June 11, 1914, defining the relations between Switzerland and the French Zone of the Sherifian Empire (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xii).

1922, Jan. 24. Agreement signed in Paris on Jan. 18 and at Berne

[1] *Op. cit.*, pp. 253–4.

FRANCE—*Switzerland* (contd.)

on Jan. 24, concerning telephonic charges. Came into force on April 1, 1922 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xii).

March 20. Convention signed at Berne concerning control of movement of intoxicating liquor (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xii).

1924, July 28. Agreement signed concerning fishing in Lake Leman and the Rhone.

1925, April 6. Treaty of conciliation and arbitration signed (Text: *F.F.* 20.5.25).

See also above under *Germany and Switzerland*; *Great Britain and Switzerland*; *Luxembourg and Switzerland.*

Switzerland (Savoy Free Zones) [1]

1921, Aug. 7. Convention signed in Berne providing that French customs line should be advanced to political frontier, abolishing free customs zone in Upper Savoy and Gex district.

1923, Feb. 16. French law passed providing for transfer of customs line.

Feb. 18. Referendum held in Switzerland resulting in rejection of convention of 1921.

March 19. Swiss Government notified French Government of result of referendum. French Government replied on March 21.

Nov. 10. French customs line transferred to political frontier in accordance with French decree published on Oct. 12.

1924, Oct. 30. 'Compromis d'arbitrage' signed in Paris referring to Permanent Court of International Justice question of interpretation of par. 2 of Art. 435 of Versailles Treaty and providing for final decision of dispute by the Court if the parties did not reach agreement within a given period. Notes exchanged providing for maintenance of *status quo* pending definitive solution (Texts: *E.N.* 22.11.24). 'Compromis' approved by Swiss State Council on Feb. 19, 1925, and by National Council on March 18.

Switzerland and Saar

1924, May 15. Agreement regarding telephonic communication between Switzerland and the Saar across France signed in Paris on March 10, Berne on May 5 and Saarbrück on May 15. Came into force on June 1, 1924.

Syria. See below under *Turkey*; *United States of America* (4.4.24); and under **Syria.**

Turkey

1921, March 9. Agreement signed in London between M. Briand and Bekir Sami Bey putting an end to hostilities between France and Turkish nationalists along Syrian frontier (Text: *E.N.* 26.3.21).

Oct. 20. Agreement signed in Angora by M. Franklin Bouillon on behalf of France and the Angora Government by which France recognized Turkish Nationalist Government, evacuated remaining holdings in Cilicia and ceded to Turkey strip of territory along northern border of Syria (Text: *Cmd.* 1556; *State Papers*, 1921). Agreement ratified by France on Oct. 30. Notes exchanged from Nov. 5–Dec. 15 between British and French

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

Governments regarding agreement [1] (Texts : *Cmd.* 1570 ; *State Papers*, 1921).

See also under **Turkey** [*Constantinople* ; *Nationalist Movement* ; *Peace Conference* ; *Sèvres Treaty* ; *United States of America*].

United States of America

1921, Sept. 3. Additional act to convention of Dec. 29, 1879, regarding exchange of money orders signed in Paris (Text : *L.N.T.S.* viii).

1923, Feb. 13. Two conventions regarding Togoland and the Cameroons signed in Paris. Ratifications exchanged on June 3, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

July 19. Agreement signed in Washington renewing arbitration treaty of Feb. 10, 1908, for five years. Ratifications exchanged on March 3, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

1924, April 4. Agreement signed in Paris extending to United States advantages granted under French mandate in Syria to countries Members of the League of Nations. Ratifications exchanged on July 13, 1924.

June 30. Liquor treaty signed in Washington.

See also under **Inter-Allied Debts** (24.9.25).

Uruguay

1922, Oct. 16. Commercial treaty of Dec. 17, 1918, prolonged pending conclusion of a new treaty.

1923, July 12. Postal agreement signed at Montevideo.

Dec. 22. Convention signed at Montevideo for final cancellation of loan made by Uruguay to France in 1918.

1924, Oct. 17. Agreement signed regarding credits for purchase of foodstuffs by France.

See also under **Albania ; Austria ; Belgium ; Bulgaria ; Canada ; China ; Conference of Ambassadors ; Conferences** [*Allied* ; *Genoa* ; *Lausanne* ; *Locarno* ; *Washington*] ; **Costa Rica ; Czechoslovakia ; Danube ; Denmark ; Egypt ; Elbe ; Estonia ; Finland ; Inter-Allied Debts ; Morocco ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20) ; **Rhine ; Saar Basin ; Syria ; Tangier ; Transcaucasia** (10.8.20 ; 27.1.21).

GENEVA PROTOCOL. See under **League of Nations** [*Armaments and Security*].

GERMANY

Allenstein. See below under *Poland* (11.7.20).

Bavaria

1922, July 24. Bill for defence of the *Reich*, passed in Reichstag on July 18, rejected by Bavarian Government and separate law substituted.

Aug. 9–11. Conference in Berlin between Bavarian Commission and Government of Reich.

Aug. 24. Bavarian separate law withdrawn.

1923, Sept. 26. Dr. Gustav von Kahr appointed Commissioner-General by Bavarian Government and placed in supreme charge of public affairs.

[1] *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, pp. 33–5.

GERMANY—*Bavaria* (contd.)

Oct. 20. Bavarian Government withdrew Bavarian division of Reichswehr from control of Reich and appointed General von Lossow its commander. Commander-in-Chief of Reichswehr issued proclamation on Oct. 21 calling on Bavarian division to remember its oath to the Reich. Bavarian division made affirmation of allegiance to Bavaria on Oct. 22.

Nov. 8–11. Directory of five, headed by Herr Hitler and General Ludendorff, assumed power in Bavaria, claiming to rule whole of Germany. General Ludendorff arrested on Nov. 9 ; Herr Hitler on Nov. 11.

1924, Feb. 18. Agreement reached between Bavarian Government and Government of Reich for renewal by Bavarian division of Reichswehr of oath of allegiance to Reich ; Herr von Kahr and General von Lossow resigned their offices as Commissioner-General and Commander of Bavarian Division of Reichswehr respectively.

Feb. 26–April 1. Trial of General Ludendorff and Herr Hitler for treason at Munich. General Ludendorff acquitted ; light sentence passed on Herr Hitler.

March 29. Concordat signed with the Vatican at Munich (Text : *E.N.* 11.4.25).

See also below under *Passive Resistance, Separatist Movement.*

Disarmament [1]

1920, April 20. German Government asked Supreme Council (at San Remo Conference) that maximum strength of German army, fixed at 100,000 under Versailles Treaty, should be doubled.

April 26. Supreme Council refused request and accused Germany of default in regard to disarmament (Texts : *E.N.* 8.5.20).

June 21 (?). Supreme Council (at Boulogne Conference) decided that police forces and gendarmerie might be increased but *Sicherheitspolizei* and *Einwohnerwehr* must be disbanded.

July 9. Protocol embodying Allied demands regarding disarmament signed at Spa Conference.

July 21. Germany asked Conference of Ambassadors for permission to reinforce troops in East Prussia by special guards.

Aug. 5. German legislation regarding disarmament passed Reichstag.

Sept. 6. Conference of Ambassadors refused German request of July 21.

Dec. 30. Report by Marshal Foch on state of German disarmament handed to Ambassadors' Conference.

Dec. 31. Note specifying points in which there were arrears presented to German Government (Texts : *E.N.* 9 and 16.1.21).

1922, March 15. Note from Conference of Ambassadors to German Government regarding organization of *Sicherheitspolizei.*

April 14. Conference of Ambassadors sent note to German Government regarding rules by which civil and military aeroplanes should be distinguished. (See also below under May 1 and 5, Sept. 12, 1922 ; June 24 and Dec. 12, 1925.)

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 104–13 ; *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

May 1. Arrangement reached for inspection of German aircraft by Committee of Guarantees.

May 5. Air Commission of Control disbanded.

Sept. 12. Note from Conference of Ambassadors regarding execution of measures concerning civil and military aeroplanes. Further note sent on Dec. 13. Germany replied on Dec. 31.

Nov. Members of Military Commission of Control attacked in Bavaria.

Dec. 13. Aeroplanes. See above under Sept. 12, 1922.

1923, Oct. 3. Note from Conference of Ambassadors to German Government regarding military control. Further note sent on Nov. 3. German reply sent on Nov. 10 (Text: *E.N.* 17.11.23).

Nov. 21. Note from Conference of Ambassadors to German Government regarding resumption of military control operations.

1924, Jan. 9. German Government, in note to Inter-Allied Mission of Control in Berlin, asked for cessation of permanent inter-Allied military control.

Feb. 27. British memorandum containing proposals concerning military control considered by Conference of Ambassadors and submitted for further examination to Inter-Allied Military Committee.

March 5. Conference of Ambassadors heard report of Marshal Foch, Chairman of Inter-Allied Military Committee, and agreed on terms of note to Germany on basis of British proposals. Note presented to Germany on March 6.

March 31. German reply sent.

May 28. Further note from Conference of Ambassadors presented.

June 24. Joint British and French declaration handed to Germany.

June 30. Germany replied to Ambassadors' note of May 28 accepting proposal for general inspection of German armaments. Further notes exchanged on July 8 and 31.

Sept. 8. Inspection of German armaments by Inter-Allied Mission of Control began again.

Sept. 30. Naval Commission of Control dissolved.

Nov. 5. Officers of the Mission of Control assaulted at Ingolstadt.

Dec. 18. Lord Curzon, in statement in House of Lords regarding evacuation of Cologne Zone, announced that report of Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control on German disarmament, on which Allied decision regarding evacuation of Cologne must be dependent, could not be received by Jan. 10, 1925, date for evacuation of Cologne in accordance with Versailles Treaty.

Dec. 27. Conference of Ambassadors unanimously decided to declare evacuation of Cologne bridgehead on Jan. 10 to be impossible.

Dec. 28. Note from Belgian Government to British and French Governments regarding evacuation of Cologne.

1925, Jan. 5. Allied note regarding evacuation presented to Germany. Germany replied on Jan. 7.

Jan. 26. Further Allied note to Germany. Germany replied on Jan. 27.

Feb. 18. Final Report of Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control presented to Inter-Allied Military Committee.

GERMANY—*Disarmament* (contd.)

March 2. Report of Military Committee on Report of Military Commission of Control presented to Conference of Ambassadors; referred back to Military Committee for further information on March 3.

April 15. Supplementary report by Military Committee submitted to Conference of Ambassadors.

May 30. Conference of Ambassadors decided on terms of Allied note to be sent to Germany.

June 4. Allied note, dated June 2, presented to Germany (Text: *Cmd.* 2429; *T.* 5.6.25; *Temps* and *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, 7.6.25).

June 8. Report of Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control published.

June 24. Conference of Ambassadors presented to German Ambassador in Paris revised schedule of restrictions on manufacture and use of German aircraft.

Oct. 23. German note sent to Allied Governments.

Oct. 27. German note referred by Conference of Ambassadors to Inter-Allied Military Committee for report.

Nov. 6. German note and Military Committee's report on it considered by Conference of Ambassadors; reply to Germany drawn up.

Nov. 7. Note presented to Germany. Germany replied on Nov. 11.

Nov. 14. Conference of Ambassadors informed German Ambassador that evacuation of Cologne would begin on Dec. 1.

Nov. 16. Allied note confirming decision sent to Germany (Text: *Cmd.* 2527; *T.* 18.11.25).

Dec. 1. Evacuation of Cologne zone by British troops began.

Dec. 12. German Government received invitation to conference between German and Allied experts on limitations on German aircraft. Conference opened in Paris on Dec. 18.

See also below under *Ruhr*.

Erzberger

1921, Aug. 26. Herr Erzberger murdered.

Ex-Crown Prince [1]

1923, Nov. 9. Note from Conference of Ambassadors to German Government drawing attention to serious situation which would be created by return to Germany of Ex-Crown Prince.

Nov. 10. Ex-Crown Prince left Wieringen for Germany; protests handed to Netherlands Government by Allied Legations at The Hague (Texts: *E.N.* 17.11.23).

Nov. 21. Conference of Ambassadors sent note to German Government pointing out its responsibility for any consequences resulting from presence of Ex-Crown Prince in Germany.

Frontier. See below under *Poland* and *Poland* (*Upper Silesia*). See also under **Austria** [*Frontier*]; **Belgium** [*Frontier*]; **Denmark** [*Frontier*]; **France** [*Frontier*].

Great Britain

1920, June 25. British notification given, in accordance with Art. 289

[1] *Survey for 1924*, p. 400.

of Treaty of Versailles, of revival of certain treaties (*State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* v).

Dec. 31. Agreement and protocol signed in London regarding Art. 297 of Versailles Treaty (property, rights and interests). Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 6, 1921 (Text : *Cmd.* 1111 and 1563 ; *State Papers*, 1920). Agreement regarding Art. 297 (*e*) signed in London on Nov. 23, 1921 (Text : *Cmd.* 1566 ; *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* viii).

1921, June 7. Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal held first session in London.

June 18. Notes exchanged in Berlin on March 21 and June 18, regarding importation of opium and similar drugs into Germany from Great Britain (Text : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xvi).

Nov. 23. Property, rights and interests. See above under Dec. 31, 1920.

1923, April 5. Agreement signed in London concerning German debts and property in China (Text : *Cmd.* 1875 ; *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xvii).

1924, Jan. 5. Agreement concerning liquidation of German obligations as regards restitution signed in Berlin. Additional protocol signed in Berlin on March 19, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

Sept. 13. Agreement signed in London regarding clearing office and Mixed Arbitral Tribunal procedure (Text : *Cmd.* 2305).

Dec. 2. Treaty of commerce and navigation signed in London.[1] Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 8, 1925 (Text : *Cmd.* 2345 and 2520 ; *A.J.I.L.* July 1926 ; *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

1925, June 22. Agreement signed at Coblenz regarding payment for services rendered to British section of Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission from Sept. 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925. Notes approving the agreement exchanged at Berlin on Aug. 3 and 13, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

July 2. Agreement signed at Cologne regarding payment for services rendered to British army of occupation from Sept. 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925. Notes approving the agreement exchanged at Berlin on July 25 and 30, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

See also above under *Disarmament* ; below under *Kiel Canal* ; *League of Nations* ; *Peace Treaty* ; *Poland* (*Upper Silesia*) ; *Private Debts* ; *Reparation* ; *Rhineland* ; *Rhineland Pact* ; *Ruhr* ; *Separatist Movement* ; *War Criminals*.

Greece

1920, June 30. Greece sent note to German Government requesting that (1) convention of Jan. 8/20, 1897, regarding the mutual recognition of tonnage certificates, (2) extradition treaty of Feb. 27/March 12, 1907, and (3) convention of Nov. 18/Dec. 1, 1910, regarding succession rights on movable property, be put into force in accordance with Art. 289 of Treaty of Versailles (*L.N.T.S.* ii. 2).

1924, March 21. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Athens concerning reciprocal protection of trade marks (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxx).

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

GERMANY—*Greece* (contd.)

July 3. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes. Agreement modified by exchange of notes of May 15, 1925 (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xl). Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 27, 1925.

See also below under *Peace Treaty* ; *Private Debts* ; *Reparation* (23.6.24 ; 21.9.25).

Guatemala

1924, Oct. 4. Commercial agreement signed.

See also below under *Peace Treaty.*

Haiti

1924, Oct. 15. Agreement signed regarding settlement of debts in accordance with Art. 296 of Treaty of Versailles.

See also below under *Peace Treaty.*

Honduras. See below under *Peace Treaty.*

Hungary

1920, May 8. Agreement signed in Berlin regarding transport of prisoners of war (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 1).

June 1. Provisional commercial agreement signed in Berlin. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 30, 1920 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* vii).

1923, Nov. 6. Two financial and legal agreements signed. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 10, 1925 (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xlv).

Nov. 26. Further financial agreement signed. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 10, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlv).

1924, June 1. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Sept. 29, 1923, and June 1, 1924, regarding the settlement of extradition costs (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xli).

Iceland

1923, Feb. 12. Agreement concerning trade marks concluded by exchange of notes of Jan. 15 and Feb. 12. Came into force on Feb. 15, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

Italy

1921, Aug. 28. Provisional commercial agreement signed in Berlin, to come into force on Sept. 1, 1921, for nine months. Prolonged on May 31, 1922, till Feb. 28, 1923 ; further prolonged to Nov. 30, 1923. On Jan. 10, 1925, provisional agreement signed. Treaty of commerce and navigation, with protocol regarding railway transport, signed in Rome on Oct. 31. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 15, 1925. [1]

1922, Jan. 14. Rules of procedure of Mixed Arbitral Tribunal published.

1924, July 10. Agreement signed regarding application of Art. 297 of Versailles Treaty. Notes exchanged on Sept. 10 and 22 approving the agreement.

Aug. 20. Agreement and protocol signed in Rome for amicable settlement of claims for compensation pending before the Italo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 15, 1925.

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

1925, Jan. 10. Commercial agreement. See above under Aug. 28, 1921.
Feb. 14. Agreement signed for arbitration regarding claims in accordance with Par. 4 of Annex to Section IV of Part X of Treaty of Versailles.
Oct. 31. Agreement regarding double taxation signed in Rome. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 15, 1925. For commercial treaty see above under Aug. 28, 1921.
See also above under *Disarmament*; and below under *Kiel Canal*; *Peace Treaty*; *Poland (Upper Silesia)*; *Private Debts*; *Reparation*; *Rhineland Pact.*

Japan
1924, Sept. 12. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes regarding German goods confiscated during the war and Part X of Treaty of Versailles.
See also above under *Disarmament*; and below under *Kiel Canal*; *Peace Treaty*; *Reparation.*

Jugoslavia
1921, Nov. 15. Rules of procedure of Mixed Arbitral Tribunal adopted at Geneva.
Dec. 5. Commercial treaty concluded by exchange of notes of Feb. 4 and Dec. 5. Ratifications exchanged on June 10, 1922.
1925, Oct. 12. Extradition agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Sept. 2 and Oct. 12.
See also below under *Peace Treaty*; *Reparation.*

Kapp Putsch [1]
1920, March 13. Revolutionary troops entered Berlin; President Ebert and Government fled; Dr. Kapp proclaimed Chancellor and General Luttwitz Commander-in-Chief; general strike declared in opposition to new Government.
March 17. Dr. Kapp resigned.
March 18. Ebert Government returned to Berlin.

Kiel Canal [2]
1920, Sept. 10. Conference of Ambassadors sent note to Germany protesting against stoppage in Kiel Canal of boats going to Danzig; Germany contended that she, as a neutral in the Russo-Polish conflict, had stopped a Danish boat carrying munitions to Poland.
Oct. 6. Further note sent to Germany pointing out that under Treaty of Versailles Kiel Canal must be maintained open to vessels of countries at peace with Germany.
1921, March 21. S.S. *Wimbledon*, carrying munitions to Poland, refused access to Kiel Canal by German authorities.
1923, Jan. 16. Proceedings before Permanent Court of International Justice instituted by Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.
Aug. 17. Permanent Court delivered judgement against Germany.
Oct. 5. German Government asked Guarantee Committee of Reparation Commission for its consent to payment of damages fixed by Permanent Court in *Wimbledon* case.
Nov. 10. Guarantee Committee refused consent to Germany's request.

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, p. 90. [2] *Op. cit.*, pp. 233–4.

GERMANY (*contd.*)

Latvia

1920, April 20. Agreement for exchange of prisoners signed in Berlin. Ratifications exchanged on May 31, 1920 (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 1).

July 15. Provisional agreement regarding resumption of relations between the two countries signed in Berlin. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 8, 1920 (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 1).

1921, Sept. 4. Commercial agreement signed. Further agreement signed in Berlin on March 22, 1922.

1924, Feb. 24. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Dec. 29, 1923, and Feb. 24, 1924, regarding the reciprocal renunciation of the right to repayment of expenditure occasioned by legal assistance in criminal cases (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xli).

League of Nations [1]

1924, Sept. 29. German memorandum sent to Powers represented on League of Nations Council indicating Germany's conditions for entering the League (Text: *L.N.M.S.* Dec. 1924).

Oct. 6. French reply dispatched stating that France had no objections to Germany's entry provided she accepted same obligations as other Members. British reply delivered on Oct. 8.

Dec. 12. German note to Secretary-General of League explaining difficulties in connexion with application for Membership (Text: *L.N.M.S.* Dec. 1924).

1925, March 14. Reply from League of Nations Council (Text: *L.N.M.S.* March 1925).

See also below under *Poland* (*German Colonists*); *Poland* (*Nationality*); *Poland* (*Upper Silesia*); *Reparation* (10.3.21); *Rhineland Pact*.

Liberia. See below under *Peace Treaty*.

Lithuania

1923, May 3. Agreement regarding exchange of commodities signed in Berlin.

May 31. Agreement signed in Berlin regarding settlement of outstanding questions.

1924, June 1. Commercial agreement signed at Dresden.

1925, Feb. 10. Convention signed in Berlin concerning execution of Arts. 8–10 of Memel Convention of May 8, 1924. (See under **Lithuania** [*Memel*].) Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 21, 1925.

July 16. Frontier traffic agreement signed, supplementing Art. 20 of commercial treaty of June 1, 1924.

Luxembourg

1923, June 28. Treaty of May 14, 1904, concerning free admission of food-stuffs denounced by Germany as from Oct. 28, 1923.

Marienwerder. See below under *Poland* (11.7.20).

Mexico

1925, March 16. Claims convention signed in Mexico City.

Oct. 21. Mexico denounced, as from Oct. 21, 1926, treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation of Dec. 5, 1882.

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

Minorities. See below under *Poland* (1.8.25 *et seq*); *Poland* (*German Colonists*); *Poland* (*Nationality*); and under **Czechoslovakia** [*Minorities*].

Netherlands

1920, May 11. Treaty and protocol signed at The Hague regarding Dutch loan to Germany and export of coal to Netherlands. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 28, 1920 (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* iii. 2).

1921, Jan. 25. Commercial agreement signed. On June 3, 1923, agreement signed concerning suspension for three years of Art. 32 of commercial treaty of Dec. 31, 1851. Ratifications exchanged on July 14, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxviii). New provisional commercial agreement signed in Berlin on Nov. 26, 1925.

July 5. Protocol to treaty of Aug. 29, 1918, signed at Berlin regarding the raising of the old mouth of the Rhine at Lobith. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 28, 1922 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xiii).

1922, July 24. Air navigation agreement signed.

1923, May 23. Agreement signed in Berlin concerning customs services at frontier stations. Ratifications exchanged on March 28, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxv). Supplementary agreement signed at The Hague on March 27, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxv). Agreement relating to the coming into effect of the supplementary agreement signed in Berlin on Nov. 24, and at The Hague on Nov. 26, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxix). Further agreement regarding execution of agreement of May 23, 1923, signed at The Hague on Oct. 9 and at Berlin on Oct. 15, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxix).

June 3. Commercial agreement. See above under Jan. 25, 1921.

1925, Nov. 26. Commercial agreement. See above under Jan. 25, 1921.

See also above under *Ex-Crown Prince*; below under *War Criminals.*

Netherlands and Norway

1922, Oct. 1. Telegraph convention of May 15, 1897, abrogated (*L.N.T.S.* xi).

Nicaragua

1924, March 6. Commercial treaty of Feb. 4, 1896, prolonged by exchange of notes at Managua of Jan. 11 and March 6 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xli).

See also below under *Peace Treaty.*

Norway

1925, April 11. Customs agreement concluded by exchange of notes. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 5, 1925.

See also under **Norway** [*Independence*].

Panama. See below under *Peace Treaty.*

Passive Resistance[1]

1923, March 16. German Government issued ordinance in support of passive resistance in the Ruhr. Further ordinances issued on March 20, April 17 and Aug. 11, 1923 (Texts: *Reichsgesetzblatt*, 23.3.23, 4.4.23, 20.4.23 and 18.8.23).

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 273–87.

GERMANY—*Passive Resistance* (contd.)

Sept. 26. Martial law declared ; executive power transferred to Herr Gessler, Reichswehr Minister.

Sept. 27. Presidential decrees issued cancelling all regulations and orders in support of passive resistance.

Oct.–Nov. Rioting and disturbances in occupied territory and in Berlin, Hamburg and other districts.

Oct. 13. Bill extending powers of Government passed Reichstag.

Nov. 5. Appeal signed by President Ebert and Dr. Stresemann issued calling for unity in view of danger of civil war.

Dec. 8. Bill absolving Government from Parliamentary control until Feb. 15, 1924, passed Reichstag.

Dec. 23. Conditions of state of siege slightly modified.

1924, Feb. 28. State of siege suspended, except in Bavaria.

See also above under *Bavaria* and below under *Reparation* ; *Saxony* ; *Separatist Movement.*

Peace Treaty

1920, Jan. 11. Ratifications of Treaty of Versailles of June 28, 1919, exchanged between Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Peru, Poland, Siam and Uruguay. Treaty came into force. Ratifications deposited by Jugoslavia on Feb. 10, 1920 ; by Cuba on March 8, 1920 ; by Greece on March 30, 1920 ; by Portugal on April 8, 1920 ; by Haiti and Liberia on June 30, 1920 ; by Rumania on Sept. 14, 1920 ; by Honduras and Nicaragua on Nov. 3, 1920 ; by Panama on Nov. 25, 1920. On March 19, 1920, the Senate of the United States of America finally refused ratification.

Peru. See above under *Peace Treaty.*

Poland

1920, Jan. 9. Supplementary convention to the convention of Nov. 9, 1919, regarding the provisional settlement of questions relating to officials, signed in Paris (Text : *L.N.T.S.* ix). Further supplementary convention signed on Dec. 18, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

Feb. 11. Upper Silesia. See below under *Poland* (*Upper Silesia*).

July 11. Plebiscites held in Allenstein and Marienwerder resulting in both cases in favour of union with Germany.[1]

Sept. 20. Convention signed at Posen regarding transfer of judicial administration in territory ceded by Germany to Poland. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 30, 1920 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* ix).

Nov. 2. Agreement concerning the restitution of German ships detained by the Polish Government, signed at Bromberg (Text : *L.N.T.S.* ii. 4).

Nov. 23. Protocol concerning exchange of prisoners signed in Berlin (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 4).

1921, Feb. 12. Treaty regarding interned persons signed in Berlin. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 5, 1921 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* ix).

April 10. Protocol signed in Berlin regarding execution of Art.

[1] *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, pp. 247–50 and 256–7.

268 (*b*) of Treaty of Versailles (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* vi).

June 6. Agreement signed at Posen concerning the use of station of Gardeja (Garnsee). Came into force on June 20, 1921 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

Nov. 8. German colonists and nationality questions. See below under *Poland* (*German Colonists*) and *Poland* (*Nationality*).

Dec. 15. Rules of procedure of Mixed Arbitral Tribunal made public.

1922, Feb. 24. Agreement signed at Dresden concerning certain questions of legal administration in former Prussian territories ceded to Poland. Came into force on March 1, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

April 29. Agreement concerning frontier traffic facilities signed at Posen. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 15, 1922 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxi). Supplementary convention signed at Posen on June 4, 1923, concerning methods of applying veterinary police regulations. Came into force same day (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

July 15. Convention signed in Berlin supplementary to convention of April 1, 1921, between Danzig, Germany and Poland (see under **Danzig**) regarding freedom of transit between East Prussia and the rest of Germany. Came into force on Nov. 3, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

Aug. 1. Agreement signed at Berlin providing for the substitution by Germany of material, &c., for that taken from Poland during the war. Approved by the Reparation Commission and came into force on May 5, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

Aug. 4. Agreement signed in Warsaw regarding restitution rights under Art. 238 of Versailles Treaty.

Dec. 18. Sanitary agreement signed at Dresden (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv). For agreement regarding officials see above under Jan. 9, 1920.

1923, Jan. 27. Agreement signed concerning common administration of dykes in Marienwerder district. Ratifications exchanged on May 20, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

March 21. Provisional agreement signed at Dresden concerning the abolition of double taxation. Came into force the same day (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

April 28. Commercial agreement signed. Prolonged on March 14, 1924, to Dec. 31, 1924, and on Jan. 13, 1925, till April 1, 1925.

June 4. Frontier traffic agreement. See above under April 29, 1922.

June 14. Agreement signed at Posen regarding the handing over of the records of the water conservancy association and association for the upkeep of the dikes, &c. Came into force the same day (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

1924, Dec. 30. Agreement regarding minor frontier traffic facilities signed at Danzig.

1925, March 14. Agreement signed at Schneidemühl regarding administration of parts of rivers Netze and Küddow forming frontier.

Aug. 1. Repatriation began of about 20,000 Germans expelled

GERMANY—*Poland* (contd.)

from Poland, as, in accordance with agreement of Aug. 30, 1924 (see below under *Poland* (*Nationality*)), they had opted for German nationality and should have left Poland by Aug. 1.

Aug. 6. German Foreign Minister announced in Reichstag that Poles still remaining in Germany who had opted for Polish nationality had been given forty-eight hours' notice to leave.

Oct. 3. Financial agreement concluded.

Oct. 24. Polish Government announced decision, as result of Locarno agreements, not to proceed with expulsion of further German optants due to leave Poland by Nov. 1, 1925.[1]

Dec. 16. Three judicial agreements concluded by exchange of notes. (Text of agreement regarding family estates : *L.N.T.S.* xlvi.)

See also above under *Peace Treaty* ; and below under *Reparation* (21.9.25) ; *Rhineland Pact.*

Poland (*German Colonists*) [2]

1921, Nov. 8. Telegram sent by German League of Bromberg (Bydgoszcz) to Secretary-General of League of Nations regarding eviction of certain German colonists in Poland who had become Polish nationals.

1922, May 17. League Council asked Polish Government to suspend action during consideration of legal questions involved ; Polish Government agreed.

Sept. 9. Council referred legal questions regarding validity of German colonists' contracts to Committee of Jurists.

Dec. 7. Memorandum sent by Polish Government to League Council challenging the report of the Jurists' Committee.

1923, Feb. 3. Council decided to ask Permanent Court of International Justice for advisory opinion whether case of German colonists was within competence of League and if so whether Polish attitude was in conformity with international obligations.

Sept. 10. Court gave advisory opinion declaring that case came within League's competence and that Polish attitude was not in conformity with international obligations.

Sept. 27. League Council asked Polish Government to submit proposals for settlement with colonists.

Dec. 1. Polish proposals submitted.

Dec. 17. Council invited Polish Government to submit fresh proposals and asked special committee entrusted with minority questions to follow matter up.

1924, March 15. Council adopted report by Minorities Committee and authorized it to effect a settlement with Polish Government.

June 3. Polish Government proposed an agreement for compensation on basis of division of a lump sum between settlers who could claim Polish nationality on July 14, 1920.

June 17. Agreement approved by League Council.

Poland (*Nationality*) [3]

Nov. 8. Question of interpretation of Art. 4 of Polish Minorities

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.
[2] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 222–5.
[3] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

Treaty of June 28, 1919 (acquisition of Polish nationality), brought to notice of League Secretariat in telegram from German League of Bromberg (see above under *Poland* (*German Colonists*)).

Sept. 9. League Council referred question to Committee of Jurists.

Dec. 7. Polish Government refused to accept Jurists' interpretation of Art. 4 and questioned competence of League in matter.

1923, July 7. League Council decided, as negotiations which had been taking place between German and Polish Governments regarding Art. 4 had had no result, to ask Permanent Court of International Justice for advisory opinion as to Council's competence and as to interpretation of Art. 4.

Sept. 15. Court gave advisory opinion declaring Council competent and interpreting Art. 4.

Dec. 10. Polish Government proposed to negotiate with German Government at Geneva regarding Arts. 3 and 4 of Minorities Treaty and at some other place regarding other questions arising out of Minorities Treaty.

1924, Feb. 12. Negotiations opened at Geneva regarding Arts. 3 and 4.

March 4. Other negotiations having led to no result, Council invited German and Polish Governments to continue negotiations regarding Arts. 3, 4 and 5 of Treaty under neutral chairman who should give arbitral decision on all questions at issue if no settlement had been reached by July 1, 1924.

April 28. Negotiations opened in Vienna.

Aug. 30. Agreement signed by which both parties accepted chairman's arbitral award on questions of option and nationality. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 31, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

Poland (*Upper Silesia*) [1]

1920, Feb. 11. Inter-Allied Plebiscite Commission issued proclamation announcing completion of occupation of Upper Silesia by French and Italian troops and assumption by Commission of powers hitherto appertaining to the German and Prussian Governments and provincial authorities of Silesia.

Aug. 18. Disturbances in Kattowitz.

Aug. 19–20. Heavy fighting between Poles and German Security Police.

Aug. 28. Agreement reached between Germans and Poles on measures for avoidance of future conflicts: security police to be replaced by special plebiscite police; persons who had arrived since Aug. 1, 1919, to be expelled; general disarmament to be carried out.

1921, Jan. 20. Agreement concluded between Germany and Poland regarding the preparations for the Upper Silesian plebiscite (Text: *L.N.T.S.* vi).

Feb. 21. British Government agreed to send British troops to help keep order during holding of plebiscite. British detachment arrived by March 11; returned to Rhineland at beginning of April.

[1] *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, pp. 617–30; *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 267–70.

GERMANY—*Poland* (*Upper Silesia*) contd.

March 20. Plebiscite held. German majority of 228,246 in whole area; in industrial district, vote in towns and largest villages mainly for Germany, but voting in majority of villages mainly for Poland: inner industrial area as a whole voted 60 per cent. for Germany, 40 per cent. for Poland.

April 30. Report containing majority (British and Italian) and minority (French) reports of Plebiscite Commission on German-Polish frontier dispatched to Conference of Allied Prime Ministers in London.

May 2–3. Polish insurrection broke out, under leadership of Polish Plebiscite Commissary, M. Korfanty.

May 13. Speech by Mr. Lloyd George in House of Commons, declaring that either Allied troops must restore order or German troops must be allowed to do so.

May 27. First detachment of British troops left Cologne to return to Silesia.

June 19. At meeting in Paris Lord Curzon and M. Briand decided to ask Inter-Allied Commission to submit a unanimous report on German-Polish frontier instead of separate reports previously submitted.

June 23. Plan for withdrawal of Polish insurgents and German irregular forces approved by Inter-Allied Commission.

July 9. Allied Commissioners reported that they were unable to come to a unanimous decision as to frontiers.

Aug. Allied forces of occupation increased by six additional battalions.

Aug. 8–12. Meeting of Supreme Council in Paris; decided on Aug. 12 to ask League of Nations Council to recommend a solution as regards frontier line.

Aug. 29–Oct. 12. Extraordinary session of League of Nations Council held in Geneva. Recommendation adopted on Oct. 12 and forwarded to Supreme Council.

Oct. 20. Council's recommendation adopted by Conference of Ambassadors (Texts: *L.N.O.J.* Dec. 1921; *H.P.C.* vol. vi).

Nov. 14. League Council appointed M. Calonder to preside over German-Polish negotiations, to be held in accordance with League's recommendation of Oct. 12.

Nov. 23. Conference opened in Geneva.

1922, April 12. Agreement relating to the transfer of jurisdiction in the Upper Silesian plebiscite area, signed at Kattowitz. Ratifications exchanged on June 8, 1922 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxi).

May 15. (1) German-Polish Convention regarding Upper Silesia, (2) agreement regarding postal cheques and (3) agreement regarding frontier traffic signed at Geneva. Ratifications exchanged and declaration interpreting (1) signed at Oppeln on June 3, 1922. Ratifications of declaration exchanged on July 4, 1922 (Texts of (2) and (3): *L.N.T.S.* x).

June 15. Agreement concluded at Oppeln between Germany and Poland and the Inter-Allied Commission regarding the transference of jurisdiction in the Upper Silesian plebiscite area. Ratifications exchanged on July 7, 1922 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxi).

June 15. Agreements signed at Oppeln (1) regarding the property of state mines and foundries in the part of Upper Silesia attributed to Poland. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 20, 1922 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxi); (2) regarding transfer of German state property and of administrative powers (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

June 18. Agreement signed at Oppeln together with final protocol, providing for the exchange of files. Came into force same day (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

June 21. Agreement signed at Oppeln regarding the right to exemption from punishment in the Upper Silesian plebiscite area. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 7, 1922 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

June 23. Agreement signed at Oppeln regarding the mines in Upper Silesia. Ratifications exchanged on March 9, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

June 24. Convention regarding preferential rights in traffic matters signed at Breslau. Ratifications exchanged on April 30, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

July 9. Allied Plebiscite Commissioners left Oppeln.

Aug. 26. Two agreements signed at Posen concerning (1) the division of the Upper Silesian miners' union. Ratifications exchanged on March 9, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxii); (2) transfer of cases relating to administrative disputes, &c., and proceedings in matters of taxation and church dues. Ratifications exchanged on June 8, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

Sept. 14. Agreement signed at Kattowitz concerning execution of Part IV, Section II, of the convention of May 15. Came into force same day (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

1923, Feb. 24. Juridical convention concerning deposits of security and money in Upper Silesia and other ceded territories signed in Dresden. Came into force on March 1, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

May 2. Agreement signed at Dresden concerning prolongation of delay provided in Art. 219 of convention of May 15, 1922. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 25, 1923.

July 10. Agreement supplementing agreement of May 15, 1922, regarding frontier traffic signed at Beuthen. Came into force same day (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

1924, Jan. 11. Agreement signed at Kattowitz regarding modification of Arts. 338–372 of convention of May 15, 1922.

Jan. 12. Agreements signed for prolongation of Section IV, Ch. I, Part V, of convention of May 15, 1922, and concerning common use of water-pipes in Upper Silesia.

Feb. 23. Agreements signed at Warsaw concerning (1) rights of railway officials and (2) frontier zone in Silesia (Texts: *L.N.T.S.* xli). Ratifications of (2) exchanged on July 16, 1924; of (1) on Oct. 3, 1925.

March 5. Agreement signed in Warsaw concerning tutelage and juridical relations.

March 12. Agreement signed in Warsaw concerning taking over of registers.

1925, May 15. Germany filed application with Permanent Court of

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International Justice for decision regarding legality under Arts. 6–22 of convention of May 15, 1922, of Polish expropriation of a nitrate factory at Chorzow and of certain large rural estates in Upper Silesia.

June 26. Poland raised objections against Court's jurisdiction.

Aug. 25. Court delivered judgement upholding its jurisdiction. German Government filed additional application regarding two other rural estates.[1]

Portugal

1921, Dec. 6. Commercial agreement signed. Denounced by Portugal on July 25, 1922, as from Dec. 6, 1922. Further provisional agreement concluded by exchange of notes in Berlin on April 28, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxii). Subsequently prolonged until March 31, 1926.

See also above under *Peace Treaty*; *Reparation* (24.8.22; 23.6.24; 21.9.25).

President

1925, Feb. 28. President Ebert died.

April 26. Marshal von Hindenburg elected President of the *Reich*.

Private Debts

1921, Jan. 10. Agreement signed in London between Great Britain, France, Belgium, Greece, Italy and Siam and Germany regarding period for notification of claims against Germany under Art. 296 of Treaty of Versailles.

1922, July 14. Germany sent note to Allied Governments regarding suspension of payments on pre-war commercial debts and restitution of confiscated property.

July 17. British Government informed German Government that Allies intended to conclude separate agreements with Germany regarding compensation.

July 26. French Government informed German Government that it refused to consider proposals in its note of July 14 for suspension of payments (Text: *Temps*, 2.8.22). German Government replied on July 31.

Aug. 1. French Government threatened sanctions unless German Government undertook to continue payment of private debts.

Aug. 4. German Government asked for moratorium for private debts as well as for reparation payments.

Aug. 11. French note received in Germany announcing expulsion of 500 German nationals from Alsace-Lorraine in connexion with application of sanctions.

Rathenau

1922, June 24. Dr. Rathenau murdered.

Reparation[2]

1920, April 26. Note from Allied Prime Ministers at San Remo Conference to Germany asking latter to submit proposals regarding reparation at an Allied-German Conference (Text: *T.* 27.4.20).

May 15–17. Discussions between M. Millerand and Mr. Lloyd

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

[2] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 113–203; *Survey for 1924*, pp. 268–300 and 323–99.

George at Hythe. Communiqué issued on May 16 announcing appointment of Committee of Experts to fix minimum liability and establish conditions for division of payments between Allies. (See also below under Jan 14 and Feb. 20, 1921.)

May 31. Protocol signed by delegates of Reparation Commission and German Government regarding delivery of dye-stuffs. Supplementary agreement concluded on Aug. 19, 1921. Agreement amending agreement of Aug. 19, 1921, signed on June 12, 1922.

June 19–22. Preparation of Allied counter-proposal to expected German offer and distribution of prospective receipts discussed at Allied Conferences at Hythe and Boulogne.

June 30. Reparation Commission notified Allied Governments of German default in respect of coal deliveries.

July 5–16. Allied-German Conference held at Spa. German scheme for Reparation submitted on July 11 (Text: *E.N.* 19.12.20). Protocol regarding coal deliveries signed by German and Allied delegates on July 16 (Text: *E.N.* 25.7.20); and Inter-Allied Agreement signed regarding distribution of prospective German payments (Text: *Cmd.* 1615).

Oct. 16. British Government renounced its right to sequestrate German property under par. 18 of Annex II to Part VIII of Versailles Treaty. (See also below under Feb. 5, 1921 (Belgium); Aug. 24, 1922 (Portugal); Dec. 19, 1922 (Japan).)

Dec. 16–22. Conference of Allied and German experts met at Brussels.

1921, Jan. 14. Report of Allied Experts submitted to Supreme Council (Text of Report: *E.N.* 30.1.21; of Annexes; *E.N.* 5 and 12.2.21).

Jan. Reparation Commission informed Allied Governments that it would be unable to consider any claims for Reparation not received before Feb. 12, 1921.

Jan. 24–30. Allied Conference held in Paris. Memorandum adopted by Conference on Jan. 28, regarding payment of annuities by Germany; communicated to German delegation on Jan. 29 (Text: *E.N.* 5.2.21).

Feb. 5. Belgian Government renounced right to sequestrate German property under par. 18 of Annex II to Part VIII of Treaty of Versailles.

Feb. 20. Allied experts submitted second report (Text: *E.N.* 5.3.21).

Feb. 21–March 14. Allied-German Conference held in London. German delegate submitted counter-proposals to Allied memorandum of Jan. 28 on March 1. Allied ultimatum presented to Germany on March 3 threatening sanctions unless Germany accepted proposals of Jan. 28. Announced on March 7 that sanctions would be applied.

March 8. Düsseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort occupied.

March 10. Germany appealed to League of Nations against occupation.

March 24. British Reparation (Recovery) Act (imposing tax on German imports in accordance with sanctions decided on

GERMANY—*Reparation* (contd.)

March 7) became law. (See also below under May 13, 1921 ; Feb. 23, and Sept. 9, 1924 ; April 3, 1925.)

March 24. Reparation Commission notified Germany that she was in default in respect of her obligations under Art. 235 of Versailles Treaty and by failure to pay one milliard gold marks required by March 23.

April 9. In accordance with Allied decision of March 7, Allied customs cordon drawn round Rhineland. (See also below under Oct. 1, 1921).

April 12. Reparation Commission completed hearings of German Government on Allied claims.

April 20. Germany asked U.S. Government to mediate on Reparation question. U.S. Government refused on April 22, but asked Germany to submit fresh proposals. German scheme submitted on April 24 : U.S. Government advised Germany on May 3 to negotiate direct with Allies (Texts : *E.N.* 14.5.21).

April 23–5. M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George met at Lympne and agreed on sanctions to be applied in case of German resistance.

April 27. Reparation Commission announced its unanimous decision to fix at 132 milliard marks (gold) amount of Reparation due from Germany under Art. 232, par. 2, and Annex I of Part VIII of Versailles Treaty. Decision notified to German Goverment on April 28.

April 29–May 5. Allied Conference held in London. Conference decided on May 2 on immediate military preparations for occupation of Ruhr and on postponement of actual occupation until Schedule of Payments had been presented to Germany.

May 3. Reparation Commission notified German and Allied Governments of further default to extent of at least twelve milliards due by May 1, 1921, under Art. 235 of Versailles Treaty.

May 3. U.S. mediation. See above under April 20, 1921.

May 5. Schedule of Payments forwarded by Reparation Commission to German Government (Text : Reparation Commission, *Official Documents relative to amount of payments to be affected by Germany under Reparation Account*, vol. i).

May 5. Allied Conference signed protocol modifying Annex II to Part VIII of Versailles Treaty in regard to guarantees (Text : *Cmd.* 1349 ; *E.N.* 14.5.21 ; *L.N.T.S.* xii) and dispatched ultimatum to Germany threatening occupation of Ruhr on May 12 unless Germany accepted Schedule of Payments and fulfilled certain other conditions (Text : *E.N.* 14.5.21).

May 11. German Government accepted Allied ultimatum of May 5.

May 13. Rate of levy under British Reparation (Recovery) Act reduced from 50 to 26 per cent.

May 27. Committee of Guarantees set up by Reparation Commission.

July 31. Reparation Commission decided to allocate to Belgium provisionally sums received to date under Schedule of Payments.

Aug. 8–13. Allied Conference held in Paris. Agreement signed on Aug. 13 dividing first milliard due under Schedule of Payments

between Great Britain and Belgium. France refused on Sept. 2 to ratify the agreement.

Aug. 19. Dye-stuffs agreement. See above under May 31, 1920.

Aug. 27. Preliminary agreement reached between M. Loucheur and Herr Rathenau at Wiesbaden providing for deliveries in kind on reparation account for reconstruction of devastated areas. (See also below under Oct. 7, 1921.)

Sept. 6. Reparation Commission announced that one milliard marks due under Art. 5 of Schedule of Payments had been paid.

Oct. 1. Allied customs cordon erected on April 9, 1921, raised.

Oct. 7. Agreement regarding deliveries in kind signed at Wiesbaden by M. Loucheur and Herr Rathenau (Text: *Cmd.* 1547). (See also above under Aug. 27, 1921; and below under Oct. 20, 1921, Feb. 7, March 15 and 31 and June 2, 1922.)

Oct. 20. Reparation Commission approved general principle of deliveries in kind but declared that Wiesbaden Agreement of Oct. 7 involved departures from certain specified provisions of Versailles Treaty.

Oct. 29. Committee of Guarantees submitted report to Reparation Commission on expected deficit on German Budget (Text: Reparation Commission, *Official Documents*, vol. i).

Dec. 14. German Government informed Reparation Commission that it could not pay in full instalments due on Jan. 15 and Feb. 15, 1922.

Dec. 18–22. Anglo-French Conference in London drew up suggestions for granting partial moratorium to Germany (Text: *E.N.* 4.2.22).

1922, Jan. 6–13. Allied Conference held at Cannes. Draft memorandum drawn up on Jan. 10 embodying in modified form Anglo-French suggestions of Dec. 1921 (Text: *E.N.* 21.1.22).

Jan. 13. Reparation Commission granted Germany provisional postponement of instalments due in January and February until decision had been taken on scheme for budget and currency reform to be submitted by German Government within fifteen days.

Jan. 28. German proposals for financial reform submitted to Reparation Commission (Text: Reparation Commission, *Official Documents*, vol. i).

Feb. 7. Draft agreement concluded between Reparation Commission and German Government regarding procedure for deliveries in kind.

March 8–11. Conference of Allied Finance Ministers held in Paris. Agreement signed on March 11 regarding division of receipts from Germany (Text: *Cmd.* 1616).

March 10. Allied Finance Ministers in Paris received claim from U.S. Government for payment from Reparation receipts of cost of American Army of Occupation on the Rhine. (See also below under March 22, 1922; May 25, 1923; Oct. 15, 1924.)

March 15. Franco-German agreement (Ruppel-Gillet Agreement) regarding deliveries in kind signed in Berlin. Supplementary agreement signed on June 6 and 9, 1922. Supplementary agreement approved by Reparation Commission on June 27.

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March 15. Memorandum submitted to Reparation Commission by French delegation on Germany's request for a moratorium.

March 21. Reparation Commission sent two notes to German Government (1) conditionally granting a partial moratorium; (2) extending scope of supervision exercised by Committee of Guarantees over finances of Germany (Texts: Reparation Commission, *Official Documents*, vol. i).

March 22. U.S. note sent to Allied Governments regarding costs of Army of Occupation (Text: *T.* 24.3.22). British Government replied on April 7 recognizing U.S. claim (Text: *T.* 11.4.22).

March 28. Reparation Commission decided to appoint Committee of Experts to consider conditions under which Germany could raise foreign loans. See also below under April 18, June 7 and 10, 1922.

March 31. Reparation Commission approved Wiesbaden Agreement of Oct. 7, 1921, subject to limitations imposed by Finance Ministers' agreement of March 11, 1922, and Franco-German Agreement of March 15, 1922.

April 7. U.S. claim. See above under March 22, 1922.

April 18. Personnel and terms of reference of Experts Committee announced.

May 9. German Government undertook to comply with conditions laid down by Reparation Commission on March 21.

May 31. Reparation Commission confirmed partial moratorium of March 15.

June 2. Agreement (Berlin or Bemelmans Agreement) between Germany and Reparation Commission signed regarding procedure for deliveries in kind. Approved by Reparation Commission on June 16 (Text: *E.N.* 24.6.22).

June 7. Reparation Commission decided (French delegate abstaining) that Experts Committee might consider possibility of solutions involving modifications of Treaty of Versailles and Schedule of Payments.

June 9. Deliveries in kind. See above under March 15, 1922.

June 10. Experts Committee reported that a loan to Germany was not feasible under existing circumstances and laid down conditions on which it might be possible in future (Text of Report: *T.* 12.6.22).

June 12. Dye-stuffs agreement. See above under May 31, 1921.

July 12. Note from German Government to Reparation Commission asking for total moratorium on cash payments for 1922, 1923 and 1924.

July 18. Committee of Guarantees submitted report on exercising of supervision required under Reparation Commission's note of March 21 by means of a permanent delegation in Berlin. Terms accepted by German Government on July 21.

Aug. 1. Balfour note on reparation and Inter-Allied debts sent to Allied Governments (Text: *Cmd.* 1737).

Aug. 3. Draft resolution in favour of moratorium submitted to Reparation Commission by British delegate.

Aug. 6. Reparation Commission postponed decision regarding moratorium till after forthcoming Allied Conference.

Aug. 7–14. Allied Conference held in London. On Aug. 7, M. Poincaré put forward proposals for productive guarantees as condition of moratorium. British counter-proposals submitted on Aug. 12 (Texts : *Cmd.* 2258 and *E.N.* 19.8.22). Conference broke up on Aug. 14 without decision.

Aug. 14. Reparation Commission postponed reply to German request of July 12 for moratorium but suspended payment due on Aug. 15.

Aug. 24. Portuguese Government passed law renouncing right to confiscate property of German nationals under par. 18 of Annex II to Part VIII of Versailles Treaty.

Aug. 31. Reparation Commission again deferred its decision regarding moratorium but adopted joint Belgo-Italian proposals for six months' treasury bills in settlement of outstanding cash payments for 1922, guaranteed in a manner to be agreed upon between Belgian and German Governments. First instalment of bonds remitted to Reparation Commission on Sept. 25.

Oct. 4. British delegate submitted to Reparation Commission plan for enabling German Government to balance budget and stabilize the mark. French counter-proposals submitted on Oct. 18.

Nov. 7. Majority report submitted to German Government by international financial experts summoned by it to advise on financial situation of Germany. Minority report presented on Nov. 9 (Texts : *Cmd.* 1812).

Nov. 14. German note to Reparation Commission outlining plan for stabilization of mark, and asking for definitive fixing of German liabilities, total moratorium for three or four years ; international financial conference to consider a bank credit to Germany and support of proposals for co-operation of foreign countries in rehabilitation of mark.

Dec. 9–11. Allied Conference held in London. Conference decided on Dec. 10 to reject a German plan for the provisional settlement of Reparation, on same lines as German proposals of Nov. 14 to Reparation Commission (Text : *Cmd.* 1812).

Dec. 19. Reparation Commission took note of Japanese renunciation of right to sequestrate German property under par. 18 of Annex II to Part VIII of Versailles Treaty.

Dec. 26. Reparation Commission (British delegate dissenting) declared Germany in voluntary default in respect of timber deliveries during 1922.

Dec. 29. Mr. C. E. Hughes, U.S. Secretary of State, in an address at Newhaven, made suggestion for appointment of an international committee of experts to determine what Germany could pay.

1923, Jan. 2–4. Allied Conference held in Paris. French proposals rejected by British delegation and British proposals by French delegation (Texts : *Cmd.* 1812).

Jan. 9. Reparation Commission (British delegate dissenting) declared Germany in default in respect of coal deliveries.

Jan. 10. French and Belgian Governments notified German Government that a Mission of Control would be sent into the

GERMANY—*Reparation* (contd.)

Ruhr (Text: *E.N.* 20.1.23; Belgian Grey Book: *Documents diplomatiques relatifs aux Réparations*).

Jan. 11. Essen occupied by French and Belgian troops.

Jan. 12. German Government sent note protesting against occupation and announcing that it would suspend deliveries on Reparation account until occupation ceased (Text: Belgian Grey Book).

Jan. 13. German Ordinance issued suspending deliveries to France and Belgium.

Jan. 15. Franco-Belgian occupation extended to Dortmund and Bochum.

Jan. 16. Reparation Commission decided (British delegate abstaining) that Germany was in voluntary default in respect of deliveries of coal and cattle due to France and Belgium since Jan. 13.

Jan. 26. Reparation Commission decided (British delegate abstaining) that German declaration of Jan. 12 regarding suspension of deliveries had cancelled its request of Nov. 14, 1922, for a moratorium; that Schedule of Payments of May 5, 1921, was in force again as from Jan. 1, 1923; and that Germany was in general default towards France and Belgium.

Jan. 30. French and Belgian Governments informed German Government that export of coal from Ruhr to unoccupied German territory was prohibited; Franco-Belgian personnel took over German customs offices at Düsseldorf and Duisburg.

Jan. 30. Ultimatum from Franco-Belgian Governments to German railwaymen in newly-occupied territory resulting in total strike of German staff and taking over of railways by Franco-Belgian technical troops.

Feb. 2. District occupied round Kehl bridgehead enlarged; Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission (British delegate abstaining) decided to extend its jurisdiction over newly-occupied area.

Feb. 2–13. Customs cordon drawn between occupied and unoccupied German territory from Wesel to Düsseldorf.

Feb. 13. Wesel and Emmerich occupied.

Feb. 25. Territory between bridgeheads of Cologne, Coblenz and Mainz occupied.

Feb. 26. Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission (British delegate abstaining) decided to extend its jurisdiction over newly-occupied area.

March 8. Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission decided to retransfer district beyond Kehl bridgehead to French military control.

March 12. Franco-Belgian conference on co-ordination of policy in Ruhr held at Brussels.

March 15. Rhineland High Commission decided to retransfer territory between Cologne, Coblenz, and Mainz bridgeheads to French military control.

March 16. Ordinance in support of passive resistance in the Ruhr. See above under *Passive Resistance*.

April 13–14. Franco-Belgian Conference on Ruhr policy held in Paris.

May 2. Note from German Government to Allied Powers making new proposals for settlement of Reparation problem and suggesting appointment of an impartial international commission.

May 4–7. Trial by court martial of Directors of Krupps on charge of obstructing Army of Occupation and disturbing the public peace.

May 6. German proposals of May 2 rejected by France and Belgium in identic notes. Also rejected by Great Britain and Italy on May 13 and by Japan on May 15 (Texts : Belgian Grey Book).

May 12. Franco-Belgian agreement reached regarding disposal of receipts from occupation of Ruhr.

May 24. Belgian Government submitted to French Government three studies regarding Reparation problem in its relation to Germany's financial capacity.

May 25. Agreement regarding reimbursement of costs of American Army of Occupation signed by United States and Principal European Allied Powers (Text : *Cmd.* 1973).

June 6. Franco-Belgian Conference on Ruhr policy held in Brussels.

June 7. Germany submitted fresh proposals to Allied Powers (Text : *Cmd.* 1943).

June 11. French and Belgian Governments suggested to British Government that Allies should answer German note by collective demand for cessation of passive resistance and French Government communicated statement of conditions on which it would be prepared to discuss German proposals.

June 13. British questionnaire on French statement of conditions sent to French and Belgian Governments (Text : *Cmd.* 1943 ; Belgian Grey Book). Belgian Government answered on July 3, French Government on July 6.

July 20. British note to Allied Governments suggesting appointment of body of impartial experts and enclosing draft reply to German notes of May 2 and June 7 (Text : *Cmd.* 1943 ; Belgian Grey Book).

July 30. French and Belgian Governments replied to British note, former rejecting proposed reconsideration of Reparation problem. Italy replied on Aug. 2 and Japan on Aug. 3 (Texts : *Cmd.* 1943).

Aug. 11. British note to French and Belgian Governments restating British point of view (Text : *Cmd.* 1943).

Aug. 11. German Government informed Reparation Commission that deliveries in kind to countries other than France and Belgium would cease.

Aug. 14. Dr. Stresemann in Reichstag outlined conditions on which Germany would abandon passive resistance.

Aug. 20. French Government replied to British note of Aug. 11, recapitulating history of Reparation problem and refuting British arguments (Text : *Temps*, 23.8.23).

Aug. 27. Belgian Government replied to British note of Aug. 11 (Text : *T.* 29.8.23 ; Belgian Grey Book).

GERMANY—*Reparation* (contd.)

Sept. 27. President Ebert signed decree cancelling regulations in support of passive resistance.

Sept. 28. German ordinance of Jan. 13, 1923, suspending deliveries to France and Belgium withdrawn.

Oct. 8. Agreement for coal deliveries signed between M.I.C.U.M. and Wolff industrial group in Ruhr. See also below under Nov. 23, 1923, and April 14, 1924.

Oct. 9. Proposals to open negotiations for *modus vivendi* in Ruhr made by German diplomatic representative in Brussels. Similar proposals made to M. Poincaré on Oct. 11 were rejected by him.

Oct. 12. British Government dispatched note to Washington for presentation to Secretary of State asking whether American Government would co-operate in an inquiry into Germany's capacity to pay. Mr. Hughes replied on Oct. 15 that American citizens would be willing to participate in an economic inquiry (Texts : *T.* 26.10.23).

Oct. 24. Germany informed Reparation Commission that she was willing in principle to resume reparation payments but was unable to finance operations and asked Reparation Commission to make fresh examination of Germany's capacity to pay.

Oct. 26. French Government informed British Government that while Reparation Commission might appoint a Committee it could not agree to Committee making any changes in amount of Germany's liabilities as fixed by Reparation Commission in May 1921.

Oct. 31. British note presented to French Government formally proposing convening of Expert Committee to examine Germany's capacity to pay. French Government insisted that inquiry should be limited to Germany's ' present capacity '.

Nov. 9. U.S. Government announced that it could not participate in an inquiry limited to Germany's ' present capacity '.

Nov. 13. Reparation Commission on proposal of French delegate, decided that Germans should be given a hearing in regard to suggestion contained in their note of Oct. 24, and appointment of Committee of Experts should then be reconsidered.

Nov. 23. Agreement regarding coal deliveries up to April 15, 1924, signed by M.I.C.U.M. and Ruhr Bergbauverein (Text : *E.N.* 1.12.23).

Nov. 23. German delegation heard by Reparation Commission.

Nov. 30. Reparation Commission unanimously decided to appoint two expert committees (1) to consider means of balancing German budget and stabilizing currency ; (2) to consider means of estimating amount of exported capital and bringing it back to Germany.

Dec. 1. Agreement for working of railways in occupied territory signed by Franco-Belgian Régie and Management of German state railways.

Dec. 21. Reparation Commission appointed two American citizens, General Charles G. Dawes and Mr. Owen D. Young, to serve on First Expert Committee.

Dec. 22. Agreement regarding resumption of deliveries in kind

concluded between French and Belgian and German Governments. Similar agreement between Italy and Germany concluded on Dec. 23.

Dec. 24. German memorandum handed to French and Belgian Governments urging discussion of questions arising out of cessation of passive resistance.

Dec. 26. Reparation Commission issued formal invitation to members of both Expert Committees.

1924, Jan. 11. French and Belgian Governments replied to German note of Dec. 24.

Jan. 14. First Expert Committee met for first time in Paris.

Jan. 21. Second Expert Committee met for first time.

Feb. 21–5. Exchange of notes between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Poincaré on subjects of Security, Inter-Allied Debts and Reparation (Texts : *T.* 3.3.24 ; *E.N.* 14.6.24).

Feb. 23. Agreement concluded between British and German Governments reducing levy under Reparation (Recovery) Act from 26 to 5 per cent. as from Feb. 26.

March 6. Agreement regarding resumption of deliveries in kind concluded between Germany and Jugoslavia.

April 9. Both Expert Committees presented their Reports (Texts : *Cmd.* 2105 ; First Committee only : *E.N.* 26.4.24).

April 14. Agreement renewing M.I.C.U.M. agreement of Nov. 23, 1923, until June 15, 1924, signed after prolonged negotiations. Agreement renewed on June 15 till June 30. New agreement signed on June 30 ; denounced by Ruhr industrialists on July 3. Further agreement signed on July 31, to continue until date to be fixed by Agent-General for Reparation Payments under Dawes Plan, subject to denunciation by industrialists after Aug. 15. On Sept. 2, agreement reached for continuance of deliveries during transitory period provided for by London Agreement.

April 16. German Government informed Reparation Commission that it was prepared to collaborate in experts' projects.

April 17. Reparation Commission decided to approve experts' reports and adopt methods recommended within limits of its powers ; to recommend reports to interested Governments ; and to ask German Government to take steps necessary for execution of experts' plans.

April 25. Reparation Commission received replies favourable to experts' reports from Great Britain, France and Belgium ; from Italy on April 26 ; and from Japan and Jugoslavia on April 28.

May 2–3. Belgian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister discussed Reparation questions with Mr. MacDonald at Chequers.

May 14–15. Further exchange of notes between Mr. MacDonald and M. Poincaré (Texts : *T.* 29.5.24 ; *E.N.* 14.6.24).

June 15. M.I.C.U.M. Agreement. See above under April 14, 1924.

June 21–2. Meeting at Chequers between M. Herriot and Mr. MacDonald ; agreed to hold Inter-Allied Conference in London in July.

June 23. Invitation to Conference in London on July 16 sent to Italian Government. Belgian, Japanese and U.S. Governments subsequently invited, and Jugoslav, Rumanian, Greek and

GERMANY—*Reparation* (contd.)

Portuguese Governments asked to authorize their diplomatic representatives in London to attend (Texts : *Cmd.* 2184).

June 30. M.I.C.U.M. agreement. See above under April 14, 1924.

July 8–9. Meeting between Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot in Paris ; memorandum drawn up concerning application of Dawes Scheme (Text : *Cmd.* 2191 and 2270).

July 15. Reparation Commission reached decision on measures to be taken by Germany to put experts' plan into operation.

July 16–Aug. 16. Inter-Allied Conference held in London. German delegation arrived on Aug. 5.

July 31. M.I.C.U.M. Agreement. See above under April 14, 1924.

Aug. 9. Agreement reached between German delegation to London Conference and Reparation Commission regarding putting into operation of provisions of Dawes Plan which were Germany's concern.

Aug. 16. Final Protocol of London Conference signed ; four annexes attached : (1) agreement between Germany and Reparation Commission of Aug. 9 ; (2) Agreement between Allies and Germany regarding putting into operation of Dawes Plan ; (3) Agreement between Allies and Germany for restoration of German fiscal and economic unity ; (4) Allied Agreement regarding rights under Versailles Treaty of taking sanctions in event of German default. (Proceedings of Conference : *Cmd.* 2270.) (See also below under Aug. 30, 1924.) Notes exchanged between Belgian, French and German Governments providing for immediate evacuation of areas occupied after Jan. 11, 1923, and evacuation of Ruhr as a whole within twelve months. Note from British Government to Belgian and French Governments reiterating British position with regard to occupation of the Ruhr (Texts : *T.* 18 and 19.8.24 ; *Survey for 1924*, pp. 500–1).

Aug. 18. Evacuation began of districts occupied since Jan. 11, 1923 ; evacuation completed on Nov. 17–18, 1924.

Aug. 30. Four agreements drafted at London Conference formally signed, together with agreement between Powers represented on Reparation Commission for modifications of Annex II to Part VIII of Versailles Treaty (Texts : *Cmd.* 2259 and 2270 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxx).

Sept. 1. Reparation Commission announced that German laws necessary for working of Dawes Plan had been promulgated in terms approved by Commission.

Sept. 2. M.I.C.U.M. Agreement. See above under April 14, 1924.

Sept. 3. Reparation Commission appointed Mr. S. P. Gilbert Agent-General for Reparation Payments under Dawes Plan.

Sept. 9. Levying of duty on customs line between occupied and unoccupied German territory ceased.

Sept. 9. Rate of levy under British Reparation (Recovery) Act raised from 5 to 26 per cent. again.

Oct. 1. France put into force legislation similar to British Reparation (Recovery) Act imposing levy on German imports.

Oct. 10. Agreement signed at Bank of England between British, French, Belgian and American bankers and German financial

delegates for loan to Germany. Reparation Commission approved terms of agreement and decided to give service of loan priority over all other liabilities of Germany under Dawes Plan.

Oct. 12. Officially announced that German laws for carrying out Dawes Plan had come into operation.

Oct. 13. Reparation Commission announced that all measures prescribed in its decision of July 15, 1924, had been fulfilled.

Oct. 15. Agreement reached between M. Clémentel for France and Colonel Logan for United States recognizing in principle American claim (asserted during London Conference of July 16–Aug. 16) to receive out of Dawes annuities payments on account of Reparation as well as of costs of occupation. (See also below under Nov. 9 and Dec. 12, 1924, and Jan. 1, 1925.)

Oct. 20. Agreement signed at Coblenz by technical delegates of Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission and of German Government liquidating M.I.C.U.M. as from Oct. 21 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xli).

Oct. 27–Dec. 23. Meeting of experts in Paris to prepare for forthcoming Conference of Finance Ministers.

Oct. 29. Reparation Commission formally declared that economic and fiscal unity of the Reich had been re-established.

Nov. 9. British note to U.S. Government contesting American claim to Reparation.

Nov. 12. Reparation Commission announced that reorganization of Commission would be carried out by Jan. 31, 1925.

Nov. 15–16. Railways in occupied territory handed over by Franco-Belgian Railway Régie to new company created under Dawes Plan.

Nov. 17–18. Evacuation of occupied territory. See above under Aug. 18, 1924.

Nov. 22. Protocol signed in Paris by Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Jugoslavia modifying Par. 13 of Annex II to Part VIII of Treaty of Versailles (unanimity of Reparation Commission) (Text: *Cmd.* 2313).

Dec. 12. Note from U.S. Government to British Government maintaining its claim to Reparation.

1925, Jan. 1. British Government announced that it would not refuse to consider means of satisfying American claim to Reparation.

Jan. 7–14. Conference of Allied Finance Ministers held in Paris. Agreement signed on Jan. 14 for division of Reparation receipts from Germany (Text: *Cmd.* 2339).

April 3. Agreement signed in Berlin between Germany and Great Britain concerning modifications in methods of administration of Reparation (Recovery) Act of 1921 (Text: *Cmd.* 2384; *A.J.I.L.* July 1926; *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

May 27. Conference of Ambassadors asked Reparation Commission for statement whether Germany was fulfilling her obligations under Dawes Plan. Reparation Commission unanimously decided on May 29 to reply in the affirmative.

June 23. French Government decided to proceed with withdrawal of French troops from the Ruhr before Aug. 16, date

GERMANY—*Reparation* (contd.)

fixed in London Agreement of Aug. 30, 1924. Evacuation began first week in July.

July 20 (?). British, French, Belgian and Italian Governments decided that Düsseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort should be evacuated on completion of evacuation of Ruhr. (See above under March 8, 1921).

July 31. Evacuation of Ruhr completed with withdrawal of French troops from Essen and Mülheim.

Aug. 25. Düsseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort evacuated.

Aug. 28. Reparation Commission announced constitution of Arbitration Commission to be appointed under London Agreement of Aug. 30, 1924, to settle disputes concerning interpretation of London Agreement or of Dawes Plan.

Sept. 21. Agreement signed in Paris by Belgium, U.S.A., France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Brazil, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia to regulate the amounts to be allocated out of the second Dawes Annuity for the armies of occupation in the Rhineland, the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission and the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control in Germany (Text: *Cmd.* 2558).

Dec. 18. Reparation Commission fixed value of receipts of every nature obtained by French, Belgian and Italian Governments from Germany between Jan. 11, 1923, and Sept. 1, 1924.

See also above under *Kiel Canal*; below under *Rumania*.

Rhineland

1920, Jan. 10. Ratifications of agreement of June 28, 1919, between United States of America, Belgium, British Empire, France and Germany, regarding military occupation of Rhineland deposited by British Empire, Belgium, France and Germany.

1923, Jan. 10. American troops withdrawn from Coblenz.

Jan. 13. Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission issued ordinance extending supervision of Inter-Allied Coal Commission at Essen to district under Rhineland Commission's Control. Number of 'Special Ordinances' subsequently issued applying to Rhineland Franco-Belgian policy in Ruhr [1] (Texts: *Official Gazette* of Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission).

Feb. 9. Agreement reached between British and French Governments regarding French military transports in British zone.

Dec. 14. Agreement signed by British and French representatives for linking up railway traffic in Cologne area with French Régie lines. French Government refused to ratify agreement.[2]

1924, Jan. 18. French railway administration published ordinances virtually blockading British zone.

Feb. 8. *Procès-verbal* drawn up at meeting of Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission establishing railway agreement of Dec. 14 as *modus vivendi*.

Dec. (?) 5. Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission announced relaxations in administrative regulations.[3]

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 277 *et seq.*
[2] *Op. cit.*, pp. 290–1.
[3] *Op. cit.*, pp. 389–90.

1925, Nov. 14. Note from Conference of Ambassadors to German Government regarding changes in conditions of occupation as result of Locarno Agreements (Text: *T.* 18.11.25).

Nov. 18. Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission issued statement of alleviations to be introduced in its administration.

Dec. 23. Freiherr Langwerth von Simmern officially installed as *Reichskommissar* for occupied territories.

See also above under *Disarmament*; *Great Britain* (22.6.25); *Reparation*; and below under *Separatist Movement*.

Rhineland Pact

1925, Jan. 19. Herr Luther, new German Chancellor, in declaration of policy in Reichstag, mentioned possibility of German Government's reopening question of Franco-German Security Pact. Proposal for discussion of Rhine Guarantee Pact communicated to British Government by German Ambassador in London at end of January.

Feb. 9. Memorandum of proposals for guarantee pact and arbitration treaties delivered to M. Herriot by German Ambassador in Paris.

Feb. 20. French Government acknowledged German memorandum.

May 15. French draft reply (dated May 12) to German memorandum of Feb. 9 submitted to British, Belgian and Italian Governments.

May 19. British Government replied submitting observations.

May 25. French reply to British observations (dated May 22) delivered.

May 29. Memorandum (dated May 28) setting out views of British Government delivered to French Government.

June 6. French reply (dated June 4) to British memorandum presented.

June 7–8. Conversations between Mr. Chamberlain and M. Briand at Geneva.

June 8. British note suggesting final modifications in draft reply handed to M. Briand; announced that two Governments were in complete agreement on terms of note to Germany (Texts of Anglo-French correspondence: *Cmd.* 2435).

June 16. French reply to German memorandum of Feb. 9 presented to German Government (Text: *Cmd.* 2435).

July 20. German note presented to French Government (Text: *Cmd.* 2468).

Aug. 11–13. Meeting between M. Briand and Mr. Chamberlain in London. Agreement reached on draft French reply to German note of July 20. Draft of Security Pact also considered.

Aug. 24. French reply presented to German Government (Text: *T.* 27.8.25; *Temps*, 28.8.25). French Ambassador in Berlin made verbal proposals for meeting of legal experts of Belgium, France, Germany and Great Britain to study technical points and for subsequent meeting of Foreign Ministers.

Aug. 27. German note accepting invitation to Jurists' Conference presented to French Government.

Sept. 1–4. Allied and German jurists met in London and considered drafts of Security Pact and of arbitration treaties between France and Germany and Belgium and Germany.

GERMANY—*Rhineland Pact* (contd.)

Sept. 2–13. Conversations in Geneva between British, French, and Belgian Foreign Ministers and Signor Scialoja.

Sept. 15. Note from French Government conveying invitation to Conference of Foreign Ministers presented to German Government.

Sept. 21. Czechoslovak Minister in Berlin informed German Foreign Minister that Czechoslovak Government was prepared to enter into negotiations for a Czechoslovak-German arbitration treaty.

Sept. 26. German note accepting invitation to Conference presented to Allied Governments. Verbal declaration made by German Ambassador in London that German Government wished to raise at Conference questions such as evacuation of Cologne and responsibility for the War. Similar declaration made by German Ambassador in Paris on Sept. 28.

Sept. 29. French and British replies presented stating view that questions raised in verbal declarations had no connexion with negotiations for a security pact.

Oct. 5–16. Conference held at Locarno, attended by representatives of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Poland.

Oct. 16. Final Protocol of Conference signed and following instruments initialled: treaty between Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy (Rhineland Pact); arbitration convention between Belgium and Germany; arbitration convention between France and Germany; arbitration treaty between Poland and Germany; arbitration treaty between Czechoslovakia and Germany; treaty of alliance between France and Czechoslovakia and treaty of alliance between France and Poland; collective note from France, Great Britain and Italy to Germany regarding interpretation of Art. 16 of Covenant of League of Nations (Texts: *Cmd.* 2525).

Nov. 27. German Reichstag passed Bill giving legislative effect to Pact and authorizing Germany to enter League of Nations (Text: *D.A.Z.* 22.11.25). President Hindenburg signed law on Nov. 28.

Dec. 1. Locarno treaties signed in London.

Ruhr[1]

1920, March 19. German Government, in view of Communist disturbances following Kapp Putsch, asked permission to move additional regular troops into the Ruhr.

April 3. Additional troops moved into Ruhr without permission having been granted.

April 6. Frankfurt and Darmstadt occupied by French troops.

April 9–11. Exchange of notes between British and French Governments regarding independent French action.

May 17. Evacuation of French troops began.

See also above under *Reparation*.

Rumania

1922, Dec. 6. Agreement reached regarding restitution of sum in gold

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 90–2.

marks deposited by Rumania before the War in Reichsbank at Berlin. Sum refunded on Dec. 22.

1925, Jan. 28. German Government sent note to Rumania refusing to discuss Rumanian claims (including claim for redemption of paper currency issued by Germany in Rumania during the War) except on basis of Dawes Plan.

Feb. 26. As result of threatened economic reprisals on part of Rumania, Germany appealed to Reparation Commission.

April 1. Reparation Commission replied that it was not competent to discuss question of compensation for redemption of currency.

See also above under *Peace Treaty*; *Reparation* (23.6.24; 21.9.25).

Russia

1920, April 19. Agreement regarding repatriation of prisoners signed at Berlin. Ratifications exchanged on May 31, 1920 (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 1). Agreement regarding the arrangements for carrying out the agreement of April 19, signed at Berlin on July 7, 1920 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* ii. 1). Supplementary agreement signed at Berlin on May 6, 1921. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 30, 1921 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xii).

1921, May 6. Provisional agreement signed in Berlin regarding protection of interests of nationals and furtherance of economic relations (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *E.N.* 28.5.21; *L.N.T.S.* vi).

1922, April 16. Treaty regarding diplomatic and economic relations signed at Rapallo [1] (Text: *Cmd.* 1667; *L.N.T.S.* xix). Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 31, 1923. Agreement signed in Berlin on Nov. 5, 1922, for extension of provisions of Rapallo Treaty to Soviet Republics united with Russia. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 26, 1923 (Text: *A.J.I.L.* July 1926; *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi). Agreement signed on April 23, 1923, concerning merchant ships in execution of Art 1 (*b*) of Rapallo Treaty.

1924, May 3. Offices of Russian Trade Delegation in Berlin raided by German police in search of an escaped Communist prisoner. Correspondence from May to July between German and Soviet Governments in which Soviet Government claimed and German Government denied that premises of delegation possessed extra-territorial rights.

July 28. Protocol signed to remain in force for duration of trade agreement of May 6, 1921, dividing Soviet delegation's premises into two portions, one to enjoy diplomatic privileges and the other to be subject to German right of search.[2]

1925, Oct. 12. Commercial treaty, consular treaty and convention regarding judicial aid in civil matters signed in Moscow (Text: *E.N.* 30.1.26).

Saxony

1923, Oct. 27–9. Reich Government called on Saxon Government to resign because of acts of Communist Ministers; Saxon Government refused to resign except after decision of Saxon Diet. Military Dictator in Saxony prohibited meeting of Diet arranged

[1] *Op. cit.*, pp. 30–1.

[2] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 214–17.

GERMANY—*Saxony* (contd.)

for Oct. 30, and Reich Government appointed Dr. Heinz Reich Commissioner for Saxony.

Oct. 31. New Saxon Government formed, excluding Communists.

Separatist Movement [1]

1923, Sept. 30. Separatists seized public buildings at Düsseldorf.

Oct. 21. ' Rhineland Republic ' proclaimed at Aachen.

Oct. 21–6. Separatists seized public buildings at Coblenz, Bonn, Weisbaden, Trier and Mainz.

Oct. 24. Representative of General de Metz (delegate of Rhineland High Commission) announced at Speyer that Palatinate was constituted provisionally an autonomous state.

Oct. 25. ' Rhineland Republic ' proclaimed at Aachen. General de Metz informed Bavarian Government that its authority had ceased to exist in Palatinate. By middle of Nov. public buildings in every town in Palatinate had been seized by Separatists.

Oct. 31. British note delivered to French and Belgian Governments announcing British Government's opposition to separation of Rhineland from Germany.

Nov. 2. Belgian High Commission compelled Separatists to evacuate Aachen.

Dec. 22. General de Metz informed Rhineland High Commission that ' Autonomous Government of Palatinate ' had been constituted as from Nov. 11.

1924, Jan. 2. Rhineland High Commission (British Government dissenting) decided to register certain decrees of the ' Autonomous Government of the Palatinate '.

Jan. 9. Herr Heinz, President of ' Autonomous Government of Palatinate ', assassinated at Speyer.

Jan. (?) 11. French Government, as result of representations made by British Government, agreed that registration of decrees should not be ratified pending an inquiry in the Palatinate.

Jan. 13. Mr. Clive, British Consul-General for Bavaria, left Munich to investigate position in Palatinate.

Jan. 21. Mr. Clive reported to British Government that great majority of population was opposed to Autonomous Government which could not have come into existence without French support.

Jan. 28. Announced that as result of intervention by Belgian Government, French Government had agreed that registration of Autonomous Government's decrees should be cancelled and officials expelled by the Separatists allowed to return.

Jan. 31. Public buildings at Wiesbaden evacuated by Separatists. By Feb. 11, attempts to establish Separatist Government outside Palatinate had failed.

Feb. 10. Authority at Kaiserslautern transferred from Separatists to legitimate officials. Similar transfer at Pirmasens on Feb. 11.

Feb. 12. Serious fighting between Separatists and townspeople at Pirmasens. Fighting at Kaiserslautern and Dürkheim on Feb. 13.

Feb. 13. Announcement made that Inter-Allied Rhineland High

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 300–22.

Commission had appointed a special committee to investigate measures to be taken to restore order in Palatinate. Committee arrived at Speyer on Feb. 15.

Feb. 17. *Kreisausschuss* of Palatine *Kreistag* provisionally took over responsibility for maintenance of order. Last of Separatists had left Palatinate by end of February.

Feb. 20. Last of a series of notes from German to French Government protesting against French support of Separatist Movement returned unanswered to German Ambassador in Paris on ground that Separatist Movement was a quarrel between Germans in which France had no desire to take part.

Siam

1924, Feb. 28. Provisional economic agreement signed in Berlin. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 15, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

See also above under *Peace Treaty*; *Private Debts*.

Silesia. See above under *Poland* (*Upper Silesia*).

South Africa

1923, Oct. 23. Memorandum signed in London constituting an agreement regarding Germans in the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxviii). Notes exchanged relating thereto on same day (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxix).

Spain

1921, Dec. 20. Commercial treaty of Feb. 12, 1899, denounced as from Dec. 20, 1922. On Dec. 20, 1922, *modus vivendi* arranged prolonging provisions of treaty to Jan. 7, 1923. Subsequently prolonged till June 30, 1924 (*L.N.T.S.* xxvi and xxxix). On July 25, 1924, commercial treaty signed at Madrid (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xli) and *modus vivendi* arranged to come into force on Aug. 1, pending ratification of the treaty. Ratifications of treaty exchanged on June 21, 1925. On July 16, treaty denounced by Germany as from Oct. 17, 1925 (*L.N.T.S.* xli). On Nov. 18 *modus vivendi* for six months arranged by exchange of notes.

Sweden

1920, March 31. Treaty of commerce and navigation of May 2, 1911, prolonged by exchange of notes in Berlin (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 1). Treaty denounced by Sweden on Dec. 15, 1920, as from Mar. 16, 1921 (*L.N.T.S.* ii. 3).

1923, Jan. 19. Agreement concerning the addition of translations to applications for legal assistance in criminal cases concluded by exchange of notes of Sept. 5, 1922, and Jan. 19, 1923. Came into force on Jan. 19, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xli).

Oct. 29. Agreement for reciprocal importation of consular requisites free of duty concluded by exchange of notes of July 25, 1922, and Oct. 29, 1923.

1924, Aug. 29. Arbitration and conciliation agreement signed in Berlin. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 21, 1925 (Text: *Sver.* 1925, No. 28; *L.N.T.S.* xlii).

1925, May 29. Air navigation agreement signed in Stockholm. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 23, 1925 (Text: *Sver.* 1925, No. 23; *L.N.T.S.* xlvi).

GERMANY—*Sweden* (contd.)

Dec. 31. Provisional agreement for avoidance of double taxation of commercial representatives concluded by exchange of notes in Berlin (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

Switzerland

1920, March 15. Exchange of notes in Berlin regarding the prolongation of the customs and commerce treaty of Dec. 10, 1891 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xii). Treaty denounced by Germany on June 6, 1921; *modus vivendi* arranged subject to three months' notice. See also below under Nov. 17, 1924, and Nov. 6, 1925.

July 9. Coal agreement signed at Berne (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xii).

Sept. 14. Provisional air navigation convention and additional protocol signed at Berne. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 28, 1920 (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 4).

Dec. 6. Convention regarding mortgages and debts signed at Berne. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 10, 1920 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* ii. 4). Supplementary convention signed at Munich on March 25, 1923, and came into force on July 2, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

1921, Dec. 3. Arbitration and conciliation treaty for ten years signed at Berne. Ratifications exchanged on April 25, 1922. Came into force on May 26, 1922 [1] (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* xii).

1922, Sept. 29. Provisional agreement signed in Berne concerning claims in Switzerland against German life insurance companies. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 24, 1922 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xiii).

1923, March 24. Treaty signed in Berlin regarding the prevention of double taxation in respect of earned incomes. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 20, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

March 25. Convention regarding mortgages and debts. See above under Dec. 6, 1920.

1924, Nov. 17. Protocol signed at Berlin regarding relaxation of import restrictions. Came into force on Dec. 11, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xli). Additional agreements signed on May 11, 1925 and Sept. 8, 1925.

1925, Oct. 12. Extradition agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Sept. 2 and Oct. 12.

Nov. 6. Provisional customs agreement signed at Berne. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 15, 1925.

Turkey

1924, March 3. Treaty of friendship, providing for resumption of diplomatic relations and conclusion of consular and commercial agreements, signed at Angora. Ratifications exchanged on May 1, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xli).

1925, Dec. 13. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes.

United States of America

1921, May 1. Resolution declaring end of state of war adopted by U.S. Senate.

July 2. End of war formally declared.

Aug. 25. Treaty of Peace signed in Berlin. Ratifications ex-

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 68–9.

changed on Nov. 11, 1921 (Text: *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 658; *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* xii).

1922, Aug. 10. Agreement signed in Berlin for establishment of Mixed Commission to decide upon claims against Germany under Treaty of Aug. 25, 1921. Came into force same day (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

1923, Dec. 8. Treaty of friendship, commerce and consular rights signed. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 14, 1925 (Text: *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 725).

1924, May 19. Liquor Treaty signed in Washington. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 11, 1924 (Text: *A.J.I.L.* Jan. 1925; *L.N.T.S.* xli).

See also above under *Peace Treaty*; *Reparation*; *Rhineland*.

Uruguay. See above under *Peace Treaty*.

War Criminals [1]

1920, Jan. 15. Allied Powers made official demand to Netherlands Government for surrender of ex-Kaiser.

Jan. 25. German Government offered to institute trial of persons accused as war criminals by the Allies before the Supreme Court of the Reich at Leipzig.

Jan. 27. Netherlands Government replied to Allied Governments, refusing to surrender the ex-Kaiser. Further notes exchanged on Feb. 14, March 2 and March 24 (Texts: *I.I.I.* July 1920).

Feb. 16. Allied note sent to Germany agreeing to proposals for trial.

Feb. 23. Mixed Inter-Allied Commission decided to present three or four test cases each for Belgium, France and Great Britain.

1921, May 23–July 16. Trials held at Leipzig; twelve persons tried, six convicted.

See also under **Austria**; **Belgium**; **Bolivia**; **Brazil**; **Bulgaria**; **China**; **Conferences** [*Allied* (5–16.7.20; 21.3.21; 29.4.21; 6–13.1.22); *Genoa*; *Liquor Smuggling*; *Locarno*]; **Danube**; **Danzig**; **Denmark**; **Ecuador**; **Egypt**; **Elbe**; **Estonia**; **Finland**; **France**; **Rhine**; **Saar Basin.**

GEORGIA. See under **Russia**; **Transcaucasia.**

GREAT BRITAIN. See under **Afghanistan**; **Albania**; **Arabia** [*Frontiers*; *Kuwayt Conference*; *Maskat*]; **Argentina**; **Australia**; **Austria**; **Belgium**; **Bolivia**; **Brazil**; **Bulgaria**; **Canada**; **Chile**; **China**; **Colombia**; **Conference of Ambassadors**; **Conferences** [*Allied*; *Genoa*; *Lausanne*; *Locarno*; *Washington*]; **Costa Rica**; **Czechoslovakia**; **Danube**; **Danzig**; **Denmark**; **Ecuador**; **Egypt**; **Elbe**; **Estonia**; **Finland**; **France**; **Germany**; **Greece**; **Haiti**; **Hungary**; **Iceland**; **Inter-Allied Debts**; **'Irāq**; **Ireland**; **Italy**; **Japan**; **Jugoslavia**; **Latvia**; **League of Nations** [*Mandates*; *Opium*]; **Liberia**; **Lithuania**; **Luxembourg**; **Mexico**; **Nepal**; **Netherlands**; **Norway**; **Palestine**; **Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20); **Persia**; **Peru**; **Poland**; **Portugal**; **Rhine**; **Rumania**; **Russia**; **Saar Basin** (17.12.20; 23.4.23; 10.5.23); **Siam**; **Spain**; **Sweden**; **Switzerland**; **Syria** [*Arab National State*]; **Tangier**; **Transcaucasia** (7.7.20; 10.8.20; 27.1.21); **Turkey**; **United States of America**; **Uruguay**; **Venezuela.**

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 96–9.

GREECE

Constitution

1920, Oct. 25. Death of King Alexander.

Dec. 2. Supreme Council of Allied Powers decided to send note to Greek Government warning it of consequences of return of King Constantine to the throne. Plebiscite held during Dec. resulting in large majority in favour of Constantine's return.

Dec. 19. King Constantine arrived at Athens.

1922, Sept. 27. Revolt of naval and military forces. Abdication of King Constantine in favour of Prince George, who took oath of allegiance to constitution as George II.

Sept. 30. King Constantine left Greece.

1923, Jan. 11. King Constantine died at Palermo.

Dec. 16. Elections for National Assembly held, resulting in large Venizelist majority.

Dec.(?)17. Cabinet decided that King George should be asked to leave the country.

Dec. 18. King and Queen left Greece for Rumania.

1924, Jan. 4. M. Venizelos arrived at Athens. Elected President of the Assembly on Jan. 6 ; accepted Premiership on Jan. 11.

Feb. 4. M. Venizelos resigned Premiership.

March 10. M. Venizelos left Greece.

March 25. Assembly proclaimed dethronement of Glücksburg Dynasty and constitution of a Republic—latter conditionally on confirmation by a plebiscite.

April 13. Plebiscite held resulting in favour of a Republic. Republican Government recognized by France on April 18, by Belgium on April 19, by Great Britain and Italy on April 24.

Dodecanese. See below under *Italy* (*Dodecanese*).

Ex-Ministers' Trial.

1922, Nov. 13. Trial of Greek ex-Ministers opened.

Nov. 16. British note presented to Greek Government urging clemency.

Nov. 28. Six ex-Ministers found guilty of treason and shot.

Frontier. See under **Albania** [*Frontier*] ; **Bulgaria** [*Frontier*].

Great Britain

1920, Sept. 4. Agreement signed in Athens regarding suppression of capitulations in Egypt. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 4, 1921 (Text : *Cmd.* 1237 ; *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 4).

1921, July 27. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Athens for exemption of aircraft crews from passport regulations during 1921 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* vi).

Sept. 9. Agreement signed in Athens, regarding British war graves in Greece (Text : *Cmd.* 1554 ; *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* viii).

Nov. 10. Notes exchanged on March 28 and Nov. 10, 1921, regarding importation from Great Britain into Greece of opium and similar drugs (Text : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xvi).

1922, Feb. 8. Notes exchanged in London on Feb. 3 and 8, regarding liquidation of enemy concerns (Text : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* ix).

1924, Sept. 10. Greece denounced as from Dec. 10, 1924, all com-

mercial agreements with Great Britain. Agreements subsequently prolonged until Dec. 31, 1925, by exchanges of notes in London, of Dec. 19 and 23, 1924, Feb. 21, 1925, and June 6 and 17, 1925 (*L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

1925, Nov. 30. Convention and supplementary protocol signed in Athens regarding damage caused by British troops in Greece (Text: *Cmd.* 2668).

See also above under *Constitution*; *Ex-Ministers' Trial*; below under *Italy* (*Dodecanese*); *Minorities*; *Refugees*; *Sèvres Treaties*; and under **Inter-Allied Debts** (1.8.22 and 31.8.25).

Great Britain (*Mavrommatis Concessions*) [1]

1924, May 13. Greek Government instituted proceedings before Permanent Court of International Justice claiming that British Government as mandatory for Palestine had refused to recognize rights acquired by M. Mavrommatis in Palestine under contracts with Ottoman authorities and should make reparation for consequent loss suffered by M. Mavrommatis.

June 3. British Government notified Court of its objection to Court's jurisdiction.

Aug. 30. Court delivered judgement declaring that dispute concerning certain of the concessions only (those in Jerusalem) was within its jurisdiction.

1925, March 26. Court gave judgement on merits of the case, declaring M. Mavrommatis' concessions in Jerusalem to be valid but dismissing Greek Government's claim to indemnity.

Hungary

1922, Jan. 27 and 29. Greek notification sent in accordance with Art. 241 of Treaty of St. Germain of revival of convention of May 31 and June 12, 1856, and declarations of July 30/Aug. 12, 1902, Aug. 5/18, 1902, and Sept. 3/16, 1904, regarding movable property; and of extradition convention of March 16/28, 1874, and extradition treaty of Dec. 8/21, 1904.

1925, March 4. Agreement regarding debts concluded between Greek and Hungarian offices of verification and compensation.

June 4. Provisional commercial agreement concluded in Vienna by exchange of notes. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 4, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxix).

See also under **Hungary** [*Peace Treaty*].

Italy. See above under *Constitution*; below under *Minorities*; *Refugees*; *Sèvres Treaties*.

Italy (*Dodecanese*) [2]

1920, May 14. Agreement concluded in Paris for immediate cession to Greece of lesser islands of Dodecanese, and making special provision regarding Rhodes.

Aug. 10. Agreement modifying above signed at Sèvres (Text: *State Papers*, 1920).

1922, Oct. 8. Agreement of Aug. 10, 1920, denounced by Italy on ground that it was invalidated by lapse of Peace Treaty and Anglo-Franco-Italian Agreement regarding Anatolia signed at Sèvres on same day.

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. i, p. 382. [2] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 470–1.

GREECE—*Italy* (*Dodecanese*) contd.

Oct. 14. Great Britain protested to Italy against denunciation without previous consultation with other Allied Powers.

Italy (*Janina Murders*) [1]

1923, Aug. 27. Italian General Tellini, President of Commission for delimitation of Albanian frontiers, and four companions, murdered near Janina, on Greek soil.

Aug. 29. Italian ultimatum sent to Greece.

Aug. 30. Greek reply sent to Italy, rejecting certain demands.

Aug. 31. Corfù bombarded by Italian squadron and occupied by Italian troops ; Greece referred Italian ultimatum to League of Nations Council.

Sept. 1. Greek Government received note from Conference of Ambassadors demanding an inquiry.

Sept. 2. Greek Government agreed to inquiry and to accept in advance any decisions of Conference of Ambassadors.

Sept. 6. League Council adopted plan of settlement and forwarded it to Conference of Ambassadors ; plan approved by Conference of Ambassadors on Sept. 7 and accepted by Greek Government on Sept. 10.

Sept. 17. Inter-Allied Commission appointed by Conference of Ambassadors to supervise search for culprits began work at Janina.

Sept. 22. Commission submitted preliminary report to Conference of Ambassadors.

Sept. 26. Conference of Ambassadors decided that Greek Government had been guilty of negligence in inquiry into crime and should pay indemnity of 50,000,000 lire to Italy.

Sept. 27. Corfù evacuated.

Japan

1920, May 1. Commercial treaty of May 20, 1899, prolonged by exchange of notes of March 19 and May 1, 1920.

1925, May 30. Provisional commercial agreement concluded.

See also below under *Minorities* ; *Sèvres Treaties*.

Jugoslavia

1922, Nov. 21. Graeco-Serb Convention of 1914 regarding Serbian free zone in port of Salonika ratified by Greece.

Dec. 21. Jugoslav Government refused to ratify 1914 convention.

1923, May 10. Agreement signed at Belgrade creating a Jugoslav Free Zone at Salonika for fifty years. Four additional protocols, regarding railway, postal and veterinary services and customs procedure, signed at Athens on Oct. 6, 1923. Ratifications of agreement exchanged on May 20, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

1924, Nov. 15. Jugoslavia denounced Graeco-Serbian treaty of alliance of May 19, 1913.

1925, Feb. 13. Negotiations for renewal of alliance began. Negotiations broke down on June 1.

March 6. Jugoslav zone at Salonika formally handed over to Jugoslav authorities.[2]

Oct. 15. Greek Free Zone at Salonika inaugurated.

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 348–56.

[2] *Op. cit.*, pp. 341–3.

League of Nations. See above under *Italy* (*Janina Murders*); below under *Refugees*; *Turkey* (*Exchange of Populations*); *Turkey* (*Oecumenical Patriarch*).

Minorities

1920, Aug. 10. Minorities Treaty signed at Sèvres between Principal Allied Powers and Greece (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxviii).

1923, July 24. Protocol signed at Lausanne by Principal Allied Powers and Greece providing that terms of treaty should come into operation on same day as Treaty of Lausanne. Treaty ratified by Greece on Feb. 11, 1924; by British Empire, Italy and Japan on Aug. 6, 1924, and by France on Aug. 30, 1924. Came into force on Aug. 6, 1924.

See also below under *Turkey* (*Exchange of Populations*); and under **Bulgaria** [*Minorities*].

Netherlands

1924, Sept. 25. Treaty of commerce and navigation of Feb. 22, 1843, and supplementary convention of June 18–30, 1851, denounced by Greece (*L.N.T.S.* xxvii). Prolonged until Feb. 28, 1925, by exchange of notes of Dec. 9, 12, and 18, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxv). Subsequently prolonged till Dec. 31, 1925 (*L.N.T.S.* xxxix).

Norway

1924, Dec. 10. Treaty of commerce and navigation of 1852 prolonged by exchange of notes at Berlin (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxi). Subsequently prolonged till March 31, 1926.

Persia

1924, Feb. 3. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation of Oct. 16, 1861, denounced by Persia as from May 3, 1924.

Poland

1925, April 17. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Warsaw. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 10, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

Refugees [1]

1923, Sept. 29. Protocol concerning settlement of refugees in Greece approved by League of Nations Council and signed by Greek Government; declaration signed by Great Britain, France and Italy. Greek ratification of protocol deposited on Nov. 2, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xx).

1924, Sept. 19. Additional Act to Protocol signed by Greece. Ratified by Greece Dec. 4.

Sept. 25. Declaration signed by France, Great Britain and Italy regarding modifications to Protocol and additional Act (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxx).

Sèvres Treaties

1920, Aug. 10. Treaties signed at Sèvres by Principal Allied Powers and Greece: (1) regarding rights of populations in new territories of Greece; certain obligations of Greece, &c. (Text: *Cmd.* 960); (2) regarding Greek sovereignty over Thrace (Text: *Cmd.* 1390). Treaty regarding Thrace ratified by Greece on

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

GREECE—*Sèvres Treaties* (contd.)

Feb. 11, 1924; by British Empire, Italy and Japan on Aug. 6, 1924, and by France on Aug. 30, 1924. Came into force on Aug. 6, 1924.

See also above under *Italy* (*Dodecanese*); *Minorities*; and under **Turkey** [*Sèvres Treaty*].

Spain

1920, Nov. 18. Ratifications exchanged of convention of March 6, 1919, concerning succession of nationals of one country dying in the other country (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* iii. 1).

1924, Sept. 8. Treaty of commerce and navigation of Sept. 23, 1903, denounced by Greece. By exchange of notes of Dec. 31, 1925, convention prolonged till March 31, 1926.

Sweden

1924, Dec. 9. Commercial agreement of 1852 prolonged by exchange of notes. Subsequently prolonged till March 31, 1926.

Switzerland

1925, Sept. 21. Treaty for conciliation and judicial settlement of disputes signed at Geneva.

Thrace. See above under *Sèvres Treaties.*

Turkey

1923, Jan. 30. Agreement signed at Lausanne regarding reciprocal restitution of interned civilians and exchange of prisoners of war (Text: *Cmd.* 1929; *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi). See also below under *Turkey* (*Exchange of Populations*).

Turkey (*Anatolian War*). See under **Turkey** [*Nationalist Movement and Anatolian War*; *Peace Conference*].

Turkey (*Exchange of Populations*) [1]

1923, Jan. 30. Agreement signed at Lausanne concerning exchange of populations. Ratified by Turkey on Aug. 23, and by Greece on Aug. 25, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

1924, Oct. 22. Greece appealed to League of Nations to intervene in question of expulsion of Greek inhabitants of Constantinople and interpretation of convention of Jan. 30, 1923.

Oct. 31. Question considered by League Council; both Governments agreed to eventual inquiry by Council into situation of Greek minority at Constantinople and Turkish minority in Western Thrace.

Dec. 13. League Council on request of Mixed Commission decided to ask Permanent Court of International Justice for advisory opinion on interpretation of certain provisions of Art. 2 of convention of Jan. 30, 1923.

1925, Feb. 20. Permanent Court gave advisory opinion.

June 21. Agreement signed regarding exchange of populations and rights of Greek subjects in Turkey and Turkish subjects in Greece.

Turkey (*Oecumenical Patriarch*) [2]

1925, Jan. 28. Mixed Commission for Interchange of Populations

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii. [2] *Op. cit.*

noted report of Sub-Commission, dated Dec. 17, 1924, according to which the Oecumenical Patriarch, Constantine VI, as a private individual was subject to exchange and decided it was incompetent to rule on his case owing to his capacity of Metropolitan.

Jan. 30. Constantine VI expelled from Constantinople.

Feb. 1. Greek note of protest sent to Turkey suggesting reference of question to Permanent Court of International Justice.

Feb. (?) 4. Turkey refused reference to Hague Court.

Feb. 11. Greek Government referred dispute to League Council.

March 1. Turkish Government informed League of Nations that it considered question of Patriarchate purely domestic and could not agree to intervention by League.

March 14. League Council decided to ask Permanent Court of International Justice for advisory opinion as to its competence.

May 19. Patriarch Constantine VI announced his resignation.

May 30. Holy Synod decided to proceed to election of new Patriarch.

June 1. Greek Government withdrew its appeal to League of Nations.

June 8. League withdrew its request to Permanent Court for advisory opinion.

July 13. Mgr. Basil Georgiadas elected Oecumenical Patriarch.

United States of America

1924, Dec. 9. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Athens (Text: *U.S. Treaty Series*, 706).

See also under **Abyssinia ; Albania ; Austria ; Belgium ; Bulgaria ; Conferences** [*Allied ; Genoa ; Lausanne*] ; **Czechoslovakia ; Danube ; Egypt ; France ; Germany ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

GUATEMALA

Mexico

1925, Aug. 26. Convention signed for co-operation in campaign against locusts.

Nicaragua

1924, Sept. 10. Commercial convention concluded in Guatemala City.

United States of America

1924, Aug. 14. Customs agreement concluded by exchange of notes (Text: *A.J.I.L.* Oct. 1925).

See also under **Belgium ; Central America ; Conferences** [*Central American*] ; **France ; Germany.**

HAITI

Great Britain

1922, May 10. Treaty of Dec. 23, 1839, for abolition of slave trade, denounced by Great Britain. Denunciation accepted by Haiti on May 30, 1922 (*L.N.T.S.* xi).

Nov. 16. Exchange of notes of June 4, 1921, and Nov. 16, 1922, regarding importation into Haiti of opium, &c. (Text: *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xvi).

United States of America

1922, June 3. Notes exchanged on June 1 and 3 modifying protocol of Oct. 3, 1919, regarding finances of Haiti.

HAITI—*United States of America* (contd.)

1923, July 17. Agreement signed at Port-au-Prince regarding appointment of engineers in accordance with treaty of Sept. 16, 1915.

1925, Feb. 28. Agreement signed at Port-au-Prince modifying agreement of Aug. 4, 1916, regarding police.

See also under **France ; Germany ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

HAWAIAN ISLANDS. See under **United States of America** [*Great Britain* (5.10.21)].

HIJÁZ. See under **Arabia.**

HOLLAND. See **Netherlands.**

HONDURAS

Frontier. See below under *Nicaragua.*

Mexico

1925, Oct. 27. Mexico denounced as from Oct. 27, 1926, existing treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation.

Nicaragua

1920, Nov. 17. Agreement signed regarding surveillance of political refugees.

1925, Aug. 7. Honduras agreed to arbitration by United States in boundary dispute with Nicaragua.

United States of America [1]

1924, Feb. 13. Diplomatic relations with United States severed as result of dispute in Honduras regarding Presidency.

March 19. Tegucigalpa captured by two rebel generals. Detachment of American sailors arrived.

May (?) 3. Representatives of Central American states, United States of America, Council of Ministers in Honduras and revolutionary chiefs signed agreement re-establishing peace in Honduras.

See also under **Central America ; Conferences** [*Central American*] ; **Germany.**

HONGKONG. See under **Netherlands** [*Great Britain* (6.9.23 ; 2.10.23)] ; **Poland** [*Great Britain*].

HUNGARY

Frontiers. See below under *Jugoslavia* (14.8.21 *et seq.*) ; *Rumania* (29.6.25). See also under **Austria** [*Frontier*] ; **Czechoslovakia** [*Frontier*].

Great Britain

1921, Sept. 1. Anglo-Hungarian Mixed Arbitral Tribunal established in London.

Oct. 30. Extradition treaty of Dec. 3, 1873, and declaration of June 26, 1901, amending the treaty, revived in accordance with Art. 244 of Treaty of Trianon (*L.N.T.S.* viii).

Dec. 20. Agreement signed in London regarding periodical instalments payable under Treaty of Trianon, Section III, Part X (enemy debts). Ratifications exchanged on April 20, 1922 (Text :

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

Cmd. 1643 ; *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* x). Agreement modifying above signed in Paris on Dec. 11, 1923 (Text : *Cmd.* 2045 ; *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxiii). Further agreement modifying that of Dec. 11, 1923, signed on Oct. 17, 1925 (Text : *Cmd.* 2593 ; *L.N.T.S.* xlvii).

See also below under *Hapsburgs* ; *Peace Treaty* ; *Reconstruction.*

Hapsburgs [1]

1920, Feb. 4. Conference of Ambassadors issued declaration that Principal Allied Powers would not recognize or tolerate a restoration of the Hapsburg Dynasty in Hungary.

1921, March 7. Ex-King Charles arrived in Hungary.

April 3. Conference of Ambassadors reaffirmed declaration of Feb. 4, 1920.

April 4. Ex-King Charles left Hungary for Switzerland.

Oct. 20. Ex-King Charles arrived in Burgenland ; joined by irregular armed forces.

Oct. 22. Charles began advance on Budapest.

Oct. 23. Charles defeated by Government forces ; mobilization ordered in Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia.

Oct. 24. Charles taken prisoner and his troops dispersed ; Conference of Ambassadors sent note to Hungarian Government demanding formal deposition, arrest and removal of Charles.

Nov. 1. Charles removed to British gunboat on Danube.

Nov. 7. Hungarian law promulgated abrogating sovereign rights of Charles IV and invalidating succession of Hapsburgs.

Nov. 10. Formal declaration made by Hungarian Government and approved by Conference of Ambassadors binding Hungarian Government to abide by decisions of Conference of Ambassadors forbidding restoration of Hapsburgs.

1922, April 1. Ex-King Charles died at Madeira.

Italy

1922, Jan. 20. In accordance with Art. 224 of Treaty of Trianon, certain agreements between Italy and Austro-Hungarian Empire came into force again between Italy and Hungary.

1924, March 27. Conventions regarding financial, legal and postal matters signed at Budapest. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 5, 1924 (Texts of financial conventions : *L.N.T.S.* xlv). Protocol signed on June 20, 1925, regarding execution of convention of March 27, 1924, relating to Hungarian pre-war debt.

1925, July 20. Provisional commercial agreement signed in Rome. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 12, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlv).

See also above under *Hapsburgs* ; below under *Peace Treaty* ; *Reconstruction.*

Japan. See above under *Hapsburgs* ; below under *Peace Treaty.*

Jugoslavia

1921, Aug. 14. Baranya proclaimed a Serb-Magyar Republic.

Aug. 17. Conference of Ambassadors decided Baranya should not be allowed to form a republic.

Aug. 20. Province of Baranya evacuated by Jugoslavs and taken over by Hungarians.

[1] *H.P.C.*, vol. iv, pp. 490–1 ; *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 289–90 and 292–8.

HUNGARY—*Jugoslavia* (contd.)

1923, March 20. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of March 7 and 20 at Belgrade, prolonging till July 26, 1926, term during which those who opted for another country could move their domicile under Art. 63 of Treaty of Trianon (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xvi).

1924, March 22. Commercial agreement concluded. Came into force on July 1, 1924.

July 14. Convention concluded concerning agricultural and transit questions.

Dec. 14. Agreement signed at Budapest concerning the exchange of administrative documents and archives. Ratifications exchanged on April 7, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxix).

See also above under *Hapsburgs*; below under *Peace Treaty*; *Reconstruction*; *Reparation*.

Latvia

1922, Sept. 22. Treaty of commerce and navigation signed at Riga. Further commercial agreement concluded on Nov. 19, 1923. Ratifications exchanged on May 7, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).

League of Nations

1922, Sept. 18. Hungary admitted to membership of the League.

See also below under *Minorities*; *Reconstruction*; *Rumania* (*Minorities*).

Minorities

1921, Aug. 30. Arts. 54–60 of Treaty of Peace signed at Trianon on June 4, 1920, placed under guarantee of League of Nations.

See also above under *Jugoslavia* (20.3.23); below under *Rumania* (*Minorities*).

Netherlands

1924, Dec. 9. Commercial convention concluded at The Hague. Notes regarding convention exchanged on Dec. 9, 1924, and Jan. 12 and 13, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xlvii).

Nicaragua. See below under *Peace Treaty*.

Norway

1924, Sept. 16. Commercial and navigation agreement concluded at Christiania. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 14, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxiii).

Panama. See below under *Peace Treaty*.

Peace Treaty [1]

1920, Jan. 16. Draft of Peace Treaty handed to Hungarian delegates at Neuilly.

Feb. 10. Hungarian reply presented.

May 6. Allied Powers replied to Hungarian observations.

June 4. Peace Treaty signed at Trianon by the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Jugoslavia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Siam and Hungary (Text: *Cmd.* 896 of 1920; *State Papers*, 1920).

Nov. 13. Treaty ratified by Hungarian Parliament.

[1] *H.P.C.*, vol. iv, pp. 416–27.

1921, July 26. Ratifications exchanged between Belgium, British Empire, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Jugo slavia, Rumania, Siam. Treaty came into force. Greek ratification deposited on Oct. 15, 1921 ; Cuban on March 21, 1922 ; Portuguese on Oct. 10, 1923.

See also below under *United States of America.*

Poland

1925, March 26. Commercial agreement signed at Budapest. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 4, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).

July 22. Convention regarding surrender of movable property concluded by exchange of notes of Jan. 10 and July 22 at Warsaw (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlviii).

Nov. 16. Legal agreement concluded by exchange of notes of March 31 and Nov. 16 at Budapest (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

See also above under *Peace Treaty.*

Portugal. See above under *Peace Treaty.*

Reconstruction [1]

1923, April 22. Hungarian Government asked Reparation Commission to lift Treaty charges on Hungarian assets to leave them free as security for an external loan.

May 23. Reparation Commission agreed in principle, but laid down certain conditions.

July 28. Little Entente Powers agreed as to conditions on which Hungarian request might be granted.

Sept. 29. League of Nations Council authorized its Financial Organization to take necessary steps.

Oct. 17. Reparation Commission modified conditions attached to its decision of May 23 and announced that it would consider favourably any reconstruction plan drawn up by League.

Dec. 20. League Council adopted reconstruction plan drawn up by Financial Committee.

1924, Feb. 21. Plan accepted by Reparation Commission.

March 14. Two protocols signed at Geneva : (1) political, by France, Great Britain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Rumania and Hungary ; (2) technical, by Hungary alone (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xxv ; *L.N.M.S.* Supplement, May 1924). League Council accepted responsibility for proceeding with reconstruction plan and approved appointment of Mr. Jeremiah Smith as Commissioner General.

April 17. Reconstruction laws passed by Hungarian Parliament.

June 24. New Bank of Issue opened.

Reparation

1921, Feb. 23. Reparation Commission drew attention of Hungarian Government to fact that draft Hungarian budget for 1921–2 contained no provision for reparation payments.

1922, May 8. Note from Reparation Commission to effect that Hungary had not fulfilled her obligations regarding deliveries of cattle (Text : *Temps*, 20.5.22).

1924, Feb. 3. Convention concluded between Hungary and Jugo-

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 423–37.

HUNGARY—*Reparation* (contd.)

slavia regarding delivery of coal and rolling stock by Hungary under head of Reparation.

See also above under *Reconstruction*.

Rumania

1923, Dec. 27. Notes exchanged at Budapest regarding time-limit for presentation of applications to Hungarian-Rumanian Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. Further notes exchanged on May 28, 1924 (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xxi and xxvii).

1924, April 16. Twelve conventions signed at Bucarest providing for settlement of outstanding judicial and financial questions arising from Treaty of Trianon and including a commercial convention. Ratifications of nine conventions exchanged on Dec. 3, 1924 ; of extradition convention on March 24, 1925 (Text of extradition convention and of convention regarding civil procedure and private law : *L.N.T.S.* xlii ; of five financial and legal conventions : *L.N.T.S.* xlv ; of commercial agreement, financial agreement, and two conventions and protocol regarding property and securities : *L.N.T.S.* xlvi).

1925, June 29. Protocol signed by Mixed Hungarian-Rumanian Commission completing delimitation of frontier.

See also above under *Peace Treaty* ; *Reconstruction*.

Rumania (*Minorities*) [1]

1923, April 20. League of Nations Council considered request from Hungarian Government for intervention in dispute regarding expropriation of Hungarian estates in Transylvania by Rumanian Government.

April 23. Council decided to adjourn question till next session, expressing the hope that the Governments concerned would endeavour to reach an agreement.

May 26–9. Negotiations between Hungary and Rumania took place at Brussels under auspices of M. Adatci. Report and resolution drafted by M. Adatci signed by Hungarian and Rumanian representatives ; signature afterwards repudiated by Hungarian Goverment.

July 5. League Council decided that an agreement had been reached at Brussels and approved report and resolution.

Russia

1920, May 21. Convention signed at Copenhagen for reciprocal repatriation of prisoners of war.

1921, July 28. Convention signed at Riga regarding exchange of prisoners of war and interned persons. Approved by Soviet Government on July 29 and by Hungarian Government on Aug. 12, 1921. Further protocol signed on Oct. 3, 1921.

Siam. See above under *Peace Treaty*.

Spain

1925, June 17. Commercial agreement concluded.

Sweden

1923, Feb. 26. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of May 26,

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 220–1.

1921, and Feb. 26, 1923, for mutual exchange of particulars concerning lunatics (Text: *Sver.* 1923, No. 4; *L.N.T.S.* xvii).

Switzerland

1920, Feb. 25. Notes exchanged on Feb. 21 and 25 concerning validity of commercial treaty of March 9, 1906, between Switzerland and Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Agreement for denunciation of treaty concluded by exchange of notes of March 16 and 22, 1921 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* vii).

1924, June 18. Treaty of conciliation and arbitration signed at Budapest. Ratifications exchanged on May 13, 1925 [1] (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

Turkey

1923, Dec. 18. Treaty of friendship signed at Constantinople. Ratifications exchanged on March 20, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

United States of America

1921, Aug. 29. Treaty of Peace signed at Budapest. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 17, 1921 (Text: *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 660; *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* xlviii).

1924, April 25. Agreement concluded for consolidation of debt incurred in purchase of food-stuffs for Hungary.

1925, June 24. Treaty of friendship, commerce and consular rights signed at Washington. Further commercial agreement signed on Nov. 23, 1925.

See also under **Austria**; **Belgium**; **Bulgaria**; **Conferences** [*Genoa*]; **Czechoslovakia**; **Danube**; **Estonia**; **Finland**; **France**; **Germany**; **Greece**; **Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

ICELAND

Great Britain

1921, Oct. 31. Agreement concerning the exchange of money orders signed in London on Sept. 30 and at Reykjavik on Oct. 13, 1921. Came into force on Oct. 1, 1921 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* viii).

1922, May 1. Convention signed in London renewing for five years from May 4, 1921, arbitration convention of Oct. 25, 1905. Ratifications exchanged on July 28, 1922 (Text: *Cmd.* 1745; *L.N.T.S.* xii).

Latvia

1924, Nov. 3. Treaty of commerce and navigation signed at Riga (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

Lithuania

1923, July 18. Provisional commercial and navigation agreement concluded by exchange of notes.

Norway

1922, Aug. 17. Postal agreement concluded at Reykjavik (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xiv). Notes exchanged on Oct. 31, Nov. 14, and Dec. 27, 1923, modifying above agreement (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxiv).

1923, Aug. 10. Arrangement regarding subscriptions to newspapers

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 69–70.

ICELAND—*Norway* (contd.)

published in the other country, signed at Christiania on July 28, and at Reykjavik on Aug. 10 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xx).

Poland

1924, March 22. Commercial and navigation treaty signed at Warsaw. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 13, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

Sweden

1921, March 23. Declaration concerning the mutual protection of trade marks exchanged at Copenhagen (Text : *L.N.T.S.* iv).

See also under **Austria** [*Denmark*] ; **Conferences** [*Genoa*] ; **Czechoslovakia ; Finland ; Germany.**

INDIA. See under **Conferences** [*Genoa* ; *Washington*] ; **France ; Latvia** [*Great Britain* (16.7.24)] ; **Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20) ; **Portugal** [*Great Britain* (4.2.22)].

INDIES, DUTCH EAST. See under **Netherlands** [*Great Britain* ; *United States of America*].

INDIES, WEST. See under **Canada ; Costa Rica** [*Great Britain* (29.9.24)] ; **United States of America** [*Great Britain* (22.4.22 ; 28.12.22)].

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS

1920, May 16. Agreement announced between British and French Governments at Hythe Conference regarding importance of a ' parallel liquidation ' of Inter-Allied Debts and Reparation Debts.

1922, Aug. 1. Balfour Note to France, Greece, Italy, Jugoslavia, Portugal and Rumania asking that they should make arrangements to deal with their debts to Great Britain and stating that British Government did not propose to ask more from its debtors than was necessary to pay its creditors (Text : *Cmd.* 1737 of 1922). French Government replied on Sept. 1 (Text : *E.N.* 9.9.22).

Dec. 9–11. Question of debts discussed at London Conference on Reparation (Texts : *Cmd.* 1812).

1923, Jan. 2–4. Question of debts further considered at Paris Conference (Texts : *Cmd.* 1812).

Jan. 8. Negotiations for funding British debt to United States opened in Washington.

Jan. 31. American proposals regarding funding accepted by British Government.

May 1. Agreement signed at Washington for funding Finnish debt to United States.

June 19. Formal debt funding agreement between Great Britain and United States concluded by exchange of notes of June 18 and 19 (Text : *Cmd.* 1912).

Aug. 11. Lord Curzon in note to France stated that British Government was prepared to limit its demands for payments by Allies and Germany together to total of present value of British debt to U.S.A. (Text : *Cmd.* 1943).

1924, Sept. 22. Agreement for funding Lithuanian debt to U.S.A. signed in Washington.

Dec. 2. Agreement for funding Polish debt to Great Britain signed in London.

Dec. 11. Agreement for funding Polish debt to U.S.A. concluded in Washington. Ratified by Poland on Feb. 3, 1925.

Dec. 12. Lithuanian debt to Great Britain paid.

1925, May 17. Announced that U.S. representatives in countries which had not arranged for settlement of their war debts to U.S.A. had been instructed to make known the opinion of the U.S. Government that the time had arrived for the negotiation of funding agreements.

June 27. British Government sent reminder to Governments of all countries which had not begun negotiations for settlement of their war debts to Great Britain.

July 24. Agreement signed for funding Estonian debt to Great Britain. Ratified by Estonia on Dec. 18, 1925.

Aug. 13. Agreement signed for funding Latvian debt to Great Britain.

Aug. 18. Agreement signed in Washington for funding Belgian debt to U.S.A. (Text: *U.S. Senate Document*, No. 4, 69th Cong., 1st Sess.).

Aug. 24–6. Negotiations between M. Caillaux and Mr. Churchill in London for settlement of French debt. Proposals made by Mr. Churchill on Aug. 26 subsequently accepted provisionally by French Government.

Aug. 31. Agreement signed regulating procedure for final settlement of Greek debt to Great Britain.

Sept. 24. Agreement signed in Washington for funding Latvian debt to U.S.A. (Text: *U.S. Senate Document*, No. 8, 69th Cong., 1st Sess.).

Sept. 24–Oct. 3. Negotiations in Washington between War Debt Commission and French delegation headed by M. Caillaux. Terms of provisional arrangement for five years agreed on subject to approval by respective Governments.

Oct. 13. Agreement for funding Czechoslovak debt to U.S.A. signed in Washington (Text: *U.S. Senate Document*, No. 6, 69th Cong., 1st Sess.).

Oct. 19. Agreement for funding Rumanian debt to Great Britain signed in London.

Oct. 28. Agreement for funding Estonian debt to U.S.A. signed in Washington (Text: *U.S. Senate Document*, No. 7, 69th Cong., 1st Sess.).

Nov. (?) 3. Agreement for funding Czechoslovak debt to Great Britain signed.

Nov. 14. Agreement for funding Italian debt to U.S.A. signed in Washington. Ratified by Italy on Dec. 17, 1925 (Text: *U.S. Senate Document*, No. 3, 69th Cong., 1st Sess.; *E.N.* 19.12.25).

Dec. 4. Agreement for funding Rumanian debt to U.S.A. signed in Washington (Text: *U.S. Senate Document*, No. 5, 69th Cong., 1st Sess.).

Dec. 31. Agreement for funding Belgian Reconstruction debt to Great Britain signed in London.

'IRĀQ

Arab Rising [1]

1920, July 2. Arab rising began.

Oct. 20. Completion of principal operations for re-establishment of British military control announced. Last tribes had capitulated by end of December 1920.

Constituent Assembly

1924, March 27. Constituent Assembly opened.

Frontier [2]

1920, May (?). Agreement concluded between Damascus Government and British authorities in 'Irāq fixing administrative boundary between 'Irāq and Syria.

Dec. 23. Anglo-French convention signed defining frontiers between French mandated territories of Syria and Lebanon and British mandated territories of 'Irāq and Palestine (Text : *Cmd.* 1195 ; *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

See also below under *Turkey* (*Mosul*). See also under **Arabia** [*Frontiers*].

Great Britain [3]

1920, June 20. British Government announced that Mesopotamia was to be constituted an independent state under guarantee of League of Nations.

Sept. 17. Announced that Sir P. Cox was being sent to Mesopotamia to set up an Arab state.

1922, Jan. 16. Agreement regarding the exchange of money orders signed at Baghdad on Nov. 28, 1921, and in London on Jan. 16, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xii).

Oct. 10. Treaty defining relations between Great Britain and 'Irāq signed at Baghdad. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 19, 1924 (Text : *Cmd.* 1757, 2120 and 2370 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxv).

1923, April 30. Protocol signed reducing period during which treaty was to be in force from twenty years to four years from date of ratification of peace with Turkey (Text : *Cmd.* 2120 and 2370 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxv).

1924, March 25. Four subsidiary agreements signed at Baghdad regarding military, judicial and financial matters and employment of British officials. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 19, 1924 (Texts : *Cmd.* 2370 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxv).

June 10. All agreements accepted by 'Irāq Constituent Assembly.

Sept. 27. League of Nations Council approved terms of a communication from the British Government regarding its obligations under the Anglo-'Irāqī Treaty as giving effect to provisions of Art. 22 of the Covenant and accepted British Government's undertakings.

Dec. 19. Ratifications of agreements exchanged at Baghdad.

King Faysal [4]

1921, July 11. Council of State unanimously declared Amīr Faysal b. Husayn, King of 'Irāq. Faysal installed as King on Aug. 23.

[1] *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, pp. 184–5. [2] *Survey for 1925*, vol. i, pp. 464–6.
[3] *H.P.C.*, vol. vi ; *Survey for 1925*, vol. i, pp. 466–71.
[4] *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, p. 186.

Kurdish Question [1]

1921, June. Sulaymānīyah division of Mosul Vilāyet voted against any form of inclusion in 'Irāq and asked to remain under direct British control.

1922, June 18. Kurdish insurrection against British authority started in Sulaymānīyah Division.

Sept. 5. British officials evacuated Sulaymānīyah.

Nov. 30. Shaykh Mahmūd Barzānjī (deported by British authorities in 1919) returned to Sulaymānīyah with British approval and established a Kurdish Government.

1924, May. Shaykh Mahmūd expelled.

July 19. Sulaymānīyah reoccupied by 'Irāqī troops.

League of Nations. See above under *Great Britain* (27.9.24); below under *Mandate*; *Turkey* (*Mosul*).

Mandate

1920, May 5. Announced that mandate for Mesopotamia had been assigned to Great Britain.

Dec. 9. Draft mandate for Mesopotamia considered by League of Nations Assembly. Draft published in February 1921 (Text: *Cmd.* 1500).

See also above under *Great Britain.*

Turkey (*Mosul*) [2]

1923, Jan. 25. British and Turkish delegates to Lausanne Conference having failed to agree on method of settling future of Mosul Vilāyet, Lord Curzon referred dispute to League of Nations Council.

Feb. 4. Lord Curzon agreed to suspend result of appeal to League of Nations for one year.

July 24. Lausanne Treaty (Art. 3) provided that if frontier between 'Irāq and Turkey had not been settled by friendly agreement within nine months dispute should be referred to League of Nations and that pending decision there should be no modification of present state of territories.

Oct. 5. Anglo-Turkish negotiations formally opened.

1924, May 19–June 5. Conference between Sir P. Cox and Fethī Bey at Constantinople; no conclusions reached.

Aug. 6. Mosul question referred to League of Nations Council by British Government.

Sept. 30. League Council appointed special Commission to investigate whole frontier question: British and Turkish delegates renewed undertaking to respect *status quo.*

Oct. 5. British Government in memorandum to Turkish Government claimed that *status quo* it had undertaken to respect was that existing at time of Lausanne Treaty.

Oct. 10. Turkish Government replied, asserting that *status quo* was that existing on Sept. 30, 1924.

Oct. 14. British Government asked League Council to interpret resolution of Sept. 30.

Oct. 29. League Council laid down provisional boundary in Mosul

[1] *Survey for 1925,* vol. i, pp. 482–90. [2] *Op. cit.,* pp. 471–531.

'IRĀQ—*Turkey* (*Mosul*) (contd.)

district (' Brussels Line ') to be respected by both parties until final frontier fixed.

1925, Jan. 16–March 23. League of Nations Commission of Inquiry conducted investigation at Mosul.

Aug. 7. Commission's report issued.

Sept. 15. British Government lodged formal protest with League Council against Turkish treatment of Christian communities in neighbourhood of ' Brussels Line '.

Sept. 20. League Council asked Permanent Court of International Justice for advisory opinion on two legal points.

Sept. 28. Council appointed General Laidoner to investigate situation in neighbourhood of ' Brussels Line '.

Nov. 21. Permanent Court gave advisory opinion that Council's decision would be binding on the parties and would constitute a definitive determination of the frontier between Turkey and 'Irāq ; and that decision must be unanimous, votes of representatives of the two parties not being counted in ascertaining unanimity.

Dec. 10. General Laidoner submitted report on situation in neighbourhood of ' Brussels Line ' (Text : *Cmd.* 2557).

Dec. 16. League Council gave arbitral decision under which ' Brussels Line ' would become definitive northern frontier of 'Irāq on conclusion (within six months) of new treaty between 'Irāq and Great Britain ensuring maintenance of special relations between the two countries for another twenty-five years, unless 'Irāq within that period should become a member of the League (Text : *Cmd.* 2562).

See also under **Arabia** [*Frontiers* ; *Kuwayt Conference*].

IRELAND

1921, Dec. 6. Treaty signed with Great Britain according Dominion Status to the Irish Free State (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

1922, Dec. 6. Free State came officially into existence.

1923, Sept. 10. Irish Free State admitted to Membership of League of Nations.

1924, June 28. Exchange of notes of June 24 and 28 between Great Britain and United States of America regarding appointment of Irish Free State Minister at Washington (Texts : *Cmd.* 2202 ; *T.* 25.7.24).

July 11. Treaty with Great Britain of Dec. 6, 1921, registered with League of Nations Secretariat at request of Irish Free State. British Government notified Secretary-General of League on Nov. 27 that in its opinion the Covenant of the League was not intended to govern the relations *inter se* of parts of the British Commonwealth and that Art. 18 of the Covenant was therefore not applicable to the Irish Treaty. Irish Free State Government sent note to Secretary-General of League on Dec. 18 dissenting from British view (Texts : *Survey for 1924*, p. 474 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

1925, Dec. 3. Agreement for settlement of difficulties regarding boundary between Irish Free State and Northern Ireland signed

by representatives of Great Britain, Irish Free State and Northern Ireland. Came into force on Dec. 17, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xliv).

See also under **Belgium** [*Great Britain* (21.6.22)].

ITALY

Fascist coup d'état

1922, Oct. 26. Fascisti marched on Rome.

Oct. 30. Signor Mussolini invited to form a Government.

Nov. 26. Special powers conferred by Parliament on Fascista Government.

Fiume [1]

1920, Jan. 14. Revised proposals of M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George regarding Adriatic Question handed to Jugoslav delegation at Paris.

Feb. 10. Memorandum from President Wilson to M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George refusing to make further concessions to Italy than those contained in Franco-British-American memorandum to Italy of Dec. 9, 1919. Further correspondence between French and British Prime Ministers and President Wilson ending with latter's note of March 6, 1920, agreeing to leave the determination of the frontier in the Fiume district to Italy and Jugoslavia.

Nov. 12. Treaty between Italy and Jugoslavia signed at Rapallo. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 2, 1921 (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *H.P.C.* vol. v, pp. 428–32; *L.N.T.S.* xviii). Letter sent by Italian Foreign Minister, Count Sforza, to Jugoslav Foreign Minister agreeing that Port Baroš and the Delta should pass under Jugoslav authority notwithstanding terms of treaty.

Dec. 1. D'Annunzio declared war on Italy.

Dec. 24. Italian troops under General Caviglia advanced to attack Fiume.

Dec. 29. D'Annunzio handed over authority to Fiume Municipal Council.

Dec. 31. Pact of Abbazia signed by representatives of Italian Government and of Fiume Municipal Council providing for replacement of D'Annunzio's Legionaries by Italian troops.

1921, Jan. 18. Italian troops occupied Fiume.

June 13. Italian Royal Commissioner arrived at Fiume to take over government, owing to dissensions between 'Autonomist' and 'Nationalist' factions.

June 27. Port Baroš and the Delta seized by Legionaries; evacuated again in September.

1922, March 3. Fascist *putsch* in Fiume.

March 6. Italian Government asked by 'Committee of National Defence' to restore order.

March 17. Italian Government ordered occupation of Fiume by Italian troops.

April. 9. Italo-Jugoslav conference opened at Santa Margherita to deal with questions left outstanding by Treaty of Rapallo.

Oct. 23. Italo-Jugoslav Agreement (Santa Margherita Agreement)

[1] *H.P.C.*, vol. iv, pp. 315–35; *Survey for 1924*, pp. 408–22.

ITALY—*Fiume* (contd.)

' for execution of the stipulations of Rapallo ' and three conventions dealing with customs, smuggling, and technical matters, signed at Rome. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 26, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

1923, Jan. 17. General Giardino took over control of Fiume in name of Italian Government, on fall of Nationalist Government which had been in power since March 1922.

1924, Jan. 27. Agreement for division of Free State of Fiume between Italy and Jugoslavia signed in Rome. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 22, 1924 (Text : *Survey for 1924*, pp. 501–2 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxiv).

Feb. 28. Delimitation of new Italo-Jugoslav frontier completed by Mixed Commission.

March 16. Incorporation of Fiume in Italy officially celebrated.

Frontier. See above under *Fiume* ; below under *Switzerland* (6–8.4.24). See also under **Austria** [*Frontier*].

Great Britain

1921, June 1. Agreement signed in London regarding division of ex-enemy tonnage (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* vi). Notes exchanged on June 30 and July 11, 1921, regarding the confirmation of the agreement (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xv).

1922, May 11. Agreement signed in Rome regarding graves of British soldiers in Italy (Text : *Cmd.* 1706 ; *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xi).

Dec. 26. Agreement signed at Kassala for rectification of section of Eritrea-Sudan boundary. Approved by exchange of notes in Rome of May 19 and June 18, 1924 (Text : *Cmd.* 2222 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxviii).

1923, March 31. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Jan. 19 and March 31 for abolition of passport visas.

Aug. 14. Arbitration agreement of Feb. 1, 1904, renewed for five years by exchange of notes (Text : *Cmd.* 1978 ; *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxi).

1924, July 15. Treaty signed in London providing for cession of Jubaland to Italy. Ratifications exchanged on May 1, 1925 (Text : *Cmd.* 2194 and 2427 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi). Notes regarding delimitation of a portion of the frontier exchanged in Rome on June 16 and 26, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi). Territory formally transferred to Italy on June 29, 1925.[1]

Dec. 12. Agreement regarding utilization of waters of River Gash for irrigation concluded by exchange of notes between Governor of Eritrea and Governor-General of Sudan ; confirmed by exchange of notes between British and Italian Governments on June 12 and 15, 1925 [2] (Text : *Cmd.* 2472).

1925, May 21. Agreement concluded at Rome to regulate the professional practice of medical practitioners in Italian and British territory. Came into force same day (Text : *Cmd.* 2551 ; *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

June 15. Agreement regarding River Gash. See above under Dec. 12, 1924.

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 463–9.

[2] *Survey for 1925*, vol. i, p. 259.

June 26. Jubaland. See above under July 15, 1924.

Dec. 20. Notes exchanged on Dec. 14 and Dec. 20 regarding Lake Tsana and economic spheres of interest in Abyssinia [1] (Text: *Cmd.* 2680).

See also under **Inter-Allied Debts** (1.8.22). See also above under *Fiume* (14.1.20; 10.2.20).

Jugoslavia

1920, Nov. 7. Agreement signed in Paris concerning division of Austro-Hungarian fleet. Additional protocol signed in Rome on Oct. 3, 1923.

1921, Sept. 14. Agreement signed at Brioni regarding a draft convention for the regulation of fishing in the Adriatic. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 26, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xix).

1924, Jan. 27. Pact of friendship and cordial collaboration signed in Rome together with treaty regarding Fiume. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 22, 1924 [2] (Text: *Survey for 1924*, p. 506; *L.N.T.S.* xxiv).

April 26. Convention for avoidance of double taxation signed.

July 2. Agreements signed regarding status of Serbian Orthodox Communities in Italy and financial and technical matters.

July 14. Commercial and navigation treaty and two railway agreements signed.

Aug. 12. Eleven conventions dealing with communications, posts, telegraphs and other technical matters signed at Belgrade.

Aug. 21. Consular and establishment convention signed at Belgrade; notes exchanged regarding exercise of legal profession in Dalmatia.

1925, July 20. Conventions dealing with technical points relating to Fiume, Zara and Dalmatia signed at Nettuno.

See also above under *Fiume*; and under **Jugoslavia** [*Saint Germain Treaty*].

Latvia

1925, July 25. Commercial agreement signed.

See also under **Latvia** [*De Jure Independence*].

Lithuania. See under **Lithuania** [*De Jure Independence*; *Memel*; *Poland* (*Vilna*)].

Luxembourg

1920, Nov. 11. Labour treaty concluded.

1921, Jan. 11. Emigration treaty concluded.

1922, Aug. 28. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes of June 10 and Aug. 28.

Mexico

1925, Oct. 6. Mexico denounced as from Oct. 6, 1926, existing treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation.

Netherlands

1920, Oct. 11. Notes exchanged in Rome on Sept. 28 and Oct. 11 regarding the revival of the international convention for the transport of goods by rail of Oct. 14, 1890 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

[1] *Op. cit.*, pp. 268–9.

[2] *Survey for 1924*, p. 447.

ITALY (*contd.*)

Nicaragua

1923, Oct. 16. Ratifications exchanged of naturalization convention of Sept. 20, 1917.

Norway

1923, May 5. Agreement regarding passports, concluded by exchange of notes of Dec. 23, 1922, April 23, May 4 and 5, 1923.

See also under **Norway** [*Spitzbergen*].

Poland

1921, Aug. 23. Provisional commercial agreement signed in Rome. Further agreement signed at Genoa on May 12, 1922. Ratifications exchanged on March 7, 1923. Notes regarding tariff revision exchanged in Rome on March 9, 1925.

1923, Jan. 31. Petrol convention concluded, to last thirty years. Ratifications exchanged on May 16, 1923. Further agreement signed on Oct. 29, 1924.

1924, March 10. Financial agreement concluded. Further agreement concluded on July 22, 1925.

Rumania

1925, April 22. Agreement concluded for payment of Rumanian pre-war commercial debts.

See also under **Rumania** [*Bessarabia* ; *Paris Treaty*].

Russia

1920, April 27. Convention signed regarding exchange of prisoners of war.

1921, Dec. 29. Preliminary commercial agreement signed.

1924, Feb. 7. Commercial treaty and customs convention signed in Rome ; notes granting *de jure* recognition sent to Moscow. Ratifications of treaty exchanged on March 7, 1924 [1] (Text : *Board of Trade Journal*, April 3, 1924).

San Marino

1920, Feb. 5. Convention signed, supplementary to treaty of friendship of June 28, 1897. Further supplementary convention signed on June 24, 1921.

1924, May 20. Financial convention concluded. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 20, 1924.

Siam

1925, May 9. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation signed in Rome.

Spain

1921, May 26. Commercial convention of March 30, 1914, denounced by Spain as from June 26, 1921.

1922, April 15. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes. Further agreement concluded at Madrid on Nov. 15, 1923. Came into force on Dec. 10, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxix).

1925, Nov. 25. Emigration agreement signed in Rome. Came into force immediately.

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 228–33.

Sweden

1920, Aug. 25. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of July 12 and Aug. 28, 1920, providing for reciprocal national treatment as regards workmen's compensation for accidents (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *Sver.* No. 42, 1921).

1921, June 4. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of April 22 and June 4 for unconditional renewal of Berne Railway Convention of Oct. 14, 1890, and relevant acts (Text : *State Papers* 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* vi).

1923, Feb. 3. Agreement for abolition of passport visas concluded by exchange of notes of Dec. 1 and 17, 1922, Jan. 19 and Feb. 3, 1923.

1924, Sept. 9. Agreement concerning documents regarding priority concluded by exchange of notes of April 10, 1922, and Sept. 9, 1924.

Switzerland

1920, July 21. Convention concluded providing for certain temporary modifications of terms of convention of Oct. 13, 1909, regarding the St. Gothard Railway. Further agreements signed on Sept. 24, 1921 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xii), May 1, 1923, May 20, 1924, and June 23, 1925.

Oct. 25. Ratifications exchanged of arrangement of Dec. 19, 1914, regarding access to Italian Customs Court at Ponte Chiasso.

1921, Sept. 24. St. Gothard Railway. See above under July 21, 1920.

Dec. 19. Provisional customs agreement concluded. Further provisional commercial agreement signed at Zurich on Jan. 27, 1923. Ratifications exchanged on March 18, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxv). Notes exchanged on Nov. 5 and 26, 1924, regarding putting into force of 1921 agreement.

1922, March 11. Telegraph convention concluded at Berne.

1923, Jan. 27. Commercial agreement. See above under Dec. 19, 1921.

May 1. St. Gothard Railway. See above under July 21, 1920.

Oct. 22. Convention signed regarding navigation on Lake Maggiore and the Lake of Lugano.

1924, April 6–8. Incidents on frontier at Lugano and Ponte Tresa.[1]

May 3. Ratifications exchanged of convention of Nov. 12, 1918, regarding electric railway from Locarno to Domodossola (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

May 20. St. Gothard Railway. See above under July 21, 1920.

Sept. 20. Treaty for conciliation and judicial settlement of disputes signed in Rome. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 29, 1925 [2] (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

Nov. 12. Convention regarding pasturage signed at Rome.

1925, June 23. St. Gothard Railway. See above under July 21, 1920.

July 1. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of June 27 and July 1 regarding marriage certificates for Italian nationals in Switzerland.

Turkey

1921, March 13. Commercial agreement between Italy and Angora Government signed in London (Text : *E.N.* 28.5.21).

[1] *Op. cit.*, pp. 405–7. [2] *Op. cit.*, p. 71.

ITALY—*Turkey* (contd.)

See also under **Turkey** [*Constantinople* ; *Nationalist Movement* ; *Peace Conference* ; *Sèvres Treaty*].

Ukraine

1921, Dec. 29. Commercial agreement signed.

United States of America

1924, June 3. Liquor treaty signed in Washington. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 22, 1924 (Text : *A.J.I.L.* Jan. 1925).

See also under **Inter-Allied Debts** (14.11.25).

Venezuela

1920, Dec. 21. Protocol signed for settlement of claims of Italian subjects. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 9, 1922.

See also under **Afghanistan ; Albania ; Argentina ; Austria ; Belgium ; Brazil ; Bulgaria ; Canada ; China ; Conference of Ambassadors ; Conferences** [*Allied* ; *Genoa* ; *Lausanne* ; *Locarno* ; *Washington*] ; **Czechoslovakia ; Danube ; Egypt ; Elbe ; Estonia ; Finland ; France ; Germany ; Greece ; Hungary ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20) ; **Rhine ; Transcaucasia** (10.8.20 ; 27.1.21).

JAPAN

Earthquake

1923, Sept. 1. Yokohama, Yokosuka and two-thirds of Tokyo destroyed by earthquake and fire.

Great Britain

1920, July 8. Joint Anglo-Japanese Note sent to League of Nations regarding consistency with Covenant of League of Anglo-Japanese Alliance of July 13, 1911 [1] (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* i. 1).

1921, July 7. Second joint declaration sent to League of Nations to effect that procedure of Covenant should prevail over that of Anglo-Japanese Agreement in any conflict of obligation.

1922, Nov. 30. Agreement concluded in London concerning tonnage measurements of merchant ships (Text : *Cmd.* 1806 ; *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xvi). Notes exchanged in London on July 27, 1923, regarding the period necessary for notice of abrogation (Text : *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xix).

1923, Aug. 17. Termination of Anglo-Japanese Alliance, on exchange of ratifications of Four-Power Pacific Treaty signed at Washington on Dec. 13, 1921.

1924, Jan. 21. Agreement concluded in London for mutual recognition of load-line certificates (Text: *Cmd.* 2055; *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

July 14. Notes exchanged in London regarding abrogation, as from March 10, 1925, of Art. 8 of treaty of commerce and navigation of April 3, 1911 (Text : *Cmd.* 2230 ; *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

July 16. Agreement amending parcel post agreement of 1909 between Japan and the Straits Settlements signed at Singapore on Jan. 14 and at Tokyo on July 16 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

1925, July 30. Treaty of commerce and navigation signed in London.

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 484–90.

Jugoslavia

1923, Nov. 16. Treaty of commerce and navigation signed at Vienna. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 13, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xlii).

See also under **Jugoslavia** [*Saint Germain Treaty*].

Latvia

1925, July 4. Commercial treaty signed in Berlin.

See also under **Latvia** [*De Jure Independence*].

League of Nations. See above under *Great Britain* (8.7.20; 7.7.21); below under *United States of America* (17.12.20; 8.3.21); and under **League of Nations** [*Mandates*; *Opium*].

Lithuania. See under **Lithuania** [*De Jure Independence*; *Memel*; *Poland* (*Vilna*)].

Mexico

1924, Oct. 8. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation signed. Ratifications exchanged on May 4, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

Netherlands

1921, Nov. 12. Notes exchanged at Tokyo concerning free board certificates and water line marks (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xii).

Norway

1923, Nov. 6. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Tokyo of Oct. 23 and Nov. 6, regarding reciprocal notification of particulars concerning lunatics (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

See also under **Norway** [*Spitzbergen*].

Paraguay

1920, Nov. 30. Notes exchanged on Nov. 29 and 30, 1920, at Asuncion regarding interpretation of words 'Yellow Race' in Paraguayan Immigration Law (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* vi).

1921, Aug. 25. Ratifications exchanged of commercial treaty of Nov. 17, 1919 (Text: *State Papers*, 1921).

Peru

1924, April 7. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation of March 20, 1895, prolonged till Dec. 31, 1924, by exchange of notes.

Poland

1922, Dec. 7. Commercial and navigation treaty signed at Warsaw. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 8, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

Rumania. See under **Rumania** [*Bessarabia*; *Paris Treaty*].

Russia

1925, Jan. 20. Treaty embodying general principles for resumption of relations with U.S.S.R. signed at Peking. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 26, 1925 (Text: *A.J.I.L.* April 1925; *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

April 4. Withdrawal of Japanese troops completed from North Sakhalin.

May 15. Protocols signed and Russian Consulate at Alexandrovsk opened, thus completing transfer of Sakhalin to Soviet Russia.

Dec. 15. Contracts signed for oil concessions to Japan for forty-five years in southern part of Sakhalin.

JAPAN (*contd.*)

Siam

1924, March 10. Treaty of commerce and navigation signed at Bangkok. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 22, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

Siberia. See under **Siberia.**

Spain

1922, Nov. 5. Commercial agreement of March 26, 1909, denounced by Spain. *Modus vivendi* arranged on Dec. 6, 1923. Subsequently prolonged till May 5, 1926.

Sweden

1923, May 5. Agreement for exchange of particulars concerning lunatics concluded by exchange of notes of May 1 and 5.

Switzerland

1924, Dec. 26. Treaty for judicial settlement of disputes signed at Tokyo. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 19, 1925 [1] (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

Turkey. See under **Turkey** [*Peace Conference*; *Sèvres Treaty*].

United States of America

1920, Oct. 8–Dec. 14. International Conference held at Washington on division of German cables. Conference adjourned on Dec. 14 without agreement having been reached on question of Island of Yap.[2]

Dec. 17. Mandate for Caroline Islands (including Yap) assigned to Japan by League of Nations Council.

1921, March 8. Mandate for Yap published in New York (Texts of correspondence between U.S. and League of Nations: *L.N.O.J.* March–April 1921; between U.S. and Japan: *T.* 20.4.21).

Sept. 17. Virtual agreement on Yap question reached between Japanese and U.S. Governments.

1922, Feb. 11. Japanese-American Treaty regarding Yap signed at Washington. Ratifications exchanged on July 13, 1922 [3] (Text: *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 664; *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xii).

Nov. 13. U.S. Supreme Court decided that Japanese were not entitled to U.S. citizenship.

1923, April 14. Ishii-Lansing Agreement of Nov. 2, 1917, recognizing special Japanese interests in China, annulled by exchange of notes.[4]

Aug. 23. Agreement concluded at Washington renewing for five years arbitration treaty of May 5, 1908. Ratifications exchanged on April 26, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxx).

Nov. 12. In a series of test cases, U.S. Supreme Court upheld anti-Japanese legislation of California and other Western states.

1924, April 12. U.S. House of Representatives passed Immigration Bill prohibiting Japanese immigration. Similar Bill passed Senate on April 17. Bill approved on May 26.[5]

See also under **Albania; Austria; Belgium; China; Conference of**

[1] *Survey for 1924*, p. 71.
[2] *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, pp. 515–16.
[3] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 487–8.
[4] *Op. cit.*, p. 470.
[5] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 132–59.

Ambassadors ; Conferences [*Allied* ; *Genoa* ; *Lausanne* ; *Washington*] ; **Czechoslovakia ; Estonia ; Finland ; France ; Germany ; Greece ; Hungary ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20) ; **Transcaucasia** (10.8.20 ; 27.1.21).

JAVORŽINA. See under **Czechoslovakia.**

JUBALAND. See under **Italy** [*Great Britain* (15.7.24)].

JUGOSLAVIA

Frontiers. See below under *Rumania.* See also under **Albania** [*Frontiers*] ; **Austria** [*Successor States* (8.8.20)] ; **Bulgaria** [*Frontier*] ; **Hungary** [*Frontier*].

Great Britain

1921, July 29. Agreement concluded in Paris regarding final disposal of ex-Austrian and ex-Hungarian tonnage (Text : *L.N.T.S.* x). Notes exchanged at Belgrade on Oct. 5, 1921, and April 25, 1922, regarding the agreement (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xv).

See also below under *Saint-Germain Treaty* and under **Inter-Allied Debts** (1.8.22).

Minorities

1920, Nov. 29. Minorities Treaty of Sept. 10, 1919, between Principal Allied Powers and Jugoslavia, placed under guarantee of League of Nations.

See also under **Hungary** [*Minorities*].

Norway

1923, Sept. 7. Notes exchanged on Feb. 1, March 24 and Sept. 7, renewing between Jugoslavia and Norway commercial treaty of March 9, 1909, between Norway and Serbia.

Poland

1922, Oct. 23. Commercial agreement concluded at Warsaw. Ratifications exchanged on April 5, 1924.

1923, May 4. Convention regarding juridical relations signed at Belgrade.

May 9. Medical assistance convention signed at Belgrade. Ratifications exchanged on April 5, 1924.

July 23. Diplomatic and consular convention concluded at Lausanne.

Rumania

1921, June 7. Convention of alliance signed at Belgrade (Text : *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 507–8). Protocol signed on Oct. 23, 1923, prolonging convention for three years.[1]

June 8. Agreement signed at Belgrade for delimitation by a Mixed Commission of frontier in Banat of Temesvar.

1922, Jan. 23. Military convention signed.

July 3. Railway convention signed at Temesvar.

1923, Nov. 24. Protocol signed regulating frontier in Banat of Temesvar. Ratifications exchanged on June 6, 1924.[2]

1924, Feb. 24. Convention concluded at Belgrade regarding property in frontier zones. Came into force on July 5, 1924.

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, p. 291.

[2] *Survey for 1924*, p. 456.

JUGOSLAVIA—*Rumania* (contd.)

1925, April 8. Postal, telegraphic and telephonic convention signed at Belgrade.

June 3. Transit conventions signed.

Saint Germain Treaty

1920, July 16. Jugoslavia deposited ratifications of Treaty regarding Affairs of Jugoslavia signed at St. Germain-en-Laye on Sept. 10, 1919. Great Britain deposited ratification on Aug. 16, 1920; Japan on Oct. 14, 1920; Italy on Dec. 15, 1920; and France on July 29, 1921.

Turkey

1925, Oct. 28. Treaty of peace and friendship signed at Angora.

See also under **Turkey** [*Nationalist Movement* (16.9.22); *Peace Conference*; *Sèvres Treaty*].

See also under **Albania**; **Austria**; **Bulgaria**; **Conferences** [*Genoa*; *Lausanne*; *Little Entente*]; **Czechoslovakia**; **Danube**; **Germany**; **Greece**; **Hungary**; **Italy**; **Japan**; **Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

KARELIA, EAST. See under **Finland.**

KENYA. See under **Belgium** [*Great Britain* (19.8.22)].

KHIVA. See under **Russia** [*Khorezm*].

KLAGENFURT. See under **Austria.**

LATVIA

Constitution

1922, Nov. 7. New Constitution came into force (Text: *C.H.* Dec. 1922; *State Papers*, 1922).

De Jure Independence

1921, Jan. 26. Independence of Latvia recognized by Principal Allied Powers.

Frontier. See below under *Lithuania*; *Russia* (7.4.23); see also under **Estonia** [*Frontier*].

Great Britain

1922, May 6. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes. Treaty of commerce and navigation concluded in London on June 22, 1923. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 5, 1923 (Text: *Cmd.* 1995; *L.N.T.S.* xx). Notes exchanged on May 21 and 25, July 1 and 17, 1924, regarding the accession of certain British colonies, &c. (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

Oct. 17. Agreement for exchange of money orders signed at Riga on Sept. 12 and in London on Oct. 17 (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xvi).

1923, June 22. Commercial treaty. See above under May 6, 1922.

Aug. 27. Agreement concluded concerning charge for passport visas.

1924, July 16. Extradition convention concluded in Riga. Ratifications exchanged on July 7, 1925 (Text: *Cmd.* 2238 and 2519; *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii). Notes exchanged on Nov. 29, 1925, relative to accession of India and certain British Dominions and Mandated Territories (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xlv).

See also above under *De Jure Independence* ; and under **Inter-Allied Debts** (13.8.25).

League of Nations

1921, Sept. 22. Latvia admitted to membership of the League.
See also below under *Minorities.*

Lithuania

1920, Sept. 28. Convention signed at Riga for settlement of frontier questions by Arbitration Commission. Ratified by Latvia on Oct. 12 and by Lithuania on Oct. 8, 1920 (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 3).

1921, May 14. Two conventions concluded at Riga regarding (1) frontier lines and rights of inhabitants in frontier districts. Came into force on May 20, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xvii) ; (2) rights of citizens. Ratifications exchanged on May 20, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xvii).

July 12. Two conventions signed at Riga : (1) consular ; (2) extradition and legal assistance. Ratifications exchanged on April 25, 1924 (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

July 22. Convention concluded regarding transport of Lithuanian refugees from Russia across Latvia.

1924, May 21. Agreement regarding social welfare concluded at Kovno. Came into force on Aug. 7, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).

1925, May 1. Arbitration, sanitary, fishing and navigation conventions concluded at Riga.

June 30. Convention signed regarding navigation of rafts in frontier rivers.

Minorities

1923, July 7. Declaration regarding Minorities made to League of Nations Council by Latvian delegation at Geneva. Approved by Latvian Government on July 28, 1923.
See also below under *Russia* (22.7.21).

Netherlands

1924, July 2. Commercial agreement concluded at Riga. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 17, 1925. Came into force on Oct. 2, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).

Norway

1924, Aug. 14. Commercial agreement concluded at Christiania. Ratifications exchanged on June 10, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

1925, June 10. Agreement signed at Riga concerning the reciprocal recognition of tonnage measurement certificates (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

Poland

1922, July 7. Sanitary convention concluded at Warsaw. Ratifications exchanged on April 7, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).

1924, Jan. 3. Consular convention concluded at Riga. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 16, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlii).

Russia

1920, Aug. 11. Peace Treaty, providing for formal recognition of

LATVIA—*Russia* (contd.)

Latvian independence, signed at Riga. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 4, 1920 (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 3).

Nov. 16. Convention for repatriation of prisoners of war signed at Riga.

1921, Feb. 26. Transit agreement concluded. Ratifications exchanged on June 4, 1921.

March 3. Provisional agreement regarding postal and telegraphic communications signed at Riga. Ratifications exchanged on March 27, 1921.

July 22. Convention regarding option of nationality concluded at Riga. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 2, 1921. Supplementary conventions regarding option, repatriation and removal of property concluded on Nov. 6, 1921. Came into force on June 23, 1922 (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xvii).

Dec. 23. Provisional postal agreement signed at Riga. Confirmed by declaration of Jan 12, 1922.

1922, June 24. Sanitary convention signed at Dorpat. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 18, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

Aug. 16. Protocol signed at Riga concerning exchange of prisoners and interned persons.

1923, April 7. Frontier agreement concluded.

1925, March 19. Declarations exchanged at Riga regarding reciprocal recognition of tonnage measurement certificates (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

Sweden

1924, Dec. 22. Commercial agreement concluded at Stockholm. Ratifications concluded on June 29, 1925 (Text : *Sver.* 1925, No. 16 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

1925, March 28. Conciliation convention concluded at Riga. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 24, 1925 (Text : *Sver.* 1925, No. 21 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).

Switzerland

1924, Dec. 4. Commercial agreement concluded at Berlin. Ratifications exchanged on May 2, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

Turkey

1925, Jan. 3. Treaty of friendship signed at Warsaw.

Ukraine

1921, Aug. 3. (1) Treaty of friendship and commerce ; (2) agreement regarding repatriation of Latvian refugees, signed at Moscow. Ratifications of (1) exchanged on March 16, 1923 ; (2) came into force immediately (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xvii).

United States of America

1922, Nov. 14. Convention for the exchange of money orders signed at Washington on Oct. 21 and at Riga on Nov. 14. Came into force on Jan. 2, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

1923, Oct. 16. Extradition treaty concluded at Riga. Ratifications exchanged on March 1, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

See also under **Inter-Allied Debts** (24.9.25).

Vatican

1922, May 30. Concordat concluded. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 3, 1922 (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xvii).

See also under **Belgium; Conferences** [*Baltic States*; *Genoa*; *Liquor Smuggling*]; **Czechoslovakia; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Hungary; Iceland; Italy; Japan; Permanent Court of International Justice.**

LAUSANNE, TREATY OF. See under **Turkey** [*Ottoman Debt*; *Peace Conference*].

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Amendments to Covenant

1921, Feb. 21. Council appointed Committee to consider amendments to the Covenant, in accordance with a resolution of the First Assembly.

April 6. First session of the Committee opened in Geneva.

Oct. 5. Amendments to Arts. 4, 6, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 26 accepted by Second Assembly; protocols opened for signature (Texts: *L.N.T.S.* xxvii and xxix).

1924, Sept. 27. Amendment to Art. 16 adopted by Fifth Assembly.

1925, Sept. 21. Sixth Assembly adopted amendment to Art. 16.

Armaments and Security [1]

1920, May 19. Council appointed Permanent Advisory Commission for Military, Naval and Air Questions, in accordance with Art. 9 of the Covenant.

Aug. 3–5. First meeting of Permanent Advisory Commission held at San Sebastian.

1921, Feb. 25. Council decided to appoint a Temporary Mixed Commission to examine questions of reduction of armaments and private manufacture of munitions of war.

July 16–19. Temporary Mixed Commission held first session in Paris. Three Sub-Commissions appointed to deal with: (1) manufacture and control of traffic of arms; (2) right of investigation of armaments of ex-enemy states and exchange of information regarding armaments; (3) investigation of actual state of armaments.

Oct. 1. Second Assembly adopted resolutions recommending that statistical investigation should be undertaken into armaments of various countries; that an international conference on private manufacture and trade in arms should be held; that all states be urged again to sign the St. Germain Arms Traffic Convention: and that Temporary Mixed Commission should prepare a definite scheme for reduction of armaments.

1922, March 28. Council appointed additional members on Temporary Mixed Commission, in view of its responsibility for preparing a scheme for the reduction of armaments.

July 3–7. Temporary Mixed Commission, meeting in Paris, had under consideration proposals for reduction of land and naval armaments and Lord Robert Cecil's plan for collective guarantee to states accepting limitation of armaments. Three sub-

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 16–64 and 77–80; *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS—*Armaments and Security* (contd.)

commissions appointed to deal with : (1) technical questions ; (2) general plan for reduction of armaments ; (3) results of statistical inquiry.

Sept. 27. Third Assembly adopted resolutions recommending further consideration of a mutual guarantee treaty and summoning of two international conferences to consider : (1) extension of principles of Washington Treaty on Limitation of Naval Armaments to states not signatories of the treaty ; (2) draft convention for control of private manufacture of armaments and plan for control of arms traffic.

1923, Aug. 3–8. Temporary Mixed Commission, meeting in Paris, adopted draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance drawn up by a special committee which met in London from July 4–20.

Sept. 29. Fourth Assembly adopted resolutions asking Council to communicate draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance, as revised by Assembly Committee, to all Governments, and recommending that Temporary Mixed Commission should prepare draft conventions for control of traffic in arms and private manufacture of arms.

1924, Feb. 14–25. Naval Sub-Commission of Permanent Advisory Commission met in Rome to consider application of principles of Washington Treaty on Limitation of Naval Armaments to non-signatory states.

March 24–8. First Sub-Commission of Temporary Mixed Commission, meeting in Paris, drew up draft convention to replace St. Germain Convention for control of arms traffic.

Sept. 27. Council approved scheme for organization to be set up to exercise Council's right of investigation into ex-enemy armaments.

Sept. 27. Fifth Assembly adopted resolution recommending that draft convention for control of arms traffic should be communicated to all states with a view to a conference in April or May 1925.

Oct. 2. Fifth Assembly adopted resolutions welcoming draft Protocol for Pacific Settlement of International Disputes prepared by First and Third Committees of Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution of Sept. 6, 1924, and recommending acceptance of the Protocol by all states Members of the League.

Oct. 3. Council decided that Temporary Mixed Commission should be reorganized and known as the Coordination Commission.

Dec. 11. Council reached a number of decisions regarding constitution of Commissions of Investigation into ex-enemy armaments.

1925, March 13. Council decided to refer declarations made by British Empire and other delegations regarding Protocol for Pacific Settlement of International Disputes to Sixth Assembly and to postpone preparatory work for Conference on Reduction of Armaments, to be held in accordance with terms of Protocol, until after Sixth Assembly's decision.

May 4–June 17. Conference on control of international trade in arms, munitions and implements of war held at Geneva, attended

by representatives of forty-four states. Arms Traffic Convention, Protocol relating to Chemical and Bacteriological Warfare and Declaration by Spanish Government regarding Territory of Ifni drawn up and opened for signature (Texts : *L.N.O.J.* Aug. 1925).

Sept. 25. Sixth Assembly adopted resolution approving of conclusion of arbitration conventions and treaties of mutual security and recommending preparation for a conference on reduction of armaments to be held as soon as satisfactory conditions had been assured from point of view of general security.

Dec. 12. Council set up committee to prepare for Conference on Reduction of Armaments and adopted proposals regarding preparation of draft convention on supervision of private manufacture of arms.

Assembly

1920, Nov. 15–Dec. 18. First Assembly held. Principal subjects dealt with : Admission of new Members (Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Finland, Luxembourg), Permanent Court of International Justice, status of Armenia, armaments, mandates, minorities, amendments to Covenant, economic blockade, relations between Council and Assembly, relations between Council, Assembly and technical organizations of League, method of selection of non-permanent Members of Council, registration of treaties, Economic and Financial Organization, Health Organization, communications and transit, typhus campaign, traffic in women and children, opium, relief of children in countries affected by the War, repatriation of prisoners of war.

1921, Sept. 5–Oct. 5. Second Assembly held. Principal subjects dealt with : Admission of new Members (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania), Permanent Court of International Justice, disputes between Poland and Lithuania, Bolivia and Chile, Albania and Jugoslavia and Austria and Jugoslavia, Albanian frontiers, status of Armenia and of East Galicia, armaments, mandates, minorities, amendments to Covenant, economic blockade, method of selection of non-permanent Members of Council, registration of treaties, allocation of League expenses, co-ordination of intellectual work, economic and financial questions, Health Organization, communications and transit, international statistics, typhus campaign, Russian relief work, opium, traffic in women and children, repatriation of prisoners of war, deportations in Asia Minor.

1922, Sept. 4–30. Third Assembly held. Principal subjects dealt with : Admission of Hungary, cessation of hostilities in Near East, Vilna dispute, status of Armenia, Georgia and East Galicia, Austrian reconstruction, armaments, mandates, minorities, amendments to Covenant, conciliation procedure, method of selection of non-permanent members of Council, allocation of League expenses, intellectual co-operation, economic and financial questions, communications and transit, health, opium, traffic in women and children, repatriation of prisoners of war, deportations in Asia Minor, Russian, Greek and Armenian refugees, slavery, obscene publications.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS—*Assembly* (contd.)

1923, Sept. 3–29. Fourth Assembly held. Principal subjects dealt with : Admission of Irish Free State and Abyssinia, Italo-Greek dispute, disputes regarding Vilna and East Karelia, Austrian reconstruction, armaments and security, mandates, minorities, amendments to Covenant, intellectual co-operation, economic and financial questions, communications and transit, health, opium, traffic in women and children, deportations in Near East, refugees, slavery, international organization for relief of peoples stricken by disaster, international arrangements for legal justice to the poor.

1924, Sept. 1–Oct. 2. Fifth Assembly held. Principal subjects dealt with : Admission of Dominican Republic, status of Georgia, armaments and security, mandates, Austrian and Hungarian reconstruction, amendments to Covenant, intellectual co-operation, codification of international law, institute for unification of private law, communications and transit, health, opium, traffic in women and children, protection of women and children in Near East, protection of children, refugees, slavery, relief of peoples overtaken by disaster, legal assistance to the poor, inter-municipal co-operation.

1925, Sept. 7–26. Sixth Assembly held. Principal subjects dealt with : Situation in China, Austrian and Hungarian Reconstruction, armaments and security, mandates, minorities, amendments to Covenant, interpretation of Covenant, collaboration of Press in organization of peace, intellectual co-operation, preparation for General Economic Conference, communications and transit, health, opium, protection of women and children in Near East, protection and welfare of children, refugees, slavery, International Relief Union, inter-municipal co-operation.

Blockade

1921, Feb. 22. Council, in accordance with resolution of First Assembly, decided to set up an International Blockade Committee to examine application of Art. 16 of the Covenant.

Aug. 22–8. Committee met in Geneva.

Oct. 4. Report of Committee considered by Second Assembly ; amendments to Covenant and resolutions to constitute temporary rules for guidance adopted.

Codification of International Law

1924, Dec. 12. Council, in accordance with resolution of Fifth Assembly, appointed Committee for progressive codification of international law.

1925, April 1–8. Committee met for first time in Geneva. Eleven sub-committees appointed to study specific questions.

Communications and Transit

1920, March 17. International Commission for examination of freedom of communications and transit, which had since October 1919 been sitting in Paris, decided to accept invitation of League Council and transform itself into a Provisional Committee for Communications and Transit, forming part of the League of Nations.

Oct. 15–21. Provisional committee held conference in Paris on passports, customs formalities and through tickets (Text of resolutions adopted : *L.N.O.J.* Nov.–Dec. 1920).

1921, March 10–April 20. Conference on Freedom of Communications and Transit held at Barcelona attended by representatives of forty-three states. Two draft conventions and declaration adopted regarding (1) freedom of transit ; (2) navigable waterways ; and (3) right to a flag of states having no sea coast (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* vii). Permanent Advisory Committee on Communications and Transit constituted.

July 25–8. Advisory Committee held first meeting in Geneva and set up number of sub-committees and special technical committees.

1923, Nov. 15–Dec. 8. Second General Conference held in Geneva, attended by representatives of forty-one states, including Turkey. Four conventions adopted dealing with (1) international régime of railways ; (2) maritime ports ; (3) transmission in transit of electric power ; (4) development of hydraulic power (Texts : *L.N.O.J.* Jan. 1924, Part II). New Advisory Committee for Communications and Transit constituted.

1924, Nov. 20–2. Special committee of experts met to consider possibility of unifying methods of tonnage measurement in inland navigation.

Nov. 26–8. Advisory Committee on Communications and Transit, meeting at Geneva, adopted resolution forming basis for settlement of dispute regarding extent of jurisdiction of International Oder Commission.

1925, July 24–30. Advisory and Technical Committee on Communications and Transit, acting as Court of Conciliation, considered report of special committee appointed to investigate dispute between Rumanian Government and European Commission of the Danube regarding jurisdiction of Commission and reached a decision. Committee also decided that procedure of conciliation was closed as regards dispute concerning jurisdiction of International Oder Commission.

Nov. 20–7. Conference on unification of system of gauging tonnage of vessels on inland waterways of Europe held in Paris, attended by representatives of twenty-two states, including the U.S.S.R. Convention drawn up (Text : *L.N.O.J.* March 1926).

Dec. 9. Council decided to convene international conference on passports for May 12, 1926.

Corfù Dispute [1]

1923, Sept. 22. League Council asked a Committee of Jurists to formulate questions with regard to certain points concerning interpretation of the Covenant and other matters of international law arising out of the dispute between Greece and Italy over the Janina murders and the occupation of Corfù. [See under **Greece :** *Italy* (*Janina Murders*).]

Sept. 26. Committee submitted questions to Council.

1924, Jan. 15–24. Special Commission of Jurists met to consider replies to questions.

Survey for 1920–3, pp. 354–6.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS—*Corfù Dispute* (contd.)

March 13. Replies drawn up by Jurists' Commission approved by Council.

Council

1920, Jan. 16. First meeting of Council held in Paris. Saar Basin Frontier Commission appointed.

Feb. 11–13. Second meeting held in London. Principal subjects dealt with : Permanent Court of International Justice, Switzerland's entry into the League, International Financial Conference, minorities, Saar Basin, Danzig, order of procedure for Council, communications and transit, health.

March 13. Third meeting held in Paris. Principal subjects dealt with : Commission of Inquiry to Russia, typhus in Poland, epidemics in Central and Eastern Europe.

April 9–11. Fourth meeting held in Paris. Principal subjects dealt with : status of Armenia, minorities, Danzig, repatriation of prisoners of war.

May 14–19. Fifth meeting held in Rome. Principal subjects dealt with : Permanent Court of International Justice, Eupen and Malmédy, International Financial Conference, Commission of Inquiry to Russia, relations of Council and Assembly to technical organizations, Council procedure, armaments, registration and publication of treaties, international statistics, communications and transit, typhus in Poland, epidemics in Central and Eastern Europe, traffic in women and children, repatriation of prisoners of war.

June 14–16. Sixth meeting held in London. Principal subjects dealt with : Permanent Court of International Justice, appeal of Persia to the League, Commission of Inquiry to Russia, repatriation of prisoners of war.

July 9–12. Seventh meeting held in London. Principal subjects dealt with : Aaland Islands dispute, International Financial Conference.

July 30–Aug. 5. Eighth meeting held at San Sebastian. Principal subjects dealt with : Permanent Court of International Justice, appeal from Hijāz to the League, Union of International Associations, Saar Delimitation Commission, armaments, mandates, economic blockade, statistics, communications and transit, health, repatriation of prisoners of war.

Sept. 16–20. Ninth meeting held in Paris. Principal subjects dealt with : Aaland Islands dispute, Vilna dispute, Eupen and Malmédy, Saar Basin, League accounts.

Oct. 20–8. Tenth meeting held at Brussels. Principal subjects dealt with : Permanent Court of International Justice, Aaland Islands dispute, International Financial Conference, armaments, mandates, minorities, allocation of expenses.

Nov. 14–Dec. 18. Eleventh meeting held in Geneva. Principal subjects dealt with : Permanent Court of International Justice, Vilna dispute, status of Armenia, armaments, mandates, Saar, Danzig, amendments to Covenant, allocation of expenses, economic and financial organization, communications and transit.

1921, Feb. 21–March 3. Twelfth meeting held in Paris. Principal subjects dealt with : Permanent Court of International Justice, status of Armenia and of East Galicia, Aaland Islands dispute, Vilna dispute, passage through Switzerland of international troops, armaments, mandates, minorities, Saar Basin, Danzig, amendments to Covenant, organization of League Secretariat and of International Labour Office, intellectual labour organization, economic blockade, health, typhus in Poland, relief work in East Europe, opium, traffic in women and children, deportations in Near East, exchange of Greek children and Bulgarian prisoners, repatriation of prisoners of war, relief of children in countries affected by the war.

June 17–28. Thirteenth meeting held in Geneva. Principal subjects dealt with : Permanent Court of International Justice, Aaland Islands dispute, Vilna dispute, Albanian frontiers, armaments, mandates, minorities, international Bureaux under League authority, Saar, Danzig, blockade, organization of Secretariat and International Labour Office, allocation of expenses, economic and financial questions, communications and transit, health, relief work in East Europe, opium, repatriation of prisoners of war, Russian refugees.

Aug. 30–Oct. 12. Fourteenth meeting held in Geneva. Principal subjects dealt with : Upper Silesia, Aaland Islands dispute, Albanian frontiers, armaments, mandates, minorities, Saar Basin, Danzig, blockade, organization of intellectual work, communications and transit, health, opium, traffic in women and children, deportations in Near East, Russian refugees.

Nov. 16–19. Fifteenth meeting held in Paris. Principal subjects dealt with : Albanian frontiers and Jugoslav-Albanian dispute, 'Irāq, Russian refugees.

1922, Jan. 10–15. Sixteenth meeting held in Geneva. Principal subjects dealt with : Albania, Vilna, Aaland Islands, East Karelia, minorities, Danzig, amendments to Covenant, economic blockade, intellectual co-operation, health, traffic in women and children, deportations in Near East.

March 24–8. Seventeenth meeting held in Paris. Principal subjects dealt with : Genoa Conference, armaments, minorities, Saar Basin, Warsaw Anti-Epidemic Conference, Russian refugees.

May 11–17. Eighteenth meeting held in Geneva. Principal subjects dealt with : Permanent Court of International Justice, competence of International Labour Organization, Upper Silesia, Albania, Vilna, mandates, minorities, Danzig, Latin-American liaison office, Russian famine, Russian refugees, repatriation of prisoners of war.

July 17–24. Nineteenth meeting held in London. Principal subjects dealt with : Hungarian frontiers, Bulgarian marauding bands, competence of International Labour Organization, armaments, mandates, minorities, amendments to Covenant, conciliation procedure, health, traffic in women and children, Russian famine, Russian refugees.

Aug. 31–Oct. 4. Twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second meetings held in Geneva. Principal subjects dealt with : Anglo-

LEAGUE OF NATIONS—*Council* (contd.)

French dispute regarding nationality decrees in Tunis and Morocco, Hungarian frontiers, Vilna dispute, economic situation in Albania, Austrian reconstruction, armaments, mandates, minorities, Saar Basin, Danzig, amendments to Covenant, election of non-permanent members of Council, representation on Governing Body of International Labour Office, intellectual co-operation, economic and financial questions, communications and transit, Red Cross Organizations, opium, deportations in Near East, Russian refugees, obscene publications.

1923, Jan. 29–Feb. 3. Twenty-third meeting held in Paris. Principal subjects dealt with : Mosul dispute, Vilna dispute, East Karelia, Albanian frontiers, Hungarian-Czechoslovak frontier, Armenian question, Austrian reconstruction, armaments, mandates, minorities, Saar Basin, Danzig, Mixed Arbitral Tribunals, intellectual co-operation, customs formalities, health, opium, deportations in Near East, Greek and Russian refugees.

April 17–23. Twenty-fourth meeting held in Geneva. Principal subjects dealt with : Hungarian-Czechoslovak frontiers, Albania, Vilna, East Karelia, Austrian reconstruction, military control in Bulgaria, mandates, minorities, Saar Basin, Danzig, Mixed Arbitral Tribunals, communications and transit, traffic in women and children, Greek refugees.

July 2–7. Twenty-fifth meeting held in Geneva. Principal subjects dealt with : Austrian reconstruction, minorities, Saar Basin, Danzig, amendments to Covenant, economic and financial questions, health, opium, traffic in women and children, Greek and Russian refugees, slavery.

Aug. 31–Sept. 29. Twenty-sixth meeting held in Geneva. Principal subjects dealt with : Italo-Greek dispute regarding Janina murders ; Czechoslovak-Polish frontier ; exchange of Greek and Turkish populations, application of Art. 107 of Lausanne Treaty, Albanian finances, Hungarian reconstruction, mandates, minorities, Saar Basin, Danzig, Greek and Armenian refugees.

Dec. 10–22. Twenty-seventh meeting held in Paris. Principal subjects dealt with : Czechoslovak-Polish frontiers, Memel, Albanian finances, Hungarian reconstruction, armaments, mandates, minorities, Saar Basin, Danzig, intellectual co-operation, customs formalities, opium, traffic in women and children, Russian refugees, slavery, obscene publications.

1924, March 10–15. Twenty-eighth meeting held in Geneva. Principal subjects dealt with : Czechoslovak-Polish frontier, Memel, Jurists' Commission on points arising out of Corfù dispute, Albanian finances, Austrian and Hungarian reconstruction, armaments, minorities, Saar Basin, Danzig, intellectual co-operation, communications and transit, economic questions, Russian and Greek refugees, Albanian famine, slavery.

June 11–17. Twenty-ninth meeting held in Geneva. Principal subjects dealt with : Albanian-Jugoslav frontiers, 'Irāq, Austrian and Hungarian reconstruction, armaments, minorities, Saar Basin, Rome Conference on Emigration and Immigration, Mixed Arbitral Tribunals, intellectual co-operation, health,

traffic in women and children, Armenian, Greek and Russian refugees, Albanian famine.

Aug. 29–Oct. 3. Thirtieth meeting held in Geneva. Principal subjects dealt with : Mosul question, Albanian frontiers, 'Irāq, Austrian and Hungarian reconstruction, armaments, mandates, minorities, Saar Basin, intellectual co-operation, opium, Greek refugees, Albanian famine, slavery.

Oct. 27–31. Thirty-first (extraordinary) session held in Brussels. Principal subjects dealt with : Mosul question, Greeks in Constantinople.

Dec. 8–13. Thirty-second meeting held in Rome. Principal subjects dealt with : Albania, social insurance funds in Upper Silesia, Ottoman Public Debt, Austrian and Hungarian reconstruction, Mixed Arbitral Tribunals, armaments, mandates, minorities, Saar Basin, Danzig, intellectual co-operation, unification of private law, codification of international law, health, special facilities for Red Cross organizations, opium, traffic in women and children, refugees, relief of peoples overtaken by disaster.

1925, March 9–14. Thirty-third meeting held in Geneva. Principal subjects dealt with : Admission of Germany, Protocol for Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, expulsion of Oecumenical Patriarch from Constantinople, Austrian and Hungarian reconstruction, financial position in Estonia, armaments, mandates, minorities, Saar Basin, Danzig, opium, traffic in women and protection of children, Greek and Armenian refugees.

June 7–11. Thirty-fourth meeting held in Geneva. Principal subjects dealt with : Expulsion of Oecumenical Patriarch from Constantinople, Austrian and Hungarian reconstruction, economic inquiry in Austria, social insurance funds in Upper Silesia, collaboration with International Parliamentary Conference on Commerce, armaments, minorities, Danzig, communications and transit, health, Greek refugees.

1925, Sept. 2–28. Thirty-fifth meeting held in Geneva. Principal subjects dealt with : Mosul question, Memel, Austrian and Hungarian reconstruction, arbitration, security and reduction of armaments, mandates, minorities, Danzig, intellectual co-operation, opium, protection and welfare of children, protection of women and children in Near East, Armenian, Greek and Russian refugees, International Relief Union.

Oct. 26–30. Thirty-sixth (extraordinary) meeting held in Paris to deal with Graeco-Bulgarian frontier dispute.

Dec. 7–16. Thirty-seventh meeting held in Geneva. Principal subjects dealt with : Graeco-Bulgarian frontier dispute, Mosul question, Austrian and Hungarian reconstruction, arbitration, security and reduction of armaments, mandates, minorities, Saar Basin, Danzig, co-operation of Press in organization of peace, intellectual co-operation, economic and financial questions, communications and transit, health, opium, protection and welfare of children and young persons, Greek, Armenian and Albanian refugees, International Relief Union, international municipal co-operation.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS (*contd.*)

Deportations in Near East

1921, Feb. 22. Council appointed a special Commission of Inquiry into deportations in Asia Minor.

Sept. 23. Commission's report adopted by Second Assembly, which decided to appoint a Commissioner to be stationed in Constantinople and assisted by a Committee of Allied High Commissioners and a Mixed Committee to deal with restitution of women and children.

1922, July 17. Council decided to authorize Commission of Inquiry temporarily to proceed with work of reclaiming deported women and children in Turkey.

Economic and Financial Organization

1920, April 15. Invitations sent, in accordance with decision of Council during its second session, to an International Financial Conference to be held in Brussels under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Sept. 24–Oct. 8. International Financial Conference held in Brussels, attended by representatives of thirty-nine states.

Oct. 27. League Council decided, in accordance with a recommendation of the Brussels Conference, to appoint a provisional Advisory Financial and Economic Committee, composed of two sections which should as a rule meet separately.

Nov. 25–Dec. 10. First meeting of Committee held in Geneva.

1923, Sept. 24. Protocol drawn up by Economic Committee for recognition of validity of arbitration clauses in commercial contracts approved by Fourth Assembly and protocols opened for signature (Text : *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

Oct. 15–Nov. 2. International conference on customs formalities held in Geneva. International convention adopted and signed by twenty-one states on Nov. 3 (Text : *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxx).

1925, Sept. 14. Sixth Assembly, on proposal of French delegation, adopted resolution asking Council to consider appointment of a committee to prepare for a general Economic Conference.

Dec. 14. Council decided to constitute a technical committee to prepare for an International Economic Conference.

Health

1920, March 13. League Council decided to ask Health Conference which was to meet in London in April to anticipate work of eventual Health Organization of League and submit plans for dealing with typhus epidemic in Poland.

April 14. Health Conference passed resolutions regarding measures to be taken in Poland.

May 19. League Council approved Conference's recommendations.

1921, March 2. Council decided to appoint a Provisional Health Committee.

May 5. Committee met in Paris, but owing to failure of International Health Office to nominate representatives, remaining members recommended that League Council should set up a new committee.

June 21. Council appointed new Provisional Health Committee.

Aug. 25–9. Committee met for first time in Geneva.
Sept. 23. Constitution of Provisional Health Organization approved by Second Assembly.
1922, March 20–8. Anti-Epidemic Conference, convened by Polish Government in collaboration with Health Organization, held in Warsaw, attended by representatives of twenty-seven states, including Soviet Russia.
Oct. 9–Dec. 20. First course held in interchange of public health personnel, organized by Health Organization, with financial assistance from Rockefeller Foundation.
1923, July 7. Draft constitution of Permanent Health Organization approved by Council.
Sept. 15. Constitution of permanent organization approved by Fourth Assembly.

Intellectual Co-operation
1920, Dec. 18. First Assembly adopted resolution recommending that Council should associate itself with all methods tending to bring about international organization of intellectual work and report to next Assembly on advisability of creating a technical organization for the purpose attached to the League.
1921, Sept. 21. Second Assembly adopted resolution recommending appointment of committee to examine international questions regarding intellectual co-operation.
1922, May 15. Council appointed Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.
Aug. 1–5. First session of Committee held in Geneva.
1924, July 25–9. Committee, during fourth session held in Geneva, received offer from French Government to set up an International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris.
Sept. 9. Council accepted offer in principle.
Sept. 23. Fifth Assembly adopted resolutions dealing with organization and administration of Institute.
Dec. 13. Council approved draft letter from French Government setting out conditions for foundation of Institute in Paris.
1925, July 27–30. Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, meeting in Geneva, adopted statute of Institute and took other steps necessary for its inauguration.

International Labour Office. See under **Conferences** [*International Labour*].

International Relief Union
1923, Sept. 27. Fourth Assembly adopted resolution recommending communication to Governments of Signor Ciraolo's scheme for relief of peoples overtaken by disaster.
1924, Sept. 26 and 29. Fifth Assembly adopted resolutions recommending appointment of preparatory committee to draw up concrete proposals for carrying scheme into effect.
Dec. 11. Council appointed preparatory committee.
1925, May 25–8. Committee met for first time in Geneva.
Sept. 24. Sixth Assembly adopted resolution recommending that revised scheme for International Relief Union should be submitted to Governments for their formal consideration.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS (*contd.*)

Mandates

1920, May 5. Supreme Council assigned ' A ' Mandates—Syria to France, Mesopotamia and Palestine to Great Britain.

May 12. U.S. Government sent note to British Government regarding United States claims to equal treatment with Members of the League in mandated territories. Further note sent on July 28. Lord Curzon replied on Aug. 9. Further U.S. note sent on Nov. 20 (received Dec. 7), asking for publication and submission to U.S. Government of draft mandates before approval by League Council (Text : *L.N.O.J.* March–April 1921).

Oct. 26. League Council adopted resolution defining functions of Supreme Council and of League Council regarding allocation, &c., of mandates (Text : *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, pp. 505–6).

Dec. 1. League Council approved constitution of Permanent Mandates Commission.

Dec. 9. Agreed drafts for ' C ' Mandates (assigning ex-German South-West Africa to Union of South Africa ; New Guinea to Australia ; Samoa to New Zealand ; Nauru to the British Empire ; and the Caroline and Marianne Islands to Japan) received by League Council from Principal Allied Powers.

Dec. 17. Drafts of ' C ' Mandates approved by League Council ; Japanese Government filed declaration regarding rights of Japanese subjects in mandated territories.

1921, Feb. 21. U.S. Government sent note to League Council objecting to inclusion of Island of Yap in ' C ' Mandate assigned to Japan.

March 1. Council replied (Text : *L.N.O.J.* March–April, 1921).

April 4. U.S. Secretary of State sent note to Powers regarding Yap and Mandates generally (Text : *T.* 13.4.21). April 7, M. Briand replied.

Oct. 4–9. Permanent Mandates Commission held first meeting in Geneva.

1922, July 20. League Council approved ' B ' Mandates (assigning Tanganyika to Great Britain ; Ruanda-Urundi to Belgium ; part of Togoland and of the Cameroons to Great Britain and part to France).

July 24. League Council approved ' A ' Mandates for Syria and Palestine, and decided that they should come into force as soon as Italy and France reached agreement on certain points in the Syrian mandates.

1923, Sept. 29. League Council declared mandates for Palestine and Syria to have become effective.

1924, Sept. 27. League Council approved communication from British Government regarding replacement of Mandate for 'Irāq by Anglo-'Irāqī Treaty.

See also under **'Irāq ; Japan** [*United States of America*] ; **Palestine ; Syria.**

Minorities

1920, Oct. 22. Council approved report by Signor Tittoni on Council's rights and obligations under Minorities Treaties.

Oct. 25. Council appointed committee of three to consider certain questions regarding minorities.

1922, Sept. 21. Resolutions regarding protection of minorities adopted by Third Assembly.

See also under **Albania ; Austria ; Bulgaria ; Czechoslovakia ; Jugoslavia ; Latvia ; Lithuania ; Poland ; Rumania ; Transcaucasia** (10.8.20).

Obscene Publications

1922, Sept. 28. Third Assembly adopted resolution recommending that French Government be asked to convene a conference in the autumn of 1923 to draw up a new convention for the suppression of obscene publications.

1923, Aug. 31–Sept. 12. International Conference held in Geneva, attended by representatives of thirty-five states. New convention drawn up and opened for signature on Sept. 12 (Text : *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

Opium

1921, Feb. 21. Council appointed Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium, in accordance with resolution of First Assembly.

May 2–6. Committee held its first meeting in Geneva.

1923, Sept. 27. Fourth Assembly adopted resolution approving recommendations of Advisory Committee for two international conferences to deal with (1) suppression of opium-smoking and (2) limitation of production and manufacture of morphine and other drugs.

Dec. 13. Council decided that both conferences should be held in November 1924 and asked Advisory Committee to appoint a Preparatory Committee.

1924, March 6–11. Preparatory Committee held its first session in Geneva.

Nov. 3. First Conference, for gradual suppression of use of prepared opium, opened in Geneva, attended by representatives of British Empire and India, China, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal and Siam. Conference adjourned *sine die* on Dec. 13, having reached agreement on terms of a convention.

Nov. 17. Second Conference, to consider limitation of production for export of raw opium and manufacture of morphine and other drugs opened in Geneva. Thirty-seven states represented, including United States. Conference adjourned on Dec. 16 for three weeks.

1925, Jan. 19. Second Conference resumed work.

Jan. 25. Joint Committee set up of members of First and Second Conferences to consider proposals of United States delegation and other suggestions made to the Second Conference, with a view to arriving at some result which might be acceptable to all the delegations.

Feb. 6. Joint Committee reported that it was unable to agree on a solution. United States and Chinese delegations withdrew from Second Conference.

Feb. 11. Agreement and protocol dealing with suppression of opium-smoking signed by all delegations to First Conference

LEAGUE OF NATIONS—*Opium* (contd.)

except Chinese, which notified its withdrawal from the Conference.

Feb. 19. Convention and protocol dealing with control of the contraband trade in dangerous drugs signed by the Second Conference.

Dec. 11. League Council constituted Commission to investigate possibility of replacing poppy in Persia by other crops.

Prisoners of War

1920, April 11. Council decided to appoint a High Commissioner to deal with the repatriation of prisoners of war. Dr. Nansen invited to accept the post.

1922, Sept. 22. Third Assembly adopted report by Dr. Nansen showing that his work in connexion with prisoners of war had been terminated.

Refugees

1921, Feb. 20. Attention of League Council drawn to situation of Russian refugees by Comité International de la Croix Rouge.

June 27. Council adopted resolution recommending appointment of a High Commissioner to co-ordinate efforts in different countries for assistance of refugees, and summoning of a conference of officials concerned.

Aug. 22. Conference of officials met at Geneva. Dr. Nansen appointed High Commissioner.

1922, July 3–5. International Conference of Government representatives, meeting in Geneva, recommended an international agreement on form of identity card for Russian refugees (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xiii).

Sept. 19. Third Assembly authorized Dr. Nansen to use his organization for Russian refugees for the benefit of refugees in the Near East.

Sept. 28. Third Assembly adopted resolution recommending that Governments should be asked to bring into force without delay system of identity certificates recommended by Conference of July 1922.

1923, Feb. 2. Council agreed to consideration by League Financial Committee of Greek Government's proposal to raise loan for refugee purposes.

Sept. 28. Council decided to appeal to League Members to contribute to funds for Armenian refugees, agreed that League technical organizations should assist in execution of scheme for settlement of Armenians in the Caucasus, submitted by President of Armenian National Delegation, if sufficient funds were obtained, and decided to ask Dr. Nansen to examine possibility of certificates of identity for Armenian refugees.

Sept. 29. Council approved scheme for settlement of Greek refugees as embodied in a protocol laying down general conditions for the raising of a loan and the establishment of a Greek Refugees Settlement Commission. Protocol signed by Greek representative.

Oct. 13. Protocol ratified by Greek Government.

1924, June 12. Council decided to transfer to the International Labour Office, if the Governing Body agreed, work connected with employment, emigration and repatriation of refugees.

Sept. 19. Council approved amendments to Greek Refugees Protocol.

Sept. 25. Fifth Assembly invited International Labour Office to inquire, in collaboration with Dr. Nansen, into possibility of Armenian refugee settlement.

Oct. 10. Governing Body of International Labour Office agreed to transfer of work regarding refugees.

Dec. 8. Council decided that League High Commissioner should continue to deal with any questions of a political or legal character regarding refugees which might fall outside scope of International Labour Office.

1925, Sept. 26. Sixth Assembly adopted resolution asking Council to appoint special commission to consider technical possibilities of proposal for settling Armenian Refugees in the Caucasus.

Oct. 30–1. Commission met in Paris.

Slavery

1922, Sept. 21. Third Assembly adopted resolution asking Council to collect information and prepare a report on question of recrudescence of slavery.

1923, Sept. 28. Fourth Assembly adopted resolution asking Council to appoint a competent body to continue investigations.

1924, June 12. Council appointed Temporary Committee on Slavery.

July 9–12. Committee held first meeting at Geneva.

1925, Sept. 26. Sixth Assembly recommended for approval draft convention for suppression of slavery drawn up on basis of Committee's report.

Traffic in Women and Children

1920, May 14. Council agreed to appointment of a special officer attached to the Secretariat to keep in touch with matters relating to White Slave Traffic and decided to take no further steps until after an International Conference on the subject had been held.

1921, June 30–July 5. Conference to consider measures for suppression of traffic in women and children held in Geneva, attended by representatives of thirty-four states.

Sept. 29. Draft convention for suppression of traffic in women and children, drawn up by Conference, approved by Second Assembly and recommended for signature (Text : *L.N.T.S.* ix).

1922, Jan. 14. Council appointed Advisory Committee on Traffic in Women and Children, in accordance with recommendations of Conference of June–July, 1921.

June 28–July 1. First meeting of Advisory Committee held in Geneva.

1923, July 7. Council, on recommendation of Advisory Committee, appointed experts to investigate extent and scope of traffic in women and children.

1924, April 1. Experts met for first time in Geneva.

Dec. 10. Council decided to reconstitute Committee on Traffic in Women and Children as Committee on Traffic in Women and Protection of Children.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS—*Traffic in Women and Children* (contd.)

1925, May 20–7. Reconstituted Committee met for first time in Geneva.

See also under **Abyssinia ; Albania ; Austria ; Bolivia ; Bulgaria ; Colombia ; Costa Rica ; Czechoslovakia ; Danzig ; Dominican Republic ; Estonia ; Finland ; Germany ; Greece ; Hungary ; Ireland ; Japan ; Jugoslavia ; Latvia ; Luxembourg ; Norway ; Palestine ; Paraguay ; Permanent Court of International Justice ; Persia ; Saar Basin ; Salvador ; Spain ; Sweden ; Switzerland ; Transcaucasia** (12.3.20) ; **Venezuela.**

LEBANON. See under **Syria.**

LIBERIA

1920, March 23. Agreement with Great Britain of April 10, 1913, regarding the navigation of the Manoh river, abrogated (Text : *L.N.T.S.* i. 2).

See also under **Germany ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

LIECHTENSTEIN. See under **Denmark** [*Switzerland*] ; **Norway** [*Switzerland*] ; **Sweden** [*Switzerland* (25.6.24)] ; **Switzerland.**

LITHUANIA.

Constitution

1922, Aug. 6. Constitution proclaimed at Kovno (Text : *C.H.* Dec. 1922).

De Jure Independence

1921, Sept. 29. Lithuanian independence recognized by Denmark and Sweden ; recognized by Norway on Sept. 30 ; by Netherlands on Oct. 7 ; by Finland on Oct. 16.

1922, June 30. Lithuania recognized by Principal Allied Powers.

Great Britain

1922, May 6. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes (Text : *Cmd.* 1711 ; *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xiii). Notes exchanged on April 24, May 8, Aug. 28, Sept. 29, 1923, regarding the accession of certain British colonies, &c. (Texts : *L.N.T.S.* xxiv).

1925, Aug. 18. Agreement for the exchange of money orders signed at Kovno on July 14 and in London on Aug. 18 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

See also above under *De Jure Independence* ; below under *Memel* ; *Poland* (*Vilna*). See also under **Inter-Allied Debts** (12.12.24).

League of Nations

1921, Sept. 22. Lithuania admitted to membership of the League. See also below under *Memel* ; *Minorities* ; *Poland* (*Vilna*).

Memel [1]

1923, Jan. 11. Rising in territory of Memel (under Allied administration since beginning of 1920) organized by Lithuanians. Town occupied by Lithuanian troops on Jan. 15.

Jan. 17. Conference of Ambassadors appointed Inter-Allied Commission to investigate situation.

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 256–61.

Feb. 15. Agreement reached at Memel for provisional administration of Memel by Lithuania and withdrawal of Allied High Commissioner.

Feb. 16. Conference of Ambassadors adopted proposals transferring juridical sovereignty over Memel to Lithuania but constituting it an autonomous area, with special safeguards for Polish interests. Proposals accepted by Lithuania on March 14.

Sept. 28. Question of convention and statute for Memel, on text of which Conference of Ambassadors and Lithuanian Government had failed to agree, submitted by Conference of Ambassadors to League Council.

Dec. 19. League Council appointed Special Commission to investigate situation.

1924, March 15. Report of Commission, suggesting certain alterations in draft convention to meet Lithuanian objections, approved by League Council. Revised convention accepted by representatives of Lithuania and of Principal Allied Powers.

May 8. Convention and statute signed in Paris by representatives of Principal Allied Powers. Signed by Lithuanian representatives on May 17. Ratified by Lithuania on Sept. 27, 1924; by Principal Allied Powers on Aug. 25, 1925 (Text: *Cmd.* 2235 and 2541; *L.N.T.S.* xxix).

See also under **Danzig** [*Sailors*].

Minorities

1922, May 12. Declaration signed by Lithuanian representatives at Geneva, embodying substance of Minorities Treaties. Came into force on Dec. 11, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxii). See also below under *Russia.*

Netherlands

1924, June 10. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Kovno (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

See also above under *De Jure Independence.*

Norway

1923, Dec. 21. Treaty of commerce and navigation concluded at Christiania. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 5, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

See also above under *De Jure Independence.*

Poland

1922, July 7. Convention regarding reciprocal protection against epidemics signed.

1925, Sept. 15. Protocol signed by delegates to Polish-Lithuanian Conference at Copenhagen recording agreement on questions regarding traffic on the Niemen, postal communications and residence and travel of nationals of one country in the other.

See also above under *Memel.*

Poland (Vilna) [1]

1920, July 12. Peace Treaty between Lithuania and Russia provided for cession of Vilna to Lithuania.

Sept. 5. Polish Government informed League of Nations that

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 250–6.

LITHUANIA—*Poland* (*Vilna*) (contd.)

a collision had taken place between Polish and Lithuanian troops in neighbourhood of Suwalki and asked League to intervene to prevent war.

Sept. 20. League Council asked both Governments to accept provisionally as frontier 'Curzon Line' fixed by Supreme Council on Dec. 8, 1919, and offered to appoint Commission of Control to supervise withdrawal of respective forces to limits thus assigned. Proposal accepted by Lithuania on Sept. 21 and by Poland on Sept. 23.

Oct. 7. Provisional armistice convention providing for line of demarcation between respective forces signed at Suwalki under auspices of League Commission (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* viii).

Oct. 9. Lithuanians driven out of Vilna City by General Zeligovski, an independent Polish commander.

Oct. 28. League Council decided that plebiscite should be held in Vilna under League auspices. Decision accepted by both parties on Nov. 8.

Nov. 29. Convention for armistice between troops of General Zeligovski and Lithuanians signed at Kovno by Polish and Lithuanian delegates under auspices of League Commission (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* ix).

Nov. 30. League Commission fixed neutral zone to be established between the two forces.

1921, March 3. League Council decided to abandon plebiscite in Vilna owing to impossibility of collecting an international force to take over district from General Zeligovski.

March–Jan. 1922. Direct negotiations between Poles and Lithuanians took place under presidency of M. Hymans as League's representative.

1922, Jan. 13. League Council decided to withdraw League Commission from Vilna, as further efforts at conciliation were useless.

Aug. 27–Oct. 18. M. Saura, Spanish Consul-General at Brussels, again investigated conditions at Vilna on behalf of League.

Dec. 9. M. Saura submitted report to League Council on provisional line of demarcation based on *status quo*.

1923, Feb. 3. League Council adopted M. Saura's recommendation; decision accepted by Poland and rejected by Lithuania.

Feb. 15. Polish Government referred question to Conference of Ambassadors.

March 15. Conference of Ambassadors laid down frontier between Poland and Lithuania, awarding to Poland district occupied by General Zeligovski (Text: *E.N.* 7.4.23; *L.N.T.S.* xv).

1924, June 2. Conference of Ambassadors invited Lithuanian Government to enter into diplomatic relations with Polish Government as soon as possible.

Oct. 17. Lithuanian Government replied suggesting conference for discussion of territorial differences between Lithuania and Poland.

Dec. 16. Conference of Ambassadors refused suggestion for conference and declared itself unable to reconsider its decision of March 15, 1923, regarding Polish-Lithuanian frontier.

Russia

1920, July 20. Treaty of Peace signed at Moscow providing for recognition of Lithuanian independence. Ratifications exchanged on Oct. 14, 1920 (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* iii. 2).

1921, June 28. Agreement concluded regarding option of nationality.

Sweden

1924, Feb. 17. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes. Notes regarding interpretation of agreement exchanged on March 25 and 29, 1924 (Texts: *L.N.T.S.* xxiii).

1925, June 11. Conciliation agreement signed.

See also above under *De Jure Independence.*

United States of America

1924, April 9. Extradition treaty concluded. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 23, 1924 (Text: *A.J.I.L.* Jan. 1925).

1925, Dec. 23. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes (Text: *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 742; *A.J.I.L.* Oct. 1926).

See also under **Inter-Allied Debts** (22.9.25).

Vilna. See above under *Poland* (*Vilna*).

See also under **Conferences** [*Baltic States*; *Genoa*; *Liquor Smuggling*]; **Czechoslovakia; Estonia; Germany; Iceland; Latvia; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

LITTLE ENTENTE. See under **Conferences** [*Little Entente*]; **Czechoslovakia** [*Jugoslavia* (14.8.20); *Rumania* (23.4.21)]; **Jugoslavia** [*Rumania* (7.6.21)].

LOCARNO PACT. See under **Germany** [*Rhineland Pact*].

LUXEMBOURG

Great Britain

1923, Sept. 8. Agreement for the exchange of money orders signed in London on July 28 and at Luxembourg on Sept. 8. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 11, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxv).

League of Nations

1920, Dec. 16. Luxembourg admitted to membership of League.

Norway

1922, Nov. 20. Agreement for abolition of passport visas concluded by exchange of notes of Nov. 15 and 20.

Sweden

1922, Dec. 6. Agreement for abolition of passport visas concluded by exchange of notes of Oct. 3, and Dec. 6, 1922 (Text: *State Papers*, 1922).

1923, April 11. Agreement for exchange of particulars concerning lunatics concluded by exchange of notes of June 15, 1921, and April 11, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xvi).

Switzerland

1924, March 24. Telephonic agreement concluded.

See also under **Belgium; Conferences** [*Genoa*]; **France; Germany; Italy; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

MALAYA. See under **China** [*Great Britain*]; **Japan** [*Great Britain*

MALAYA (*contd.*)
(16.7.24)]; **Netherlands** [*Great Britain* (13.4.20; 2.6.22; 30.4.23)]; **Portugal** [*Great Britain* (10.1.21)]; **Switzerland** [*Great Britain* (2.7.20)]; **United States of America** [*Great Britain* (30.8.23)].

MALMÉDY. See under **Belgium** [*Eupen and Malmédy*].

MANDATES. See under **League of Nations.**

MARIENWERDER. See under **Germany.**

MASKAT. See under **Arabia.**

MEMEL. See under **Lithuania.**

MEXICO

External Debt

1922, June 16. Agreement for resumption of the service of the Mexican external debt signed in New York by Señor de la Huerta on behalf of the Mexican Government and Mr. T. W. Lamont on behalf of the International Committee of Bankers. Approved by Mexican decree of Sept. 29, 1922.

1924, June 30. Mexican Presidential decree issued temporarily suspending the service of the debt.

1925, Oct. 23. Convention signed in New York between Mexican Government and International Committee of Bankers modifying the convention of June 16, 1922.

Foreign Rights [1]

1923, Aug. 2. Mexican delegates to United States—Mexican Commission for discussion of resumption of relations between the two countries stated that according to decisions of Mexican Supreme Court, Art. 27 of the Mexican Constitution of May 1, 1917 (relating to nationalization of petroleum), was not retroactive.

1925, Dec. 18. Petroleum Law passed requiring all exploiters of petroleum to apply for confirmation of rights held under previous laws; withdrawing preferential rights of surface owners; and limiting power of obtaining concessions to Mexican nationals.

Dec. 23. Aliens Law passed restricting foreign ownership of land in Mexico.

Great Britain

1922, May 17. Agreement regarding transmission of diplomatic mails concluded by exchange of notes at Mexico on May 13 and 17 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

1924, June 20. Mr. Cummins. British diplomatic agent in Mexico, left Mexico City, having been withdrawn by British Government (Text of correspondence between British and Mexican Governments: *Cmd.* 2225).

1925, March 25. Parcel post agreement between Mexico and British Honduras signed at Belize. Came into force on Aug. 1, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

Aug. 28. Officially announced that British and Mexican Governments had decided on procedure for renewal of full diplomatic relations.[2]

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii. [2] *Op. cit.*

Sept. 2. Announced that agreement had been reached for submission to Mixed Commission of British claims arising from revolutionary disturbances.

Dec. 22. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation of Nov. 27, 1888, denounced by Mexico as from Dec. 22, 1926.

Netherlands

1925, Oct. 17. Treaty of friendship and commerce of Sept. 22, 1897, denounced by Mexico, as from Oct. 17, 1926.

Nicaragua

1924, Jan. 18. Convention concluded regarding transmission of diplomatic mails.

1925, Nov. 11. Mexico denounced as from May 11, 1926, existing treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation.

Norway

1922, Nov. 29. Agreement for abolition of passport visas concluded by exchange of notes of Nov. 21 and 29.

1923, Oct. 1. Agreement concluded at Mexico for reciprocal notification of particulars concerning lunatics (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

1925, Nov. 26. Mexico denounced as from Nov. 26, 1926, existing treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation.

Paraguay

1922, April 19. Convention for exchange of diplomatic mails concluded at Asuncion.

Revolt

1923, Dec. 6. Military revolt against Obregon Government broke out in Vera Cruz. Señor de la Huerta set up Provisional Government at Vera Cruz during December.

1924, Feb. 3. Rebel troops evacuated Vera Cruz, which was occupied by Obregon's troops on Feb. 6.

Salvador

1922, Jan. 3. Agreement regarding transmission of diplomatic mails concluded by exchange of notes.

Spain

1924, March 31. Copyright treaty concluded in Mexico City. Ratifications exchanged on April 6, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

1925, Nov. 26. Claims convention signed.

Sweden

1922, Oct. 17. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Mexico of July 28 and Oct. 17 for reciprocal notification of particulars concerning lunatics (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xv).

Switzerland

1925, Oct. 6. Mexico denounced, as from Oct. 6, 1926, existing treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation.

United States of America [1]

1923, Aug. 31. Obregon Government recognized by United States and diplomatic relations resumed.

Sept. 8. General claims convention signed in Mexico City. Ratifications exchanged on March 1, 1924.

[1] *Op. cit.*

MEXICO—*United States of America* (contd.)

Sept. 11. Special claims convention relating to claims for losses through revolutionary acts signed in Mexico City. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 19, 1924.

1925, Jan. 6. Special Commission appointed to consider equitable use of waters of Rio Grande as between Mexico and U.S.A.

June 12. U.S. Secretary of State formally announced that U.S. Government would support Mexican Government only so long as latter protected American lives and interests and complied with its international obligations.

July 11. Parcel post agreement signed at Mexico City on June 26 and at Washington on July 11.

Dec. 23. Two conventions signed in Washington: (1) regarding smuggling, migration and fishing questions; (2) supplementing extradition conventions of Feb. 22, 1899, and June 25, 1902 (Text of (1): *A.J.I.L.* July 1926; *L.N.T.S.* xlviii—of (2): *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 741; *A.J.I.L.* Oct. 1926).

See also above under *External Debt*; *Foreign Rights*.

See also under **Belgium**; **China**; **Cuba**; **France**; **Germany**; **Guatemala**; **Honduras**; **Italy**; **Japan**.

MONACO. See under **France.**

MONGOLIA. See under **China**; **Russia.**

MOROCCO[1]

1920, Oct. 14. Shifshāwan (Sheshuan) occupied by Spanish troops.

1921, Jan. 15. Anwāl occupied by Spanish troops under General Silvestre.

July 22. Spanish retreat from Anwāl began.

Aug. 9. Remainder of General Silvestre's force capitulated to tribesmen.

1923, July 15. 'Abdu'l Karīm offered a 'kind of independence' under protectorate of Spain. 'Abdu'l Karīm replied on July 24 refusing to recognize the Spanish protectorate.

1924, June 26. Marquis de Estella announced that Spanish Directory had decided to withdraw all outlying military posts in Morocco and retire to coast.

Sept. 29. Spanish garrison in Shifshāwan relieved; general withdrawal began. Withdrawal to coast completed by Dec. 12.

1925, Jan. 25–7. Raysūnī besieged and captured at Tāzarūt by 'Abdu'l-Karīm.

April 13. Rīfī offensive began in French Zone.

June 17–July 25. Conference on co-operation in Morocco held between French and Spanish representatives in Madrid; five agreements signed and peace terms decided on.

July 21. 'Abdu'l Karīm's peace terms published.

Aug. 14. French declaration issued that independence could not be granted to the Rīf. Similar Spanish declaration published on Aug. 15.

Sept. 11. French autumn counter-offensive opened. Semi-officially announced on Oct. 13 that French operations were 'virtually terminated'.

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. i, pp. 92–163.

Sept. 24. Marshal Lyautey resigned his post as French Resident-General in Morocco. M. Théodore Steeg appointed on Oct. 11 to succeed him.

See also under **France ; Portugal** [*Spain* (27.1.22)] ; **Tangier.**

MOSUL. See under **'Irāq** [*Turkey* (*Mosul*)].

MOZAMBIQUE. See under **Portugal** [*Great Britain*].

MUHAMMARAH. See under **Persia.**

NAJD. See under **Arabia.**

NAURU. See under **League of Nations** [*Mandates* (9.12.20)].

NEPAL

1923, Dec. 21. Treaty of friendship with Great Britain signed at Khatmandu, together with notes regarding importation of arms and ammunition into Nepal. Ratifications exchanged on April 8, 1925 (Text : *Cmd.* 2112 and 2453 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

NETHERLANDS

Great Britain

1920, April 13. Agreement concluded in London regarding extradition between British protected states in Malay Peninsula and Netherlands. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 4, 1920 (Text : *Cmd.* 965 ; *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* i. 3). Notes exchanged at The Hague on Sept. 23 and Oct. 3, 1923, regarding the application of the agreement to Johore and Kedah (Text : *Cmd.* 2542 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxix).

June 1. Convention signed in London renewing for five years arbitration convention of Feb. 15, 1905. Ratifications exchanged on July 11, 1920 (Text : *Cmd.* 1001 ; *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* i. 3). Agreement renewed for further period of five years by exchange of notes in London on July 12, 1925 (Text : *Cmd.* 2504 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

1921, Jan. 18. Agreement signed at The Hague on Dec. 8, 1920, and in London on Jan. 18, 1921, modifying telegraphic agreement of Feb. 13/March 13, 1899 (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* v).

1922, May 9. Great Britain denounced treaties for abolition of slave trade of May 4, 1818 ; Dec. 31, 1822 ; Jan. 25, 1823 ; Feb. 7, 1837, and Aug. 31, 1848 (*L.N.T.S.* xi).

June 2. Parcel post agreement between the Straits Settlements and Netherlands East Indies signed at Batavia on May 26 and at Singapore on June 2. Convention modifying the agreement signed at Weltvereden on Oct. 20 and at Singapore on Nov. 14, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xv). Further amendments registered with the League on Feb. 9, 1925 (*L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

1923, Jan. 18. Parcel post agreement between Australia and Netherlands East Indies signed at Batavia on Oct. 2, 1922, and at Melbourne on Jan. 18, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

Jan. 23. Telephone agreement signed at The Hague (Text : *Cmd.* 1853 ; *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xvi). Notes modifying the agreement exchanged at The Hague on Feb. 25, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxiv).

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NETHERLANDS—*Great Britain* (contd.)

Jan. 27. Agreement for abolition of passport visas concluded by exchange of notes of Jan. 18 and 27.

April 30. Agreement regarding the exchange of money orders between the Netherlands East Indies and the Federated Malay States signed at Weltvereden on April 14 and at Kuala Lumpur on April 30, 1923.

May 30. Agreement regarding the exchange of money orders between the Netherlands East Indies and Australia, signed at Melbourne on March 19, and at Weltvereden on May 30 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

July 11. Provisional air navigation agreement signed at The Hague. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 7, 1925 (Text : *Cmd.* 2338 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

Sept. 6. Parcel post agreement between Hongkong and Netherlands East Indies signed at Batavia on May 7, and at Hongkong on Sept. 6, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

Sept. 28. Agreement regarding the direct supply of opium to the Government of the Netherlands East Indies, signed at Simla on Sept. 26 and 28 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxiii).

Oct. 2. Agreement regarding the exchange of money orders between the Netherlands East Indies and Hongkong signed at Hongkong on Sept. 13 and at Weltvereden on Oct. 2 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxiii).

1925, July 12. Arbitration convention. See above under June 1, 1920.

League of Nations

1920, March 9. Netherlands acceded to Covenant of League of Nations and became an original Member.

See also under **League of Nations** [*Opium*].

Norway

1922, Aug. 30. Agreement for abolition of passport visas concluded by exchange of notes of Aug. 23 and 30.

1925, Jan. 8. Provisional air navigation agreement concluded at The Hague (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlvi).

Jan. 9. Convention regarding workmen's compensation for accidents concluded at Oslo (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xlviii).

See also under **Norway** [*Spitzbergen*].

Poland

1924, May 30. Commercial and navigation treaty signed at Warsaw. Ratifications exchanged on May 5, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

Nov. 4. Provisional air navigation agreement signed at The Hague.

Portugal

1922, Sept. 1. Commercial agreement of July 5, 1894, denounced by Portugal as from Sept. 1, 1923 (*L.N.T.S.* xi). On Aug. 22, 1923, provisional agreement concluded at Lisbon (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xx). Subsequently prolonged till Sept. 1, 1926 (*L.N.T.S.* xxvii, xxxi, xxxix).

Rumania

1921, April 2. Rumania denounced as from April 2, 1922, treaty of commerce and navigation of March 15, 1899 (*L.N.T.S.* xi).

1922, Feb. 20. Notes exchanged at The Hague on Jan. 4 and Feb. 20 regarding the renewal of the international railway convention of Oct. 14, 1890 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xii).

Dec. 19. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Dec. 18 and 19 at Bucarest (Text : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

Siam

1925, June 8. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation signed.

Spain

1920, Dec. 18. Spain denounced as from March 20, 1921, commercial treaties of July 12, 1892, and Nov. 13, 1899. Notes exchanged at The Hague on March 19 and 24, 1921, prolonging the treaties for a further three months (Text : *L.N.T.S.* vii). Commercial *modus vivendi* concluded by exchange of notes of June 16 and 24, 1921 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* vii) ; denounced by Spain on Dec. 19, 1921 (*L.N.T.S.* xi). New agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Dec. 30, 1921, Jan. 5 and 6, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* ix).

Sweden

1923, Nov. 20. Agreement for abolition of passport visas concluded by exchange of notes of Oct. 31 and Nov. 20.

1925, Nov. 21. Provisional air navigation agreement signed.

Switzerland

1925. May 18. Provisional air navigation agreement concluded at Berne.

Dec. 12. Conciliation treaty concluded at The Hague.

Turkey

1924, Aug. 16. Treaty of friendship concluded at Angora. Ratifications exchanged on June 18, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxix).

United States of America

1923, April 3. Notes exchanged at The Hague on Oct. 2, 1922, and April 3, 1923, regarding copyright on musical works (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxi).

1924, Feb. 13. Convention signed in Washington prolonging for five years arbitration agreement of May 2, 1908. Ratifications exchanged on April 5, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

Feb. 15. Parcel post agreement between Netherlands East Indies and United States signed at Batavia on Oct. 2, 1922, and at Washington on Feb. 15, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

Aug. 21. Liquor treaty concluded in Washington. Ratifications exchanged on April 8, 1925 (Text : *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 712 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

1925, Jan. 23. Agreement concluded for arbitration of differences respecting sovereignty of Island of Palmas. Ratifications exchanged on April 1, 1925 (Text : *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 711 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

Venezuela

1920, May 11. Convention for re-establishment of diplomatic relations signed at Caracas. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 23, 1921 (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* vii).

See also under **Argentina ; Australia ; Austria ; Belgium ; Bulgaria ;**

NETHERLANDS—*Venezuela* (contd.)
Canada ; China ; Conferences [*Genoa ; Washington*] ; **Cuba ; Czechoslovakia ; Estonia ; Finland ; France ; Germany ; Greece ; Hungary ; Italy ; Japan ; Latvia ; Lithuania ; Mexico ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20) ; **Rhine.**

NEUILLY, TREATY OF. See under **Bulgaria** [*Peace Treaty*].

NEWFOUNDLAND. See under **Belgium** [*Great Britain* (21.6.22)] ; **France** [*Great Britain* (2.2.22)].

NEW HEBRIDES. See under **France** [*Great Britain* (2.2.22 ; 22.2.22 ; 18.3.22)].

NEW ZEALAND. See under **Conferences** [*Genoa ; Washington*] ; **France** [*Great Britain* (3.9.21)] ; **League of Nations** [*Mandates* (9.12.20)] ; **Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20) ; **Turkey** [*Sèvres Treaty*].

NICARAGUA. See under **Central America ; Conferences** [*Central American*] ; **Costa Rica ; Germany ; Guatemala ; Honduras ; Hungary ; Italy ; Mexico.**

NORWAY

Great Britain

1920, July 6. Parcel post agreement, supplementing that of Sept. 8/18, 1900, signed at Christiania on June 18 and in London on July 6 (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* v).

1921, April 22. Agreement signed at Christiania regarding the suppression of the capitulations in Egypt (Text : *Cmd.* 1285 ; *L.N.T.S.* v).

July 15. Provisional air navigation agreement signed at Christiania (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* v). Supplementary agreement signed at Christiania on Feb. 22, 1923 (Text : *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xv).

Dec. 16. Exchange of notes at Christiania on March 9 and Dec. 16 regarding importation from Great Britain into Norway of opium, &c. (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* xvi).

1922, April 25. Agreements of Nov. 6, 1824, and June 15, 1835, regarding abolition of slave trade denounced by Great Britain (*L.N.T.S.* xi).

1923, Sept. 26. Agreement for abolition of passport visas concluded by exchange of notes of Sept. 1 and 26.

1924, June 5. Agreement for exchange of notifications concerning lunatics concluded by exchange of notes in London of June 2 and 5 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

Dec. 18. Agreement signed in London for reciprocal exemption from income tax of profits accruing from shipping (Text : *Cmd.* 2322 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

1925, May 13. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes in London for renewal of arbitration convention of Aug. 11, 1904 (Text : *Cmd.* 2452 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

See also below under *Independence* ; *Spitzbergen.*

Independence [1]

1922, July 22. Notes exchanged on July 17 and 22 with Great Britain regarding denunciation by Norway of treaty of Nov. 2, 1907, securing the independence and integrity of Norway.

1924, Jan. 8. Governments of Norway, France, Germany and Great Britain exchanged notes declaring that they would no longer avail themselves of the privileges of the treaty (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxiii).

League of Nations

1920, March 5. Norway acceded to Covenant of League of Nations and became an original Member.

Portugal

1920, Oct. 14. Exchange of notes at Lisbon arranging commercial *modus vivendi* after termination of commercial treaty of Dec. 31, 1895, on Dec. 13, 1920 (Text: *State Papers*, 1920; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 3). Treaty of commerce and navigation signed at Lisbon on April 11, 1923. Came into force on April 16, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xvi).

1924, Oct. 21. Convention signed at Christiania regarding mutual recognition of bills of measurement (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxx).

Rumania

1924, Oct. 1. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Christiania (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxix).

Russia

1921, Sept. 2. Preliminary agreement for resumption of trade signed at Christiania. Ratified by Russia on Sept. 19, and by Norway on Oct. 1, 1921 (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* vii).

1922, Nov. 15. Agreement concluded at Moscow regarding relief credit to Russia.

1925, Dec. 15. Commercial and navigation agreement concluded in Moscow (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xlvii).

See also under **Russia** [*De Jure Recognition*].

Siam

1925, July 16. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation signed at Oslo.

Spain

1920, Nov. 22. Exchange of notes of Nov. 3, 9 and 22, 1920, regarding denunciation as from Feb. 3, 1921, of commercial conventions of June 27, 1892, and Aug. 25, 1902 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* ii. 4). Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Madrid of Dec. 1, 1921 (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* ix). Notes exchanged on April 4, May 6 and June 12, 1922, prolonging agreement till June 30, 1922 (Texts: *L.N.T.S.* ix and x). Further commercial agreement, with additional protocol regarding navigation, signed in Madrid on Oct. 7, 1922; came into force as from Sept. 1, 1922 (Text: *State Papers*, 1922).

1923, Nov. 29. Agreement for abolition of passport visas concluded by exchange of notes of Oct. 23 and Nov. 29.

Spitzbergen

1920, Feb. 9. Treaty recognizing sovereignty of Norway over archi-

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 230–1.

NORWAY—*Spitzbergen* (contd.)

pelago of Spitzbergen signed in Paris by Great Britain, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United States of America (Text : *Cmd.* 2092 ; *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* ii. 1). Ratifications deposited by Netherlands on Sept. 3, 1920 ; by Denmark on Jan. 24, 1924 ; by France on Sept. 6, 1924 ; by Italy on Aug. 6, 1924 ; by Norway on Oct. 8, 1924 ; by Sweden on Sept. 15, 1924 ; by U.S.A. on April 2, 1924.

1925, Aug. 14. Norwegian sovereignty over Spitzbergen proclaimed ; name changed to Svalbard.[1]

Sweden

1920, Dec. 29. Telephone and telegraph agreement signed at Stockholm on Dec. 16 and at Christiania on Dec. 29. Modified by convention signed at Stockholm on June 6 and Christiania on July 21, 1921 ; additional regulation signed at Stockholm on March 15 and at Christiania on March 29, 1922 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xiii). Further convention signed at Christiania on Oct. 1 and at Stockholm on Oct 8, 1924.

1922, May 5. Agreement for exchange of notifications concerning lunatics concluded by exchange of notes at Christiania of May 25, 1921, April 24 and May 5, 1922 (Text : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xv).

1923, May 26. Air navigation convention concluded at Stockholm. Ratifications exchanged on July 30, 1923 (Text : *A.J.I.L.* July 1926 ; *L.N.T.S.* xvii).

1924, June 27. Conciliation agreement signed at Stockholm. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 30, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxviii). See also below under Oct. 23 and Nov. 24, 1925.

Oct. 8. Telegraph and telephone convention. See above under Dec. 29, 1920.

Dec. 22. Declarations exchanged regarding mutual recognition of tonnage certificates (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

1925, Oct. 23. Notes exchanged at Stockholm regarding prolongation and interpretation of arbitration convention of Oct. 26, 1905 (Text : *Sver.* 1925, No. 26 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxix).

Nov. 24. Convention for pacific settlement of disputes signed at Oslo.

See also above under *Spitzbergen*.

Switzerland

1922, July 22. Agreement for abolition of passport visas concluded by exchange of notes of July 6 and 22. Notes exchanged on Aug. 11 and 30, 1922, regarding interpretation of agreement.

1924, April 15. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of March 26 and April 15 applying to Liechtenstein regulations governing commercial relations in force between Norway and Switzerland (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

1925, Aug. 21. Conciliation treaty signed at Oslo (Text : *F.F.* 25.11.25).

Turkey

1925, May 2. Treaty of friendship signed.

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

United States of America

1921, Feb. 11. Parcel post agreement signed at Christiania on Jan. 11 and Washington on Feb. 11 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* v). Certain amendments came into force on May 15, 1923 (*L.N.T.S.* xxiv).

June 30. Agreement concluded for arbitration of Norwegian claims in connexion with requisitioning of shipping. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 22, 1921 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

1922, Oct. 13. Court of Arbitration gave award in favour of Norway in shipping dispute.

1923, Feb. 26. United States paid sum due under Arbitration Court's award.

Nov. 26. Agreement signed for renewal for five years from June 24, 1923, of arbitration agreement of April 4, 1908. Ratifications exchanged on March 8, 1924.

1924, May 24. Liquor traffic convention signed in Washington. Ratifications exchanged on July 2, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxvi).

1925, March 24. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Nov. 26, 1924, Jan. 23 and March 24, 1925, for reciprocal exemption from income tax of profits derived from shipping.

See also above under *Spitzbergen*.

See also under **Argentina ; Austria ; Belgium ; Bulgaria ; Chile ; Conferences** [*Genoa ; Liquor Smuggling*] ; **Czechoslovakia ; Estonia ; Finland ; France ; Germany ; Greece ; Hungary ; Iceland ; Italy ; Japan ; Jugoslavia ; Latvia ; Lithuania ; Luxembourg ; Mexico ; Netherlands ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

ODER. See under **Czechoslovakia** [*Germany* (15.12.24)] ; **League of Nations** [*Communications and Transit* (26.11.24 ; 24.7.25)].

PALESTINE [1]

Administration

1920, July 1. Military administration superseded by civil Government.

1921, July. Delegation of Palestine Arabs went to London to negotiate with Colonial Office regarding Balfour Declaration (Text of correspondence : *Cmd.* 1700).

Dec. 20. Order issued putting into operation constitution of Supreme Muslim Sharī'ah Council drawn up by a Muslim Committee. First elections to Council made by Muslim Committee on Jan. 9, 1922.

1922, June 3. British Government reaffirmed Balfour Declaration (Text : *Cmd.* 1700).

Aug. 10. British Orders in Council issued providing for constitution of Executive Council and Legislative Council in Palestine. Orders promulgated in Palestine on Sept. 1.

1923, May 29. High Commissioner announced decision to suspend establishment of Legislative Council.

Oct. 11. High Commissioner made formal offer to Arab representatives for establishment of Arab Agency similar to Jewish

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. i, pp. 386–406.

PALESTINE—*Administration* (contd.)

Agency authorized under Mandate. Offer rejected by Arabs on Oct. 12.

Arabs. See above under *Administration* ; below under *Jaffa Riots* ; and under **Syria** [*Arab National State*].

Frontiers

1920, Dec. 23. Anglo-French convention signed defining frontiers of 'Irāq, Palestine and Syria (Text : *Cmd.* 1195 ; *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

1922, Feb. 3. Boundary Commission appointed to fix frontier between Palestine and Syria reported. Proposals contained in report accepted by France and Great Britain in notes exchanged on March 7, 1923. Came into force on March 10, 1923 (Text : *Cmd.* 1910 ; *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

Great Britain

1922, Jan. 23. Agreement regarding the exchange of money orders signed in London on Jan. 10 and at Jerusalem on Jan. 23 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xiii).

Hebrew University

1925, April 1. Hebrew University in Jerusalem opened by Lord Balfour.

Jaffa Riots

1921, May 1. Serious riot broke out in Jaffa. Fighting between Jews and Arabs continued for a week.

League of Nations. See below under *Mandate* ; *Transjordan.*

Mandate

1920, April 24. Mandate for Palestine assigned to Great Britain by Supreme Council at San Remo Conference.

1922, July 24. Draft Mandate approved by League Council (Text : *Cmd.* 1195 and 1910).

1923, Sept. 29. Mandate declared by Council to have become effective.

Transjordan

1920, Aug. 20. Announcement made by British High Commissioner for Palestine that British Government favoured establishment of local self-government in Transjordan, with British advisers.

1921, March. Arrangement concluded between British authorities in Palestine and Amīr 'Abdu'llāh b. Husayn provisionally recognizing latter as administrator of Transjordan under supervision of High Commissioner of Palestine.

1922, Sept. 16. League Council approved memorandum from British Government proposing that Transjordan should be exempted from clauses of mandate providing for special régime in Holy Places and development of Jewish National Home (Text : *Cmd.* 1785).

1923, April 25. Announcement made by High Commissioner at 'Ammān that British Government conditionally recognized independence of Transjordan under rule of Amīr 'Abdu'llāh.

See also under **Arabia** [*Frontiers* ; *Kuwayt Conference*].

See also under **Belgium** [*Great Britain* (21.6.22)] ; **Egypt** ; **France**

[*Great Britain* (2.2.22)]; **Greece** [*Great Britain* (*Mavrommatis Concessions*)]; **Poland** [*Great Britain*]; **United States of America** [*Great Britain* (3.12.24)].

PANAMA

Frontier. See under **Colombia** [*Frontier*]; **Costa Rica** [*Frontier*].

United States of America

1924, Jan. 15. Agreement concluded concerning construction of roads in Panama and their use by United States troops.

June 6. Liquor Treaty concluded in Washington. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 19, 1925.

1925, Oct. 12. Government of Panama asked for U.S. military intervention owing to riots in Panama City. U.S. troops withdrawn on Oct. (?) 23.[1]

See also under **Colombia ; Costa Rica ; France ; Germany ; Hungary ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

PARAGUAY

League of Nations

1920, Jan. 10. Paraguay acceded to Covenant of League of Nations and became an original Member.

Spain

1922, Aug. 14. Ratifications exchanged of extradition convention of June 23, 1919.

United States of America

1922, March 22. Ratifications exchanged of commercial travellers convention of Oct. 20, 1919 (Text: *State Papers*, 1921).

Uruguay

1922, Oct. 4. Ratifications exchanged of convention of Feb. 28, 1915, respecting execution of letters rogatory (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xv).

See also under **Argentina ; Brazil ; Japan ; Mexico ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

1920, Feb. 13. League of Nations Council decided to appoint international committee of jurists to draft scheme for Permanent Court.

June 16–July 24. Committee met at The Hague.

Aug. 5. Report of Committee and draft statute submitted to League Council. Council decided to ask M. Léon Bourgeois to prepare a report on these documents to serve as basis for Council's opinion.

Oct. 27. M. Bourgeois' report submitted to Council. Council decided to approve amended draft of statute and submit it for discussion to First Assembly.

Dec. 13. Statute and optional clause concerning Court's compulsory jurisdiction approved by First Assembly of League of Nations (Text: *Cmd.* 1981; *L.N.T.S.* vi).

Dec. 16. Protocol of signature of statute opened at League Secretariat at Geneva. By Dec. 31, 1925, the following thirty-

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (*contd.*)

seven states had signed and ratified the protocol: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela. The following eleven states had signed but not ratified: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Liberia, Luxembourg, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador. The following twenty-three states had signed the optional clause: Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Haiti, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Salvador, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay.

1921, Sept. 2. League Council took note that statute had been ratified by a majority of the Members of the League and was consequently in force.

Sept. 14 and 16. Judges composing Permanent Court elected by Assembly and Council of League of Nations.

1922, Jan. 30–March 24. Preliminary session of Court held at The Hague. Rules of the Court drawn up.

June 15–Aug. 12. First (Ordinary) session held at The Hague.

July 31. Advisory opinion given on question referred to Court by League Council on May 12, 1922, regarding nomination of workers' delegate for the Netherlands at third session of International Labour Conference.

Aug. 12. Two advisory opinions given on questions referred to Court by League Council on May 12 and July 18, 1922, regarding the competence of the International Labour Organization in regard to agriculture.

1923, Jan. 8–Feb. 7. Second (extraordinary) session held.

Feb. 7. Advisory opinion given on question whether dispute between France and Great Britain regarding certain nationality decrees in Tunis and Morocco was or was not a matter of domestic jurisdiction. [See under **France**: *Great Britain*.]

June 15–Sept. 15. Third (ordinary) session held.

July 23. Court declined to give advisory opinion on question regarding status of East Karelia. [See under **Finland**: *Russia* (*East Karelia*).]

Aug. 17. Judgement delivered on question regarding German refusal to admit S.S. Wimbledon to Kiel Canal. [See under **Germany**: *Kiel Canal*.]

Sept. 10. Advisory opinion given on question regarding German settlers in Poland. [See under **Germany**: *Poland* (*German Colonists*).]

Sept. 15. Advisory opinion given on question regarding acquisition of Polish nationality. [See under **Germany**: *Poland* (*Nationality*).]

Nov. 12–Dec. 6. Fourth (extraordinary) session held.

Dec. 6. Advisory opinion given on question regarding Czecho-

slovak-Polish frontier in Javoržina district. [See under **Czechoslovakia :** *Poland* (*Javoržina*).]

1924, June 16–Sept. 12. Fifth (ordinary) session held.

Aug. 30. Judgement delivered on question regarding Court's jurisdiction to deal with Anglo-Greek dispute over Mavrommatis concessions case. [See under **Greece :** *Great Britain* (*Mavrommatis Concessions*).]

Sept. 4. Advisory opinion given on question regarding Jugoslav-Albanian frontier in neighbourhood of Monastery of Sveti Naum. [See under **Albania :** *Frontiers*.]

Sept. 12. Judgement delivered on Graeco-Bulgar dispute regarding interpretation of par. 4 of annex to Art. 179 of Treaty of Neuilly. [See under **Bulgaria :** *Greece* (18.3.24).]

1925, Jan. 12–March 26. Sixth (extraordinary) session held.

Feb. 21. Advisory opinion given on question regarding exchange of Greek and Turkish populations. [See under **Greece :** *Turkey* (*Exchange of Populations*).]

March 26. Two judgements given, regarding interpretation of judgement of Sept. 12, 1924, dealing with interpretation of Treaty of Neuilly [see under **Bulgaria :** *Greece* (18.3.24)], and regarding Anglo-Greek dispute over Mavrommatis concessions [see under **Greece :** *Great Britain* (*Mavrommatis Concessions*)].

April 14–May 16. Seventh (extraordinary) session held.

May 16. Advisory opinion given on Danzig-Polish dispute regarding Polish postal service in Danzig. [See under **Danzig :** *Poland* (*Postal Service*).]

June 15–Aug. 25. Eighth (ordinary) session held.

Aug. 25. Judgement given overruling Polish objections to Court's jurisdiction in German-Polish dispute regarding German interests in Polish Upper Silesia. [See under **Germany :** *Poland* (*Upper Silesia*).]

Oct. 22–Nov. 21. Ninth (extraordinary) session held.

Nov. 21. Advisory opinion given on questions regarding decision to be taken by League Council on 'Irāqī-Turkish dispute over frontier in Mosul district. [See under **'Irāq :** *Turkey* (*Mosul*).]

PERSIA

Great Britain

1920, March 21. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Tihrān modifying commercial convention of Feb. 9, 1903 (Text : *Cmd.* 1011 ; *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* iv). Agreement denounced by Australia and by Canada on Feb. 18, 1922 (*L.N.T.S.* xi).

1921, June. Persian Government denounced Anglo-Persian Agreement of Aug. 9, 1919.[1]

July 26. British withdrawal from Persia announced by Lord Curzon.

League of Nations

1920, Jan. 10. Persia acceded to Covenant of League of Nations and became an original Member.

Majlis

1922, June 21. First Majlis held since 1915 opened by Shah.

[1] *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, p. 215.

PERSIA (*contd.*)

Muhammarah [1]

1924, Nov. 5. Rizā Khān left Tihrān to begin military operations against Shaykh Khaz'al of Muhammarah, who had denounced Rizā Khān and his policy.

Dec. 6. Shaykh Khaz'al capitulated and was granted an amnesty.

1925, April 19. Khaz'al arrested by Persian troops and taken to Tihrān.

Rizā Khān Pahlawī [2]

1921, Feb. 21. Rizā Khān Pahlawī and Persian Cossacks took Tihrān; Nationalist Government set up.

1923, Oct. 28. Rizā Khān became Prime Minister.

1924, March 15. Meeting of Cabinet Ministers and other notables asked Rizā Khān to declare in favour of a Republic.

April 1. Rizā Khān proclaimed that establishment of Republic would be contrary to religion.

1925, Oct. 31. Majlis passed resolution deposing Qājār Dynasty and entrusting Government to Rizā Khān provisionally.

Dec. 12. Constituent Assembly conferred Crown on Rizā Khān, who took oath as Shah on Dec. 15.

Russia

1920, May 18. Bolshevik troops took Anzali.

1921, Feb. 26. Treaty of friendship signed in Moscow.[3] Notes regarding interpretation of agreement exchanged at Tihrān on Dec. 12, 1921. Ratifications of treaty exchanged on Feb. 26, 1922 (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *E.N.* 28.5.21; *L.N.T.S.* ix).

1924, July 3. Commercial treaty concluded at Tihrān.

United States of America [4]

1922, Aug. 14. Contract with Persian Government signed by Dr. Millspaugh, recommended by U.S. State Department as financial adviser, on condition he acted in a private capacity. Dr. Millspaugh arrived at Tihrān on Nov. 18.

1924, July 24. American Vice-Consul in Tihrān attacked and killed by crowd.

See also under **Afghanistan**; **China**; **Egypt**; **Greece**; **Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

PERU

Frontier. See under **Brazil** [*Frontier*]; **Chile** [*Frontier*].

Great Britain

1921, Aug. 27. Protocol signed at Lima providing for submission to arbitration of differences concerning mineral property 'La Brea y Pariñas' (Text: *Cmd.* 1571; *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* vii). Agreement for settlement of differences signed at Lima on March 2, 1922 (Text: *Cmd.* 1571; *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* x).

United States of America

1921, May 21. Protocol signed at Lima for submission to arbitration of Landreau claim against Peru (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* vi).

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. i, pp. 539–42. [2] *Op. cit.*, pp. 534–46.
[3] *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, pp. 214–15. [4] *Survey for 1925*, vol. i, pp. 543–5.

1923, Jan. 19. Commercial travellers convention signed at Lima. Ratifications exchanged on July 8, 1924.

Uruguay

1922, Feb. 15. Ratifications exchanged of treaty of July 18, 1917, for general obligatory arbitration (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

Venezuela

1923, March 14. (1) Arbitration treaty and (2) protocol regarding transmission of diplomatic mails signed at Lima (Text of (2): *L.N.T.S.* xx).

See also under **Bolivia ; Brazil ; Chile ; Ecuador ; Germany ; Japan.**

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. See under **United States of America** [*Great Britain* (15.11.23)].

PLEBISCITES. See under **Austria** [*Germany* (24.4.21 ; –.5.21) ; *Hungary* (*Frontiers*) ; *Jugoslavia* (10.10.20)] ; **Chile** [*Peru* (*Tacna-Arica*)] ; **Denmark** [*Germany* (*Slesvig*)] ; **Germany** [*Poland* (11.7.20) ; *Poland* (*Upper Silesia*)].

POLAND

Frontier. See below under *Russia*; and under **Czechoslovakia** [*Frontier*]; **Germany** [*Frontier*].

Great Britain

1923, Nov. 26. Treaty of commerce and navigation signed at Warsaw. Ratifications exchanged on June 16, 1924 (Text: *Cmd.* 2219; *State Papers*, 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xxviii). Treaty subsequently extended to include Palestine on June 19, 1924, and March 6, 1925; certain British colonies, &c., on Jan. 22 and April 27, 1925 (*L.N.T.S.* xxxv); Hongkong on Aug. 10 and Sept. 7, 1925; Northern Rhodesia on Sept. 15 and Nov. 27, 1925 (*L.N.T.S.* xxxix).

1924, Aug. 13. Provisional air navigation agreement concluded at Warsaw. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 13, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

See also below under *Russia* ; *Versailles Treaty* ; and under **Inter-Allied Debts** (2.12.24).

League of Nations. See below under *Minorities* ; and under **League of Nations** [*Health*].

Minorities

1920, Feb. 13. Minorities Treaty of June 28, 1919, between Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Poland, placed under guarantee of League of Nations.

See also under **Czechoslovakia** [*Minorities*] ; **Germany** [*Minorities*].

Rumania

1921, Mar. 3. Convention of defensive alliance concluded at Bucarest. Ratifications exchanged on July 25, 1921 [1] (Text: *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 504–5 ; *L.N.T.S.* vii).

July 1. Commercial treaty and postal, telegraphic and telephonic agreement concluded at Bucarest. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 15, 1922.

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 271–2.

POLAND—*Rumania* (contd.)

Sept. 23. Railway convention signed. Supplementary agreement signed on Sept. 25, 1922.

Dec. 20. Sanitary convention concluded at Warsaw. Ratifications exchanged on July 11, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

Russia

1920, Feb. 24. Supreme Council declared that it could not advise new states bordering on Russia to continue war, but that Allies would support such states if Soviet Russia attacked them within their legitimate frontiers.[1]

April 25. Polish offensive launched against Bolshevik army.

May 8. Polish army took Kiev.

June 11. Bolsheviks recaptured Kiev.

July 11. Supreme Council sent note to both Governments suggesting that Polish armies should retire behind 'Curzon Line' and Peace Conference should then be convoked in London (Text of note to Russia : *E.N.* 8.8.20).

July 17. Soviet Government replied refusing proposal for conference in London and stating that it was ready to offer Poland a frontier line more favourable than that suggested by the Supreme Council (Text : *E.N.* 8.8.20).

July 21. British Government advised Polish Government to accept Russian offer of direct negotiations.

July 23. Poland asked Russian Government for an armistice, Warsaw being threatened by Bolshevik troops.

Aug. 3. Russian Government announced that negotiations for armistice had been suspended.

Aug. 8. Franco-British Conference at Hythe decided to intervene in Poland's favour if Russian peace terms involved any infringement of Polish independence.

Aug. 14–Sept. 29. Polish counter-offensive, under direction of General Weygand, sent to Warsaw by French Government as military adviser, resulting in Bolsheviks being driven back beyond Pinsk.

Aug. 16. Conference for discussion of armistice terms and peace preliminaries opened at Minsk. Adjourned on Aug. 29.

Sept. 18. Conference resumed at Riga.

Oct. 12. Armistice agreement between Poland, Russian Soviet Republic and Ukrainian Soviet Republic signed at Riga. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 2, 1920 (Text : *State Papers*, 1920 ; *E.N.* 5.12.20 ; *L.N.T.S.* iv).

1921, Feb. 24. Treaty signed regarding repatriation and exchange of prisoners in accordance with Article VII of Treaty of Riga of Oct. 12, 1920 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* iv).

March 18. Peace Treaty between Poland, Russia and Ukraine signed at Riga. Ratifications exchanged on April 30, 1921 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *E.N.* 30.4.21 ; *L.N.T.S.* vi).

June 1. Protocol signed at Minsk regarding instructions to Mixed Commission for settlement of frontier differences. Protocol signed at Warsaw on Jan. 24, 1922, completing regulations for

[1] *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, pp. 318–22.

commission. See also below under Aug. 3, 1924; Aug. 3, 1925.

Oct. 6. Agreement concluded regarding restoration of Polish property in accordance with Treaty of Riga.

Nov. 27. Provisional railway agreement signed. See also below under April 24, 1924.

1923, Feb. 7. Sanitary convention signed. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 8, 1924.

May 24. Postal and telegraphic convention concluded at Moscow. Ratifications exchanged on March 2, 1925.

1924, April 24. Railway convention signed. Ratifications exchanged on May 7, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).

July 18. Consular convention signed.

Aug. 3. Town of Stolbce, on Polish side of frontier, attacked by Bolshevik raiders.[1]

1925, Aug. 3. Agreement signed for settlement of frontier conflicts.

Spain

1925, Jan. 31. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Jan. 23 and 31.

Sweden

1921, Dec. 27. Agreement for exchange of particulars concerning lunatics concluded by exchange of notes at Warsaw of May 30, Nov. 26 and Dec. 27 (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* viii).

1924, Dec. 2. Commercial and navigation agreement signed at Warsaw. Ratifications exchanged on June 30, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi). Notes exchanged on June 30 and July 2 regarding application to Danzig (Texts: *Sver.* 1925, Nos. 13 and 19).

1925, Oct. 1. Air navigation agreement signed.

Nov. 3. Arbitration treaty signed in Stockholm.

Switzerland

1922, June 26. Commercial agreement signed at Warsaw. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 5, 1922. Came into force on Aug. 19, 1922 (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xii).

1925, March 7. Arbitration and conciliation agreement concluded.

Turkey

1923, July 23. Treaty of friendship, juridical convention and agreement concerning communications and commercial questions signed at Lausanne. Ratifications exchanged on March 17, 1924.

See also under **Turkey** [*Sèvres Treaty*].

United States of America

1923, Aug. 22. Parcel post convention signed at Warsaw on July 14 and Washington on Aug. 22.

1925, Feb. 10. Commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Washington (Text: *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 727; *A.J.I.L.* July 1926; *L.N.T.S.* xxxvii).

See also under **Inter-Allied Debts** (11.12.24).

Vatican

1925, Feb. 10. Concordat signed. Ratifications exchanged on June 2, 1925.

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 204–5.

POLAND (*contd.*)

Versailles Treaty

1920, Jan. 10. Ratifications deposited of Treaty regarding Affairs of Poland signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919, by Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Poland.

See also under **Austria ; Belgium ; Bulgaria ; Conferences** [*Allied* (5–16.7.20) ; *Baltic States* ; *Genoa* ; *Liquor Smuggling* ; *Little Entente* ; *Locarno*] ; **Czechoslovakia ; Danzig ; Denmark ; Estonia ; Finland ; France ; Germany ; Greece ; Hungary ; Italy ; Japan ; Jugoslavia ; Latvia ; Lithuania ; Netherlands ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

PORTUGAL

Great Britain

1920, April 7. Agreement signed at Salisbury regarding recruitment in Mozambique of native labour for Rhodesia (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* v).

May 6. Exchange of notes in London regarding boundaries in south-east Africa (Text : *Cmd.* 1000 ; *State Papers*, 1920 ; *L.N.T.S.* iv).

Dec. 9. Agreement signed at Lisbon regarding the suppression of the capitulations in Egypt. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 29, 1921 (Text : *Cmd.* 1553 ; *L.N.T.S.* vii).

1921, Jan. 10. Two agreements signed at Lisbon regarding extradition between certain British protectorates and Federated Malay States and Portuguese Territories. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 29, 1921 (Text : *Cmd.* 1550 ; *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* vii).

May 6. Provisional air navigation agreement signed in Lisbon (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* v).

1922, Feb. 4. Great Britain denounced agreement of June 14, 1913, regarding supply of opium to Macao from India (*L.N.T.S.* ix).

April 1. Great Britain denounced as from April 1, 1923, convention of April 1, 1909, between Government of Transvaal and Mozambique regarding natives, railway and commercial questions. On April 3, 1923, *modus vivendi* arranged prolonging agreement.

1923, March 31. Agreement signed at Lisbon for the renewal of Part I of the Mozambique-Transvaal convention of April 1, 1909 (Text : *Cmd.* 1888 ; *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

1924, Aug. 30. Agreement regarding the exchange of postal parcels between Tanganyika and Mozambique signed at Lourenço Marques on July 7, 1923, and at Dar-es-Salaam on Aug. 30, 1924. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 18, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

1925, May 19. Notes exchanged at Lisbon regarding cancellation of British concession of Chinde and Portuguese concession of Chipoli (Text : *Cmd.* 2457 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

Aug. 29. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Lisbon prolonging till Nov. 16, 1926, arbitration agreement of Nov. 16, 1914 (Text : *Cmd.* 2516 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

Nov. 3. Notes exchanged at Lisbon confirming protocol signed at

Cape Town on March 5, 1915, defining a section of the frontier line between Angola and Rhodesia (Text : *Cmd.* 2568 ; *L.N.T.S.* xlvii).

See also under **Inter-Allied Debts** (1.8.22).

Internal Disturbances

1921, May 20–1. Military coup d'état ; new Government formed.
Oct. 19–20. Revolution in Lisbon ; Prime Minister assassinated.
1923, Dec. 10–11. Unsuccessful revolt by Radical Extremists.
1924, Aug. 11. Unsuccessful Radical-Communist revolt. Further attempts to overthrow Government made on Aug. 28–9 and Sept. 12–13.
1925, April 18–19. Unsuccessful military revolt.
July 19. Further military revolt.

League of Nations. See under **League of Nations** [*Opium*].

Siam

1925, Aug. 14. Commercial treaty signed.

Spain

1922, Jan. 27. Ratifications exchanged of declaration of July 20, 1918, regarding renunciation by Portugal of capitulatory rights in Spanish Zone in Morocco (Text : *State Papers*, 1922).
1923, March 26. Two postal conventions regarding the exchange of letters and parcels concluded at Madrid. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 14, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xviii).
1925, Aug. 14. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation signed at Lisbon.

Sweden

1921, Sept. 20. Agreement for exchange of notifications concerning lunatics concluded by exchange of notes at Madrid of July 4 and Sept. 20 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* vii).

Turkey. See under **Turkey** [*Peace Conference* (24.7.23) ; *Sèvres Treaty*].

United States of America

1920, Sept. 14. Agreement renewing arbitration treaty of April 6, 1908, for five years from Nov. 14, 1918, signed at Lisbon. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 29, 1921 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* vii). Agreement renewed for further period of five years on Sept. 5, 1923 (Text : *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 735).

See also under **Austria ; Belgium ; Brazil ; Bulgaria ; China ; Conferences** [*Genoa ; Washington*] ; **Czechoslovakia ; Denmark ; France ; Germany ; Hungary ; Netherlands ; Norway ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

REPARATION. See under **Austria ; Bulgaria ; Germany ; Hungary.**

RHINE

1921, Jan. 21. Protocol signed by Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy and the Netherlands regarding accession of Netherlands to modifications introduced by Treaty of Versailles into Mannheim Convention of Oct. 17, 1868, concerning navigation on the Rhine (Text : *State Papers*, 1923). Additional protocol signed on March 29, 1923. Netherlands adhered to modification on Sept. 8, 1923 (Text : *Cmd.* 1905 ; *L.N.T.S.* xx).

RHINE (*contd.*)

1922, Dec. 14. Convention signed at Strasburg by states represented on the Central Commission regarding the regulations for Rhine navigation certificates. Ratified by Belgium on May 19; France on May 28; Switzerland on Oct. 4; Netherlands on Dec. 1; Italy on Dec. 15, 1924; Germany on April 27; Great Britain on June 8, 1925. Additional protocol signed on Dec. 22, 1923 (Texts: *Cmd.* 2255 and 2521; *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi and xxxvii). Supplementary article to convention of Dec. 14, 1922, signed on April 23, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

RHINELAND. See under **Germany.**

RHODESIA. See under **Belgium** [*Great Britain* (21.6.22); **Poland** [*Great Britain*]; **Portugal** [*Great Britain* (7.4.20; 3.11.25)].

RUANDA-URUNDI. See under **Belgium** [*United States of America*]; **League of Nations** [*Mandates* (20.7.22)].

RUHR. See under **Germany.**

RUMANIA

Bessarabia [1]

1920, Oct. 28. Treaty signed in Paris between Principal Allied Powers and Rumania recognizing sovereignty of Rumania over Bessarabia. Ratified by Great Britain on April 14, 1922; by Rumania on May 19, 1922; by France on April 30, 1924 (Text: *Cmd.* 1747; *State Papers*, 1920).

See also below under *Russia.*

Frontier. See below under *Russia*; and under **Austria** [*Successor States* (8.8.20)]; **Bulgaria** [*Frontier*]; **Hungary** [*Frontier*].

Great Britain

1920, Jan. 22. Agreement signed at Bucarest regarding the transfer to Rumania of contracts for corn (Text: *L.N.T.S.* i. 3).

1921, April 21. Exchange of notes of April 18 and 21, regarding denunciation by Rumanian Government of commercial treaty of Oct. 31, 1905 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* viii). New agreement concluded by exchange of notes of May 11 and 24, 1923 (Text: *Cmd.* 1925; *State Papers*, 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xviii).

See also above under *Bessarabia*; below under *Paris Treaty*; and also under **Inter-Allied Debts** (1.8.22 and 19.10.25).

Minorities

1921, Aug. 30. Minorities Treaty of Dec. 9, 1919, between Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Rumania, placed under guarantee of League of Nations (Text: *L.N.T.S.* v). Ratified by Rumania on Sept. 4, 1920.

See also under **Hungary** [*Minorities*].

Paris Treaty

1920, Sept. 4. Rumania deposited ratification of Treaty regarding Affairs of Rumania signed in Paris on Dec. 9, 1919. Japan deposited ratification on Oct. 14, 1920; Great Britain on Jan. 12, 1921; Italy on March 3, 1921; France on July 29, 1921.

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 273–8.

Russia

1920, March 2. Hostilities suspended between Russian and Rumanian troops and armistice signed.

1923, Nov. (?) 28. Agreement reached regarding avoidance of frontier disputes.

1924, March 23–April 2. Conference held in Vienna to discuss resumption of normal relations between the two countries. Conference broke down on refusal of Rumanian Government to discuss question of Bessarabia.[1]

Oct. 11. Moldavian Autonomous Republic created on left bank of Dniestr.

Spain

1921, April 4. Rumania denounced commercial treaty of Dec. 1, 1908, as from April 4, 1922. Commercial *modus vivendi* arranged by exchange of notes of April 25 and 30, 1923.

Sweden

1921, April 21. Notes exchanged at Stockholm on April 18 and 21 regarding the denunciation of the commercial and navigation convention of March 3, 1910.

Nov. 25. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Stockholm of Nov. 21 and 25 for renewal of Berne Railway Convention of Oct. 14, 1890 (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* vii).

1922, Dec. 18. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Bucarest on Nov. 11 and Dec. 18 (Text: *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

Switzerland

1921, April 4. Rumania denounced commercial conventions of March 3, 1893, and Dec. 29, 1904, as from April 4, 1922.

Turkey. See under **Turkey** [*Nationalist Movement* (16.9.22); *Peace Conference*; *Sèvres Treaty*].

United States of America

1924, July 23. Extradition convention concluded. Ratifications exchanged on April 7, 1925 (Text: *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 713; *A.J.I.L.* Oct. 1925).

See also under **Inter-Allied Debts** (4.12.25).

See also under **Belgium; Bulgaria; Conferences** [*Genoa*; *Lausanne*; *Little Entente*]; **Czechoslovakia; Danube; Denmark; France; Germany; Hungary; Italy; Jugoslavia; Netherlands; Norway; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20); **Poland.**

RUSSIA

Arctic Islands

1924, Aug. 20. Soviet steamer reached Wrangel Island and hoisted Soviet flag.

Nov. 6. Soviet Government notified Powers of its claim to islands north of Siberia.[2]

Autonomous Republics and Regions [3]

1920, May 27. Decree issued establishing the Tartar Republic as an autonomous Republic of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 263–5. [2] *Op. cit.*, p. 462. [3] *Op. cit.*, p. 178.

RUSSIA—*Autonomous Republics and Regions* (contd.)

Republic. Bashkir Republic had already been established on May 23, 1919; Khirgiz Republic was established on Aug. 26, 1920; Daghestan and Gorski Republics on Jan. 20, 1921; Turkestan Republic on April 11, 1921; Crimean Republic on Oct. 18, 1921; Yakutsk Republic on April 27, 1922; Karelian Republic on July 25, 1923; Buryat-Mongol Republic on Sept. 12, 1923; Moldavian Republic on Oct. 11, 1924; Uzbek and Turkoman Republics in Oct. 1924. German Volga Labour Commune created an autonomous region on Oct. 19, 1918; Chuvash Region created on June 24, 1920; Votyak, Kalmuck and Mariisk Regions on Nov. 4, 1920; Chechensk Region on Nov. 20, 1920; Ziryansk (Komi) Region on May 5, 1921; Kabarda-Balkarskaya Region on Sept. 1, 1921; Karachaevo-Cherkess Region on Jan. 12, 1922; Oiratsk Region on June 1, 1922; Adigeevsko-Cherkess Region on July 27, 1922.

Bukhara Peoples' Soviet Republic [1]

1921, March 4. Military, political and economic agreements concluded affirming independence of Bukhara. Economic agreement signed on Aug. 10, 1922. Further treaty for customs union signed on April 26, 1923.

1924, Sept. 24. All Bukhara Kurultai announced wish of Bukhara and Khorezm to unite with part of Turkestan to form two new Soviet Republics of Uzbek and Turkoman. Two new republics admitted into U.S.S.R. on Oct. 24.

Debts

1921, Oct. 28. Note from Soviet Government to Powers regarding recognition of debts.

Nov. 1. British reply sent (Texts: *State Papers*, 1921).

Nov. 8. French reply sent.

See also under **France** [*Russia*].

De Jure Recognition [2]

1920, Feb. 20. Estonia recognized Soviet Government by Peace Treaty of Dorpat. (See under **Estonia**: *Russia*.)

July 12. Lithuania recognized Soviet Government by Peace Treaty of Moscow. (See under **Lithuania**: *Russia*.)

Aug. 11. Latvia recognized Soviet Government by Peace Treaty of Riga. (See under **Latvia**: *Russia*.)

Oct. 14. Finland recognized Soviet Government by Peace Treaty of Dorpat. (See under **Finland**: *Russia*.)

1921, Feb. 26. Persia recognized Soviet Government by Treaty of Moscow. (See under **Persia**: *Russia*.)

Feb. 28. Afghanistan recognized Soviet Government by Treaty of Moscow. (See under **Afghanistan**: *Russia*.)

March 16. Turkey recognized Soviet Government by Treaty of Moscow. (See below under *Turkey*.)

March 18. Poland recognized Soviet Government by Peace Treaty of Riga. (See under **Poland**: *Russia*.)

1922, April 16. Germany recognized Soviet Government by Treaty of Rapallo. (See under **Germany**: *Russia*.)

[1] *Survey for 1924*, p. 227.

[2] *Op. cit.*, pp. 228–62.

1924, Feb. 1. Soviet Government recognized by Great Britain. (See below under *Great Britain.*) Recognized by Italy on Feb. 7 (see under **Italy :** *Russia*) ; by Norway on Feb. 15 ; by Austria on Feb. 25 ; by Danzig on March 13 ; by Sweden on March 15 (see below under *Sweden*) ; by China on May 31 (see under **China :** *Russia*) ; by Denmark on June 18, 1924 (see under **Denmark :** *Russia*).

Far Eastern Republic [1]

1922, Nov. 14. Government of Far Eastern Republic at Chita dissolved ; territory merged in that of Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

See also under **Siberia.**

Frontiers. See under **Finland :** *Frontier* ; **Latvia :** *Frontier* ; **Poland :** *Frontier* ; **Rumania :** *Frontier.*

Georgia

1924, Aug. 28. Insurrection broke out in Georgia.

See also under **Transcaucasia.**

Great Britain [2]

1920, Jan. 16. Mr. C. F. Davison, a British subject, put to death by Soviet authorities. On May 23, 1923, Soviet Government agreed to pay compensation for execution of Mr. Davison (Texts of correspondence, Jan.–March 1922 : *Cmd.* 1846). See also below under Sept. 3, 1921.

Feb. 12. Agreement for the exchange of prisoners signed in Copenhagen (Text : *Cmd.* 587 ; *L.N.T.S.* i. 3).

May 17. Committee appointed by British Government to inquire into conditions under which British subjects were imprisoned or detained in Russia and to obtain information regarding economic and political situation in that country. Committee presented interim report on Nov. 4, 1920 (Text : *Cmd.* 1041), and final report on Feb. 25, 1921 (Text : *Cmd.* 1240).

May 31. Russian Trade Delegation headed by M. Krassin began negotiations in London with British Government. (See also below under *Trade Relations.*)

July 1. British note handed to Trade Delegation laying down four conditions of a formal trade agreement, relating to propaganda, return of prisoners, Soviet compensation to private persons and right of objection to individual agents. Announced in House of Commons on July 12 that Soviet Government had accepted the conditions.

Nov. 30. Draft commercial agreement handed to M. Krassin.

1921, March 16. Commercial agreement, not involving *de jure* recognition, and declared to be preliminary to a general Peace Treaty, signed in London, together with declaration regarding mutual recognition of claims (Texts : *Cmd.* 1207 ; *State Papers,* 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* iv). Notes exchanged in London on July 3, 1922, regarding the application to Canada of agreement of March 16, 1921 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xiii). See also below under Aug. 8, 1924.

Aug. 16. Telegraph agreement signed (Text : *State Papers,* 1923 ;

[1] *Survey for 1920–3,* pp. 439–45.

[2] *H.P.C.,* vol. vi, pp. 323–6 ; *Survey for 1924,* pp. 220–6 and 233–51.

RUSSIA—*Great Britain* (contd.)

L.N.T.S. xxxi). Notes exchanged regarding reduction of rates on Dec. 1 and 6, 1921 (Text : *State Papers*, 1923).

Sept. 3. British Government sent note to Soviet Government claiming compensation for hardships suffered during imprisonment by Mrs. Stan Harding. On May 23, 1923, Soviet Government agreed to pay compensation (Texts of correspondence, Dec. 1921–Jan. 1922 : *Cmd.* 1602). See also above under Jan. 16, 1920.

Sept. 7. British note sent to Soviet Government regarding Soviet propaganda in East. Soviet Government replied on Sept. 27 denying charges. Further British note sent on Nov. 12. See also below under May 2, 1923, *et seq.*

Sept. 9. Commercial agreement signed in Berlin between Mr. Leslie Urquhart and M. Krassin. Soviet Government, on Oct. 6, refused to ratify agreement.

1923, March 30. British note to Soviet Government protesting against condemnation to death of Mgr. Butkević. Soviet Government replied on March 31 and sent further note on April 4.

May 2. British Government sent note threatening to terminate trade agreement of March 16, 1921, unless satisfaction were given on four points within ten days.

May 8. Soviet Government replied.

May 23. Further Soviet note sent containing offers for meeting British demands. (See also above under Jan. 16, 1920, and Sept. 3, 1921.)

May 29. British note sent enclosing formula regarding propaganda. (See also above under Sept. 7, 1921.)

June 11. Formula accepted by Soviet Government.

June 13. British note sent closing correspondence (Texts : *Cmd.* 1890).

1924, Feb. 1. British Government sent note recognizing Soviet Government *de jure* and inviting Soviet delegates to a Conference in London.

Feb. 8. Soviet Government replied accepting invitation (Texts : *T.* 2.2.24 and 9.2.24 ; *Survey for 1924*, p. 491).

April 14–Aug. 8. Conference held in London. Conference broke down on Aug. 5 on question of compensation for claims of British nationals. Conference resumed on Aug. 6.

Aug. 8. General treaty and commercial treaty signed (Texts : *Cmd.* 2215 and 2261).

Oct. 24. 'Zinoviev Letter' published, with letter from Foreign Office to M. Rakovski.

Oct. 25. M. Rakovski replied denying authority of letter (Texts : *T.* 25 and 27.10.24 ; *Survey for 1924*, pp. 492–6).

Oct. 26. Note from Soviet Government also denying authenticity (Text : *T.* 27.10.24).

Nov. 21. Two notes sent by new British Government announcing that it would not ratify the treaties of Aug. 8, and that it was convinced of the authenticity of the Zinoviev letter (Text : *T.* 22.11.24).

Nov. 28. Soviet Government replied (Text : *T.* 29.11.24).
See also above under *Debts* ; below under *Wrangel.*

Khorezm Soviet Socialist Republic (*Khiva*)
1920, April (?). Meeting of All-Korezm Peoples' Kurultai abolished Khanate of Khiva and established independent republic.
Sept. 30. Treaty of alliance signed with Russia, affirming independence of Khorezm.
1922, June 29. Economic convention signed. Ratified by Russia on Sept. 25, 1922 ; by Khiva on Oct. 12, 1922.
See also above under *Bukhara.*

League of Nations. See under **League of Nations** [*Communications and Transit* (20.11.25) ; *Health* (20.3.22) ; *Refugees*].

Lenin
1924, Jan. 21. Death of Lenin.

Minorities. See under **Latvia** [*Minorities*] ; **Lithuania** [*Minorities*].

Mongolia
1921, Nov. 5. Treaty of friendship signed.
1922, May 31. Protocol regarding property signed at Urga.

New Economic Policy
1921, April 7. Inauguration of New Economic Policy by decree giving workers a certain amount of their produce as part of their wages.

Refugees. See under **League of Nations** [*Refugees*].

Relief
1921, Aug. 27. Agreement regarding relief credits signed by Dr. Nansen and M. Čičerin in Moscow.

Roman Catholic Prelates [1]
1923, March 26. Archbishop Cieplak condemned to ten years' imprisonment and Mgr. Butkević to death.
March 31. Mgr. Butkević executed. (See also above under *Great Britain* (30.3.23).)
1924, March. Archbishop Cieplak's sentence commuted to permanent banishment.

Siberia. See under **Siberia.**

Sweden.
1922, March 1. Preliminary agreement signed. Rejected by Swedish Riksdag.
1924, March 15. Commercial agreement signed, including provision for *de jure* recognition of Soviet Government. Three declarations signed relating to mutual claims, Swedish Legation at Leningrad and ships belonging to former Russian Government. Ratifications of commercial agreement exchanged on May 9, 1924.
May 8. Postal agreement concluded.
Sept. 12. Arrangement regarding exchange of letters of declared value and postal parcels signed at Stockholm. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 11, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

Switzerland [2]
1923, May 10. M. Vorovski, chief Soviet delegate to Lausanne Con-

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 260–1.
[2] *Op. cit.*, pp. 258–9.

RUSSIA—*Switzerland* (contd.)

ference, assassinated at Lausanne by a Russian émigré of Swiss descent named Conradi.

May 15. Soviet Government sent note of protest.

May 19. Swiss Government replied denying responsibility.

July 1. Soviet Government declared boycott of Swiss goods.

Aug. 12. Swiss Government announced that Soviet nationals would be excluded from Swiss territory.

Nov. 16. Conradi acquitted of murder of M. Vorovski.

Trade Relations [1]

1920, Jan. 16. Announced that Supreme Council, meeting in Paris, had decided to grant facilities to Russian co-operative organizations to import goods in exchange for grain and other commodities.

April 7–26. Discussions in Copenhagen between members of the Supreme Economic Council and representatives of Russian co-operative societies.

April 26. Supreme Council, meeting at San Remo, decided to empower Permanent Committee of Supreme Economic Council to make arrangements with Russian Delegation for resumption of trade.

1922, Jan. 6. Resolution adopted at Cannes Conference that Russia should be invited on an equal footing to a general Economic and Financial Conference.

April 10–May 19. Conference of twenty-nine European states, including Russia, held at Genoa. Russo-German Treaty signed at Rapallo on April 16. Negotiations with Russia failed to bring about agreement, particularly on question of compensation for private property.

May 19. Conference decided to remit agenda to Mixed Commission of Experts to meet at The Hague.

June 26–July 20. Conference of Experts met at The Hague, but failed to being about a settlement.

See also above under *Great Britain*; below under *Sweden*; *United States of America*; and under **Austria** [*Russia*]; **Canada** [*Russia*]; **Denmark** [*Russia*]; **Germany** [*Russia*]; **Italy** [*Russia*]; **Japan** [*Russia*]; **Norway** [*Russia*]; **Persia** [*Russia*].

Transcaucasian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. See below under *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*; and under **Transcaucasia.**

Turkestan. See above under *Bukhara.*

Turkey [2]

1921, Mar. 16. Political Treaty signed in Moscow. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 22, 1921.

1925, Dec. 17. Treaty of neutrality concluded in Paris (Text: *T.* 29.12.25).

See also under **Turkey** [*Peace Conference*].

Ukraine

1920, Dec. 28. Treaty signed providing for economic alliance and mutual recognition of independence.

[1] *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, pp. 322–34; *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 25–34.

[2] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 361–76; *Survey for 1925*, vol. i, p. 525.

See also below under *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*; and under **Austria** [*Russia*]; **Czechoslovakia** [*Russia*]; **Estonia**; **Italy**; **Latvia**; **Poland** [*Russia* (12.10.20; 18.3.21)]; **Turkey.**

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

1922, Dec. 30. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics constituted by Treaty of Federation signed at Moscow between Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic, White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic and Transcaucasian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

1923, July 6. Constitution of Union approved by Central Executive Committee and put into force immediately (Text: *E.N.* 8.9.23; British Foreign Office publication: *Soviet Russia, A Description of the various Political Units existing on Russian territory*).

1924, Oct. 24. Two new Soviet Republics of Uzbek and Turkoman (formed from Bukhara, Khorezm and part of Turkestan) admitted into U.S.S.R.

United States of America[1]

1920, July 8. United States State Department announced raising of embargo on trade with Russia but declared that political recognition was neither granted nor implied thereby.

White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic

1921, Jan. 16. Treaty signed providing for military and economic alliance.

July 26. Financial convention signed in Moscow.

See also above under *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.*

Wrangel

1920, April (?) 7. General Denikin handed over the command of the Voluntary Army in the Crimea to General Wrangel.

April 11. British note sent to Soviet Government suggesting armistice between General Wrangel's Army and Red Army.

April 20. Soviet reply sent.

June 6. Wrangel's troops landed on north shore of Sea of Azov.

June (?) 14. Wrangel's troops occupied Berdiansk.

Aug. 11. General Wrangel's 'South Russian Government' recognized by French Government.

Sept. 24. General Wrangel's troops reported to have taken Alexandrovsk. During October General Wrangel's troops driven back into the Crimea by Red troops released from the Polish front.

Oct. 31. Red troops broke through General Wrangel's lines at Perekop.

Nov. 14. General Wrangel and his army left Crimea for Constantinople.

See also under **Afghanistan; Canada; China; Conferences** [*Baltic States*; *Genoa*; *Lausanne*; *Liquor Smuggling*]; **Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Hungary; Italy; Japan; Latvia; Norway; Persia; Poland; Rumania.**

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 261–2.

SAAR BASIN [1]

1920, Jan. 18. French Government took possession of coal-mines and other property in the Saar assigned to it by Treaty of Versailles.

Feb. 13. League of Nations Council approved constitution of Governing Commission.

Feb. 26. Governing Commission officially assumed power.

July 29. All officials in territory went on strike.

July 30. Notes exchanged between France and Saar Commission on July 13 and 30 regarding the application to the Saar territory of provisions of extradition treaty between France and Prussia of June 21, 1845 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

Aug. 23. French Government agreed to take charge of interests of Saar inhabitants abroad.

Dec. 17. Agreement regarding frontier lines concluded at Paris by exchange of notes between Principal Allied Powers and Germany on Dec. 16 and 17 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xii).

1921, Feb. 12. German Government protested to League of Nations against presence of French troops in Saar. Further protest sent on May 4, 1921. (See also below under June 20, 1921, Aug. 18, 1922, and Feb. 1, 1923.)

June 3. Protocol signed in Berlin between Germany and the Governing Commission relative to application of provisions of Treaty of Versailles concerning Saar territory (Text: *State Papers*, 1921; *L.N.T.S.* v). Notes exchanged on June 7 and 20, and July 1, 1921, Aug. 19 and 26, 1922, supplementing the provisions of the protocol (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvii). See also below under July 21, 1923.

June 20. League Council asked Governing Commission to include in its periodical reports detailed accounts of progressive reduction of French garrison and development of local gendarmerie.

1922, Aug. 18. German Government again protested to League Council against presence of French troops in the Saar. Further protests sent on Aug. 23 and Dec. 6, 1922.

1923, Feb. 1. League Council reaffirmed its resolution of June 20, 1921, regarding French troops.

April 6. Dr. Hector, Saar representative on Governing Commission, resigned.

April 23. League Council (British and Swedish members abstaining from voting) approved appointment of Dr. Land as Saar representative.

May 10. In statement on behalf of British Government in House of Commons, impartial inquiry advocated into question of general administration of Saar.

May 18. Governing Commission declared franc to be sole legal currency in Saar.

July 6. League Council examined members of Governing Commission on administration of territory since their entry into office.

July 21. Agreement between Germany and Governing Commission regarding the application of the provisions concerning social

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 76–85.

insurance in protocol of June 3, 1921, signed at Berlin on May 31, and at Saarbrück on July 21, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

Aug. 2. Mr. R. D. Waugh, Canadian member of Governing Commission, resigned.

Sept. 20. Major G. W. Stephens, also a Canadian, appointed to succeed Mr. Waugh.

1924, Sept. 20. Agreement with Germany regarding application in Saar territory of procedure for regulation of pre-war debts and compensation claims signed in Berlin on Sept. 15 and at Saarbrück on Sept. 20. Came into force on Aug. 1, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxx).

1925, Jan. 10. French customs régime came into force at midnight June 10–11.

Jan. 15. Agreement signed with France in Paris for prevention of frauds in regard to excise duties. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 19, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xliv).

Feb. 28. Agreement with Germany for application to Germano-Saar railway traffic of Berne Convention on goods transport, signed at Berlin on Feb. 19 and Saarbrück on Feb. 28 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

July 11. Arrangement concluded between France and Germany regarding commercial relations between Germany and Saar.

See also under **France.**

SAINT-GERMAIN, TREATY OF. See under **Austria** [*Peace Treaty*]; **Czechoslovakia** [*Saint-Germain Treaty*].

SALVADOR

League of Nations

1920, March 10. Salvador acceded to Covenant of League of Nations and became an original Member.

Spain

1924, June 6. Commercial agreement concluded with Spain by exchange of notes of May 6, 23 and 27 and June 5 and 6.

United States of America

1921, Jan. 18. Ratifications exchanged of commercial travellers convention of Jan. 28, 1919.

Uruguay

1924, Nov. 7. Treaty of arbitration concluded in Madrid. Ratified by Uruguay on April 3, 1925, and by Salvador on May 28, 1925.

See also under **Central America; Conferences** [*Central American*]; **France; Mexico; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20).

SALZBURG. See under **Austria.**

SAN MARINO. See under **Italy.**

SAXONY. See under **Germany.**

SECURITY. See under **France** [*Great Britain* (5.12.21)]; **Germany** [*Rhineland Pact*]; **League of Nations** [*Armaments and Security*].

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM. See **Jugoslavia.**

SÈVRES, TREATY OF. See under **Greece** [*Sèvres Treaties*]; **Syria** [*Turkey*]; **Transcaucasia** (10.8.20); **Turkey** [*Sèvres Treaty*].

SIAM

Burma

1924, Sept. 11. Exchange of notes at Bangkok on Sept. 6 and 11 regarding denunciation of treaty of Jan. 28, 1887, concerning trade on Burmese-Siamese frontier (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxi).

Great Britain

1921, Dec. 20. Convention signed respecting settlement of enemy debts. Ratifications exchanged on April 20, 1922 (Text: *Cmd.* 1642; *L.N.T.S.* x).

1925, July 14. Treaty of commerce and navigation and treaty for revision of mutual treaty arrangements, with protocol concerning jurisdiction applicable in Siam to British subjects, signed in London (Text: *Cmd.* 2642 and 2643).

Nov. 25. Arbitration convention signed in London.

League of Nations. See under **League of Nations** [*Opium*].

Spain

1925, Aug. 3. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation signed at Madrid.

Sweden

1925, Dec. 19. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation signed.

United States of America

1920, Dec. 16. Treaty signed in Washington revising treaties hitherto existing between the two countries, together with protocol concerning jurisdiction applicable in Siam to American citizens (Text: *L.N.T.S.* vi). Notes exchanged concerning real property in possession of American Missionary Societies in Siam. Ratifications of treaty and protocol exchanged on Sept. 1, 1921 (Texts: *State Papers*, 1920).

1922, Dec. 30. Extradition treaty signed at Bangkok. Ratifications exchanged on March 24, 1924 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

1925, Jan. 8. Parcel post convention signed at Washington on Dec. 2, 1924, and at Bangkok on Jan. 8, 1925.

See also under **Belgium; Bulgaria; Denmark; France; Germany; Hungary; Italy; Japan; Netherlands; Norway; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20); **Portugal.**

SIBERIA[1]

1920, Jan. 8. Commander of American contingent at Vladivostock announced that he had been ordered to withdraw. Evacuation of American troops completed during March.

Jan. 30–1. White administration of General Rozanov at Vladivostock overthrown; provisional Zemstvo Government set up.

Feb. 15. Revolutionary Government proclaimed at Khabarovsk; revolutions also during February in Transbaikal and throughout Amur District.

April 6. Far Eastern Republic proclaimed by a constituent Convention at Verkhne-Udinsk; recognized by Soviet Government on May 14.

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 432–45.

May. Japanese prisoners at Nikolaievsk massacred.
Aug. 17–26. Japanese troops withdrawn from Eastern Transbaikalia and from main line of Chinese Eastern Railway as far as Harbin.
Oct. 20. Semenov driven out of Chita by Far Eastern troops.
Dec. 30. Agreement between Far Eastern Republic and Russian Soviet Government signed at Moscow on Dec. 15 and at Chita on Dec. 30.
1921, Jan. 27. Agreement signed at Peking between Chinese and Japanese military and naval authorities abolishing military pact in force since May 1918 providing for co-operation against enemy penetration into East Siberia.
May 26–7. Representatives of Far Eastern Republic in Vladivostock overthrown by Semenov's partisans and Counter Revolutionary Government set up.
1922, Feb. 17. Treaty for economic alliance between Far Eastern Republic and Soviet Russia signed in Moscow.
Sept. 27. Japanese troops evacuated Nikolaievsk.
Oct. 25. Maritime Province evacuated by Japanese troops.
Nov (?). Counter Revolutionary Government at Vladivostock collapsed.
Nov. 14. Government of Far Eastern Republic dissolved and territory united with Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

SILESIA. See under **Germany.**

SLESVIG. See under **Denmark.**

SPAIN

Directory

1923, Sept. 12. Coup d'état organized by General Primo de Rivera.
Sept. 14. Military Directory formed, with General Primo de Rivera as President.
Sept. (?) 17. Royal decrees issued abolishing posts of all Ministers except War and Foreign Affairs, dissolving Parliament and declaring martial law throughout the country.
1925, May 16. Decree issued suspending martial law.
Dec. 3. General Primo de Rivera announced dissolution of Military Directory and creation of mixed civilian and military Cabinet with himself as Prime Minister.

Great Britain

1920, May 21. Notes exchanged on May 15 and 21 regarding denunciation by Spain of commercial agreements of Dec. 6, 1917, and April 8/18, 1919. New agreement signed at Madrid on Oct. 31, 1922. Ratifications exchanged on April 23, 1924 (Text: *Cmd.* 2188; *State Papers,* 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xxviii).
Nov. 28. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes of Oct. 25 and Nov. 28 regarding suppression of visas for passports of aviators.
1924, Feb. 9. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes in London prolonging for five years arbitration agreement of Feb. 27, 1904 (Text: *Cmd.* 2077; *L.N.T.S.* xxv).
June 27. Agreement regarding treatment of companies concluded at Madrid (Text: *Cmd.* 2212; *L.N.T.S.* xxviii).

SPAIN (*contd.*)

League of Nations

1920, Jan. 10. Spain acceded to Covenant of League of Nations and became an original Member.

Sweden

1920, Dec. 17. Commercial treaty of June 27, 1892, denounced by Spain as from March 20, 1921 (*L.N.T.S.* ii. 3). Prolonged for three months by exchange of notes at Madrid on March 17 and 18, 1921 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* iv). Commercial *modus vivendi* arranged by exchange of notes at Madrid on June 19 and 20, 1921 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* v). Further exchange of notes at Madrid on Dec. 29, 1921, modifying arrangements (Text: *L.N.T.S.* ix). New agreement signed at Madrid on May 4, 1925. Ratifications exchanged on June 21, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

1921, Dec. 19. Agreement for abolition of passport visas concluded by exchange of notes of Dec. 17 and 19 at Stockholm.

Switzerland

1920, Dec. (?) 17. Commercial treaty of Sept. 1, 1906, denounced by Spain as from March 20, 1921. On June 9, 1921, notes exchanged regarding customs duties. *Modus vivendi* arranged by exchange of notes of July 11 and 12, 1921. *Modus vivendi* denounced by Spain on Dec. 19, 1921. New agreement signed on May 11, 1922.

Turkey

1924, Sept. 27. Treaty of friendship signed at Angora. Ratifications exchanged on July 6, 1925 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

United States of America

1922, Nov. 5. Spain denounced as from Nov. 5, 1923, commercial agreement of Aug. 1, 1906. Agreement prolonged, for six months from Nov. 6, on Oct. 15, 1923. On April 26, 1924, agreement concluded to last till May 6, 1925. By exchange of notes of May 2, 1925, agreement prolonged till May 5, 1926.

Uruguay

1922, March 23. Treaty of arbitration signed in Madrid. Ratifications exchanged on Aug. 14, 1922 (Text: *State Papers*, 1922).

Venezuela

1923, May 17. Convention regarding transmission of diplomatic mails concluded by exchange of notes of May 10 and 17.

See also under **Argentina ; Belgium ; Brazil ; Bulgaria ; Canada ; Conferences** [*Genoa*] **; Costa Rica ; Czechoslovakia ; Denmark ; Dominican Republic ; Finland ; France ; Germany ; Greece ; Hungary ; Italy ; Japan ; Mexico ; Morocco ; Netherlands ; Norway ; Paraguay ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20) **; Poland ; Portugal ; Rumania ; Salvador ; Siam ; Tangier.**

SPITZBERGEN. See under **Norway.**

SWEDEN

Great Britain

1920, April 2. Additional agreement to the agreement of May 10/26,

1904, regarding the exchange of postal parcels signed at Stockholm on March 3 and in London on April 2 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* v).

1921, Feb. 16. Provisional air navigation agreement signed at Stockholm (Text : *Cmd.* 2138 ; *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* iii. 3). Supplementary declaration signed at Stockholm on March 5, 1924 (Text : *Cmd.* 2138 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxiii).

July 8. Agreement regarding capitulations in Egypt signed at Stockholm (Text : *Cmd.* 1391 : *L.N.T.S.* v).

Aug. 29. Exchange of notes at Stockholm concerning importation from Great Britain into Sweden of morphine and similar drugs (Texts : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* vi).

Sept. 21. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes in London of May 25, July 29, and Sept. 21, for exchange of particulars concerning lunatics (Text : *L.N.T.S.* vii).

1922, May 4. Treaties of Nov. 6, 1824, and June 5, 1835, for abolition of slave trade denounced by Great Britain (*L.N.T.S.* xi).

1923, July 31. Agreement for abolition of passport visas concluded by exchange of notes of July 10 and 31. Supplementary agreement concluded by exchange of notes of April 29, 1924.

Oct. 27. Agreement for the marriage of Lady Louise Mountbatten with the Crown Prince of Sweden signed in Stockholm. Ratifications exchanged on Nov. 12, 1923 (Text : *Cmd.* 2027 ; *State Papers*, 1923 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxii).

1924, Nov. 9. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes at London for further renewal for five years of arbitration convention of Aug. 11, 1904 (Text : *Cmd.* 2426 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxiv).

Dec. 19. Agreement signed in London for mutual exemption from taxation of incomes derived from shipping business (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxii).

League of Nations

1920, March 9. Sweden acceded to Covenant of League of Nations and became an original Member.

Switzerland

1921, Nov. 29. Agreement for exchange of particulars concerning lunatics concluded by exchange of notes at Berne of May 27, Sept. 10 and Nov. 29 (Texts : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* vii).

Dec. 19. Agreement for abolition of passport visas as from Jan. 1, 1922, concluded by exchange of notes at Stockholm of Dec. 17 and 19 (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* ix).

1924, March 20. Provisional commercial agreement concluded by exchange of notes at Stockholm (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxv).

June 2. Conciliation treaty signed at Stockholm. Ratifications exchanged on Feb. 14, 1925 [1] (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

June 25. Agreement for application to Liechtenstein of commercial arrangements between the two countries concluded by exchange of notes of March 28, April 26 and June 25.

Turkey

1924, May 31. Treaty of friendship signed at Angora. Ratifications exchanged on July 6, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxviii).

1925, Nov. 25. Commercial treaty arranged by exchange of notes.

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 71–2.

SWEDEN (*contd.*)

United States of America

1920, Feb. 27. Copyright agreement signed at Stockholm on Jan. 30, and at Washington on Feb. 27 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* ii. 2).

June 29. Notes exchanged at Stockholm on June 18 and 29 regarding denunciation of Arts. 11 and 12 of consular convention of June 1, 1910 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* ii. 2).

1921, May 28. Two orders providing for the mutual recognition of passenger boats inspection certificates signed at Stockholm on May 13 and at Washington on May 28 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* vi).

1922, April 17. Parcel post convention signed at Stockholm on March 24 and at Washington on April 17 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

1924, May 22. Liquor treaty concluded at Washington. Ratifications exchanged on Sept. 18, 1924 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxix ; *A.J.I.L.*, Jan. 1925).

June 24. Arbitration treaty signed at Washington. Ratifications exchanged on March 18, 1925 (Text : *U.S. Treaty Series*, No. 708 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

Uruguay

1923, Feb. 24. Arbitration agreement concluded.

See also under **Argentina ; Austria ; Belgium ; Bulgaria ; Chile ; Conferences** [*Genoa ; Liquor Smuggling*] ; **Czechoslovakia ; Denmark ; Estonia ; Finland ; France ; Greece ; Hungary ; Iceland ; Italy ; Japan ; Latvia ; Lithuania ; Luxembourg ; Mexico ; Netherlands ; Norway ; Permanent Court of International Justice ; Poland ; Portugal ; Rumania ; Russia ; Saar Basin** (23.4.23) ; **Siam ; Spain.**

SUCCESSOR STATES. See under **Austria.**

SUDAN. See under **Egypt.**

SWITZERLAND

Frontier. See under **France** [*Frontier*] ; **Italy** [*Frontier*].

Great Britain

1920, Feb. 9. Ratifications exchanged of agreement of Nov. 6, 1919, regarding aerial navigation (Text : *L.N.T.S.* i. 1).

Feb. 28. Parcel post convention, supplementing that of July 12/20, 1896, signed in London on Feb. 4 and Berne on Feb. 28 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* vi).

July 2. Notes exchanged on Dec. 4, 1918, and July 2, 1920, providing for extension to Federated Malay States of extradition treaty of Nov. 26, 1880.

1924, April 26. Notes exchanged in London on March 28 and April 26 regarding the application to Liechtenstein of existing commercial agreements (Text : *Cmd.* 2152 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

League of Nations

1920, Feb. 13. League of Nations Council adopted resolution recognizing that Switzerland's perpetual neutrality and the guarantee of inviolability of her territory under existing international treaties were not incompatible with the Covenant of the League.

March 8. Switzerland acceded to Covenant of League of Nations and became an original Member.

May 16. Accession approved by plebiscite in Switzerland.

1921, Feb. 12. Swiss Government, in reply to request from French Ambassador of Dec. 21, 1920, refused to permit the free passage across Switzerland of the international force which it was proposed should be sent by the League of Nations to Vilna for the purpose of a plebiscite. [See under **Lithuania : *Poland* (*Vilna*)**].

Liechtenstein

1920, Nov. 10. Convention signed in Berne providing for working of postal, telegraphic and telephonic service of Liechtenstein by Swiss Postal Administration. Ratifications exchanged on Jan. 31, 1921. Came into force on Feb. 1, 1921 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* ii. 4).

1923, March 29. Agreement for customs union concluded at Berne. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 28, 1923 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxi).

Dec. 28. Agreement concluded concerning regulations for foreigners.

See also above under *Great Britain* (26.4.24).

Turkey

1925, Sept. 19. Treaty of friendship signed at Geneva (Text : *F.F.* 28.4.26). Provisional commercial agreement arranged by exchange of notes.

United States of America

1923, Dec. 15. Parcel post convention concluded at Washington.

Uruguay

1923, Feb. 27. Extradition treaty signed at Montevideo.

See also under **Argentina ; Austria ; Belgium ; Brazil ; Bulgaria ; Colombia ; Conferences** [*Genoa*] ; **Czechoslovakia ; Denmark ; Estonia ; France ; Germany ; Greece ; Hungary ; Italy ; Japan ; Latvia ; Luxembourg ; Mexico ; Netherlands ; Norway ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20) ; **Poland ; Rhine ; Rumania ; Russia ; Spain ; Sweden.**

SYRIA

Administration

1920, Aug. 31. Arrêté issued by French High Commissioner creating the state of the Great Lebanon.

Sept. 1. Independence of Great Lebanon formally proclaimed and provisional statute promulgated ; States of Aleppo and Damascus created.

Sept. 2. Territory of the 'Alawīyin created. Territory became a state as from July 1, 1922.

1921, March 4. Independence of Jabalu'd-Durūz recognized by agreement between French authorities and Druse chiefs. Independence officially proclaimed on April 5, 1922.

Aug. 8. Arrêté issued instituting special régime for Sanjāq of Alexandretta. Further arrêté issued on March 4, 1923. (See also below under *Turkey*.)

1922, April 5. Jabalu'd-Durūz. See above under March 4, 1921.

June 28. Statute of federation of states of Damascus, Aleppo and the 'Alawīyin signed by High Commissioner.

July 1. 'Alawī state. See above under Sept. 2, 1920.

SYRIA—*Administration* (contd.)

1923, March 4. Alexandretta. See above under Aug. 8, 1921.

1924, Dec. 5. Decrees issued by High Commissioner merging states of Syria, Damascus and Aleppo into state of Syria and restoring independence of state of the 'Alawīyin as from Jan. 1, 1925.

Arab National State

1920, March 10. Crown of Syria and Palestine offered to Amīr Faysal b. Husayn by Congress of Syrian notables at Damascus.

March 15. Action of Congress repudiated by French and British Governments.

July 14. French ultimatum sent to Amīr Faysal demanding unconditional recognition of French mandate.

July 22. Hostilities began between French forces and Arabs.

July 25. Damascus occupied by French.

Damascus Riots

1925, April 9. Riot in Damascus on occasion of Lord Balfour's visit.

Druse Revolt [1]

1925, July 18. Hostilities began between French and Druses.

Oct. 18–20. Fighting in Damascus between Druse insurgents and French forces; town bombarded by French artillery.

Frontier. See below under *Turkey.* See also under **'Irāq** [*Frontier*]; **Palestine** [*Frontier*].

Mandate

1920, April 24. Mandate for Syria and Lebanon assigned to France by Supreme Council at San Remo Conference.

1922, July 24. Draft Mandate approved by League Council.

1923, Sept. 29. Mandate declared by Council to have become effective.

Turkey

1921, Oct. 20. Frontier line between Syria and Turkey laid down by Treaty of Sèvres modified by Franco-Turkish Treaty of Angora (Franklin-Bouillon Agreement) [see under **France:** *Turkey*]. Treaty also provided for institution of special administrative régime for Sanjāq of Alexandretta.

See also under **Egypt** [*France*]; **France.**

TACNA-ARICA. See under **Chile.**

TANGANYIKA. See under **Belgium** [*Great Britain* (21.6.22)]; **France** [*Great Britain* (13.11.23)]; **League of Nations** [*Mandates* (20.7.22)]; **Portugal** [*Great Britain* (30.8.24)].

TANGIER [2]

1923, Oct. 27. Conference of British, French and Spanish representatives opened in Paris to discuss status of Tangier.

Dec. 11. Convention for Port of Tangier signed.

Dec. 18. Convention regarding organization of the statute of Tangier Zone signed by British and French delegates and by Spanish delegate *ad referendum* and with reservations (Text: *Cmd.* 2096 and 2203; *State Papers*, 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xxviii; *E.N.* 5.1.24).

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. i, pp. 416–39.

[2] *Op. cit.*, pp. 163–74.

1924, Feb. 7. Convention signed unconditionally by Spanish representative; notes exchanged between French and Spanish Governments embodying certain concessions to Spain.
May 14. Ratifications of convention deposited by Great Britain, France and Spain.
1925, June 1. New statute officially came into force.
July 2. General strike in Tangier in support of petition for revision of economic clauses of convention.

TESCHEN. See under **Czechoslovakia.**

THRACE. See under **Greece ; Turkey** [*Peace Conference* (24.7.23)].

TOGOLAND. See under **France** [*Great Britain* (13.11.23) ; *United States of America* (13.2.23) ; **League of Nations** [*Mandates* (20.7.22)] ; **United States of America** [*Great Britain* (10.2.25)].

TRANSCAUCASIA [1]

1920, March 12. Mandate for Armenia offered to League of Nations by Supreme Council. Refused by League on April 11.
April 27–8. Coup d'état in Azerbaijan; Soviet Republic proclaimed; Baku occupied by Russian troops.
May 7. Treaty of friendship concluded between Georgia and Azerbaijan.
June 6. Treaty of friendship concluded between Georgia and Soviet Russia.
July 7. British troops withdrawn from Batum.
Aug. 7. Independence of Georgia recognized by Soviet Russia.
Aug. 10. Armenia compelled by invasion of Bolshevik troops to sign treaty with Soviet Russia; *de jure* independence of Armenia recognized by Principal Allied Powers; treaty regarding minorities signed at Sèvres by Principal Allied Powers and Armenia.
Sept. 30. Treaty of Alliance signed between Azerbaijan and Soviet Russia.
Dec. 2. Soviet form of Government established in Armenia.
1921, Jan. 27. *De jure* independence of Georgia recognized by Principal Allied Powers.
March 19. Soviet Republic of Georgia proclaimed.
Oct. 13. Treaty signed at Kars between Angora Government and Soviet Governments of Georgia, Erivan (Armenia) and Azerbaijan (Text: *C.H.*, Feb. 1923).
1922, March 12. Republics of Erivan, Georgia and Azerbaijan federated as Transcaucasian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.
Dec. 30. Transcaucasian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic incorporated in Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

TRANSJORDAN. See under **Palestine.**

TRIANON, TREATY OF. See under **Hungary** [*Peace Treaty*].

TUNIS. See under **France** [*Great Britain* (*Nationality in Tunis and Morocco*)].

TURKESTAN. See under **Russia.**

[1] *Survey for 1920–3*, pp. 361–76.

TURKEY

Caliphate [1]

1922, Nov. 18. 'Abdu'l-Mejid Efendī elected Caliph by the Great National Assembly in succession to deposed Sultan-Caliph Mehmed VI.

1924, March 3. Great National Assembly passed resolution abolishing Caliphate; Caliph 'Abdu'l-Mejid left Constantinople.

See also below under *Sultanate*.

Constantinople

1920, Feb. 18. British High Commissioner at Constantinople officially announced that Allies had decided not to deprive Turkey of Constantinople.

March 16. Constantinople occupied by Allied naval and military forces.

1922, Nov. 6. Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople refused to agree to proposal of Angora Government that Allied forces should be withdrawn from Constantinople.

1923, Oct. 5. Completion of evacuation of Constantinople by Allied troops.

Frontier. See **'Irāq** [*Turkey* (*Mosul*)].

Great Britain. See above under *Constantinople*; below under *Nationalist Movement*; *Peace Conference*; *Sèvres Treaty*; and under **'Irāq** [*Turkey* (*Mosul*)].

Kurdish Revolt [2]

1925, Feb. 13. Insurrection broke out in Turkish Kurdistan, under leadership of Sheyk Sa'īd.

April (?) 12. Sheykh Sa'īd and principal adherents captured.

April 28. Announced that military operations were at an end.

League of Nations. See below under *Ottoman Debt*; and under **League of Nations** [*Communications and Transit* (15.11.23)].

Minorities. See below under *Peace Conference* (24.7.23); and under **Greece** [*Minorities*].

Nationalist Movement and Anatolian War [3]

1920, Jan. 21. French garrison at Marash attacked by Turkish Nationalist forces.

Jan. 28. Turkish National Pact signed by a number of deputies to Ottoman Parliament, session of which had opened in Constantinople on Jan. 11 (Text: *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, pp. 605–6).

April 23. Great National Assembly met at Angora and constituted a provisional Government.

June 19–20. French and British Prime Ministers, in conference at Hythe, accepted proposal of M. Venizelos that Greek army in Smyrna district should interpose between Turkish Nationalist forces and Allied detachments on Black Sea Straits.[4]

June 22. Greek army began offensive.

Aug. 10. Peace treaty. See below under *Sèvres Treaty*.

1921, Feb. 21–March 14. Conference of Principal Allied Powers held

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. i, pp. 50–67.
[2] *Op. cit.*, pp. 507–11.
[3] *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, pp. 104–6.
[4] *Survey for 1920–3*, p. 12.

in London, also attended by representatives of Greek, Constantinople and Angora Governments. Allied Powers failed to bring Greeks and Turks to agreement and recognized in principle that Treaty of Sèvres would have to be revised.[1]

March 23–April 4. New Greek offensive.

May 18. Three Allied High Commissioners at Constantinople announced neutrality of their Governments and designated four neutral zones upon which belligerents were not to trespass.

June 21. British Government invited Greek Government to accept mediation of Allies.

June (?) 25. Greek Government refused Allied mediation.

July 10. Greek summer offensive began.

July 19. Eski Shehir captured by Greeks.

Aug. 10. Supreme Council formally proclaimed neutrality of Principal Allied Powers.

Aug. 14. Greek army began fresh advance eastwards.

Aug. 24. New Greek offensive began.

Sept. 5. Turkish counter-offensive opened.

Sept. 16. Greek army began to fall back on Eski Shehir.

1922, Mar. 22–6. Supreme Council met in Paris. Armistice proposed on basis of evacuation of Anatolia by Greek army. On March 26, proposals for a peace settlement communicated to Athens, Constantinople and Angora.

July 29. Greek Government asked Allies for permission to occupy Constantinople.

July 30. Greek High Commissioner at Smyrna proclaimed autonomy of Anatolian territory under Greek occupation.

July 31. Allies refused Greece permission to occupy Constantinople.

Aug. 3. Greek Government undertook not to enter neutral zone without Allied sanction.

Aug. 4. Speech by Mr. Lloyd George in House of Commons indicating that after recent Greek successes Greece could not be required to forgo further territorial compensation at expense of Turks.

Aug. 26. General Turkish offensive began. By Sept. 4, Greek armies in full retreat except in Brusa sector.

Sept. 9. Turks entered Smyrna.

Sept. 13. Fire of Smyrna began.

Sept. 16. British Government communicated to press announcement that British Dominions, Jugoslavia and Rumania had been asked to promise military support if necessary to maintain freedom of Straits.

Sept. 18. French and Italian Governments ordered withdrawal of troops from Chanaq.

Sept. 23. Franco-British agreement reached regarding questions of neutral zones and peace terms; Principal Allied Powers invited Angora Government to Peace Conference; Turkish troops entered neutral zone and advanced nearly up to British line at Chanaq.

Sept. 24. Turkish troops retired from neutral zone.

[1] *Op. cit.*, p. 16.

TURKEY—*Nationalist Movement and Anatolian War* (contd.)

Sept. 29. Angora Government accepted invitation to Peace Conference ; and suggested preliminary Armistice Conference.

Oct. 3. Armistice Conference opened at Mudania.

Oct. 11. Armistice convention signed at Mudania between Allied Powers and Angora Government. Greek Government acceded to convention on Oct. 14.

See also above under *Constantinople.*

Ottoman Debt

1925, April 20. Professor Borel, arbitrator appointed in accordance with Art. 47 of Lausanne Treaty to decide disputes regarding distribution of Ottoman Debt, deposited arbitral decision with League of Nations.

July 1. Commission instituted by Art. 49 of Lausanne Treaty to arrange for distribution of annuities met in Paris.

Peace Conference and Treaties [1]

1922, Oct. 27. Principal Allied Powers invited to Near East Conference at Lausanne United States of America, Greece, Rumania, Jugoslavia, Japan, Constantinople Government and Angora Government, and announced that Russia and Bulgaria had been invited to confer on control of the Straits.

Oct. 31. Angora Government accepted invitation to Conference. United States decided to send observers.

Nov. 20. Conference opened in Lausanne.

1923, Feb. 4. Conference broke down on Turkish refusal to accept peace terms (Record of proceedings and draft terms of peace : *Cmd.* 1814).

March 8. Turkish counter-proposals for peace terms despatched to Allies (Text : *E.N.* 24.4.23).

March 21–7. Turkish counter-proposals considered at inter-Allied Conference in London. Reply sent inviting Angora Government to resume peace conference.

April 7. Angora Government accepted invitation to renewed conference.

April 23. Lausanne Conference resumed.

July 24. Following instruments signed at Lausanne : (1) Treaty of peace between France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Jugoslavia, Rumania and Turkey ; (2) Convention relating to the régime of the straits between Bulgaria, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Russia and Turkey ; (3) convention respecting the Thracian frontier between Bulgaria, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Jugoslavia, Rumania and Turkey ; (4) convention respecting conditions of residence and business and jurisdiction between France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Jugoslavia, Rumania and Turkey ; (5) commercial convention between France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Jugoslavia, Rumania and Turkey ; (6) Declaration of amnesty and protocol signed by France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Jugoslavia, Rumania and Turkey ; (7) Declaration relating to Muslim properties in Greece signed

[1] *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, pp. 106–16.

by Greece ; (8) and (9) Declarations relating to sanitary matters and the administration of justice signed by Turkey ; (10) Protocol relating to certain concessions granted in the Ottoman Empire signed by France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Jugoslavia, Rumania and Turkey ; (11) Protocol relating to the accession of Belgium and Portugal to certain provisions of instruments signed at Lausanne, signed by France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Jugoslavia, Rumania and Turkey, with declarations by Belgium and Portugal ; (12) Protocol relating to evacuation of Turkish territory occupied by British, French and Italian forces signed by France, Great Britain, Italy and Turkey with Declaration by Turkey ; (13) Protocol relating to the Karagach Territory and the Islands of Imbros and Tenedos signed by France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan and Turkey ; (14) Protocol relating to treaties signed at Sèvres on Aug. 10, 1920, between Principal Allied Powers and Greece regarding Thrace and regarding minorities in Greece, signed by France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy and Japan ; (15) Protocol regarding signature by Jugoslavia signed by Bulgaria, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Rumania and Turkey. Notes also exchanged between Allied and Turkish delegates on various points forming part of peace settlement (Texts of all instruments : *Cmd.* 1929 ; *State Papers*, 1923 ; of Nos. (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (10), (11), (13), (14), (15), *L.N.T.S.* xxviii ; of Nos. (6), (7), (8), (9), and (12), *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

Nov. 23. Convention drawn up at Lausanne regarding compensation payable by Greece to Allied Nationals signed in Paris by France, Great Britain, Greece and Italy (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxviii), together with convention and protocol concerning assessment and reparation of losses suffered in Turkey by nationals of the contracting Powers, signed by France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Rumania (Text : *Cmd.* 2028 ; *L.N.T.S.* xxviii).

1924, Feb. 11. Ratification of treaties of July 24 and Nov. 23, 1923, deposited by Greece.

March 31. Ratifications of treaties of July 24, 1923, deposited by Turkey.

May 24. Ratifications of Straits Convention of July 24, 1923, deposited by Bulgaria.

Aug. 6. Ratifications of treaties of July 24, 1923, and of Nov. 23 1923, deposited by Great Britain, Italy, and Japan ; treaties came into force.

See also below under *Sèvres Treaty*.

Republic

1923, Oct. 29. Turkish Republic formally proclaimed ; Mustafā Kemāl Pasha elected President by Great National Assembly.

1924, April 20. Constitution of Turkish Republic passed by Great National Assembly.

See also below under *Sultanate*.

Sèvres Treaty [1]

1920, April 19–26. Supreme Council met at San Remo and drew up framework of Treaty of Peace with Turkey.

[1] *H.P.C.*, vol. vi, pp. 88–99.

TURKEY—*Sèvres Treaty* (contd.)

May 11. Draft of Peace Treaty handed to delegates of Constantinople Government.

July 19. Allied ultimatum delivered to Turkey demanding signature of Peace Treaty.

Aug. 10. Peace Treaty signed at Sèvres by Great Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, France, Italy, Japan, Armenia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Jugoslavia, Poland, Portugal, Rumania and Turkey (Text: *Cmd.* 964; *State Papers*, 1920); Tripartite treaty regarding Anatolia also signed by France, Great Britain and Italy (Text: *Cmd.* 963; *State Papers*, 1920).

See also above under *Peace Conference.*

Sultanate [1]

1923, Oct. 30. Great National Assembly passed resolutions against Sultan-Caliph.

Nov. 1. Assembly declared itself sovereign of Turkey and abolished Sultanate and Ottoman Empire.

Nov. 4. Re'fet Pasha took over administration of Constantinople in name of Great National Assembly; Ottoman Government ceased to exist.

Nov. 17. Ex-Sultan Caliph left for Malta on British warship.

Ukraine

1922, Jan. 2. Treaty signed at Angora recognizing independence of Ukraine.

United States of America

1923, April 10. Chester concession ratified by Turkish National Assembly.

April 11. French protest against concession delivered to Angora Government.

April 29. Chester concession signed and delivered at Angora to representative of Ottoman Development Company.

Aug. 6. Two treaties signed at Lausanne: (1) Treaty of amity, establishing general and commercial relations; (2) extradition treaty.

Dec. 24. Agreement for establishment of a claims commission signed.

See also above under *Peace Conference and Treaties* (27 and 31.10.22).

See also under **Afghanistan; Austria; Bulgaria; Conferences** [*Allied* (21.2.21); *Lausanne*]; **Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Estonia; France; Germany; Hungary; 'Irāq; Italy; Jugoslavia; Latvia; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Russia; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Syria; Transcaucasia** (13.10.21).

TYROL. See under **Austria.**

UGANDA. See under **Belgium** [*Great Britain* (19.8.22; 29.7.24)].

UKRAINE. See under **Russia.**

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS. See **Russia.**

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. i, pp. 50–67.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Frontier. See under **Canada** [*Frontier*].

Great Britain

1921, Oct. 5. United States notified Great Britain of extension to Hawaian Islands of convention of March 2, 1899, relating to the tenure and disposal of property (*L.N.T.S.* viii).

Oct. 21. Agreement signed at Washington regarding the accession of Canada to the real and personal property convention of March 2, 1899. Ratifications exchanged June 17, 1922 (Text: *Cmd.* 1728; *L.N.T.S.* xii).

1922, April 22. Convention regarding the exchange of money orders between U.S. and Barbados, signed at Bridgetown on Oct. 15, 1921, and at Washington on April 22, 1922 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xx).

May 15. Extradition convention supplementary to those of July 12, 1899, Dec. 13, 1900, April 12, 1905, signed in London. Ratifications exchanged on July 28, 1922 (Text: *Cmd.* 1770; *State Papers*, 1922; *L.N.T.S.* xiv).

June 24. Great Britain denounced as from April 29, 1923, treaty for suppression of slave trade of April 7, 1862 (*L.N.T.S.* xi).

Dec. 28. Agreement regarding the exchange of money orders between U.S. and St. Lucia signed at St. Lucia on Nov. 25 and at Washington on Dec. 28 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxi).

1923, June 23. Agreement signed and notes exchanged at Washington regarding the renewal of the arbitration convention of April 4, 1908. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 29, 1923 (Text: *Cmd.* 2044; *State Papers*, 1923; *L.N.T.S.* xxiii).

Aug. 30. Agreement regarding the exchange of money orders between United States and Straits Settlements signed at Washington on Dec. 9, 1922, and at Singapore on Aug. 30, 1923 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxiv).

Nov. 15. Agreement regarding the exchange of money orders between Philippine Islands and British North Borneo, signed at Jesselton on Oct. 20, and at Manila on Nov. 15 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

Dec. 8. Agreement regarding the exchange of money orders signed in London on July 4, and at Washington on Dec. 8 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxiii).

1924, Jan. 23. Convention concluded at Washington providing for search of British vessels suspected of infringing liquor laws beyond three-mile limit. Ratifications exchanged on May 22, 1924 [1] (Text: *Cmd.* 2063 and 2199; *L.N.T.S.* xxvii).

Oct. 27. Parcel post agreement signed at Washington on Oct. 1, and in London on Oct. 27 (Text: *L.N.T.S.* xxxiii).

Dec. 3. Agreement signed in London regarding the rights of the two signatory powers and of their nationals in Palestine. Ratifications exchanged on Dec. 3, 1925 (Text: *Cmd.* 2559; *L.N.T.S.* xliii).

1925, Feb. 10. Three conventions signed in London regarding rights in the mandated territory of Cameroons, East Africa and Togoland respectively (Texts: *A.J.I.L.*, Oct. 1926).

[1] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*Great Britain* (contd.)

Sept. 25. Agreement concluded by exchange of notes regarding prevention of interference by wireless stations on board ship with broadcasting stations on shore.

See also below under *Liquor Control*; and under **Canada** [*United States of America*]; **Inter-Allied Debts** (8.1.23; 31.1.23; 19.6.23).

Immigration [1]

1921, May 19. Immigration Act approved establishing annual quotas for immigrants from all countries. Act came into force on June 3, 1921 (Text: *U.S. Document Public* No. 5, 67th Cong. [H.R. 4075]; *State Papers*, 1921; *Survey for 1924*, pp. 479-81).

1924, May 26. New Act approved reducing annual total for quota immigrants and containing clause excluding 'aliens ineligible to citizenship'. Act signed by President on May 28. Act came into force on date of enactment in respect of some provisions and on July 1, 1924, in respect of others (Text: *U.S. Document Public* No. 139, 68th Cong. [H.R. 7995]; extracts in *Survey for 1924*, pp. 481–7).

See also under **Japan** [*United States of America*].

League of Nations. See under **League of Nations** [*Mandates*; *Opium*].

Liquor Control [2]

1922, Oct. 6. U.S. Attorney-General advised that foreign ships on reaching American jurisdiction must discharge their liquor and should not be allowed to keep any under seal.

Oct. 18. British Government protested against seizure by United States of vessels occupied in illegal liquor traffic outside the three-mile limit.

Oct. 26. President ordered prohibition officials not to act outside three-mile limit.

1923, April 30. U.S. Supreme Court decided that no ships might carry intoxicating liquor into American territorial waters.

See also above under *Great Britain* (23.1.24) and under **Belgium** [*U.S.A.*]; **Canada** [*U.S.A.* (23.1.24)]; **Denmark** [*U.S.A.*]; **France** [*U.S.A.* (30.6.24)]; **Germany** [*U.S.A.* (19.5.24)]; **Italy** [*U.S.A.*]; **Netherlands** [*U.S.A.*]; **Norway** [*U.S.A.* (24.5.24)]; **Panama** [*U.S.A.*]; **Sweden** [*U.S.A.*].

Venezuela

1921, Feb. 12. Ratifications exchanged of treaty of March 21, 1914, for the settlement of disputes by a permanent international commission (Text: *State Papers*, 1920).

1922, Jan. 19. Extradition treaty signed at Caracas. Ratifications exchanged on April 14, 1923.

See also under **Austria**; **Belgium**; **Brazil**; **Bulgaria**; **Canada**; **China**; **Colombia**; **Conferences** [*Lausanne*; *Washington*]; **Costa Rica**; **Cuba**; **Czechoslovakia**; **Denmark**; **Dominican Republic**; **Ecuador**; **Estonia**; **Finland**; **France**; **Germany**; **Greece**; **Guatemala**; **Haiti**; **Honduras**; **Hungary**; **Inter-Allied Debts**; **Ireland** (10.9.23); **Italy**; **Japan**; **Latvia**; **Lithuania**; **Mexico**; **Netherlands**; **Norway**; **Panama**; **Paraguay**;

[1] *Survey for 1924*, pp. 86–103 and 147–58. [2] *Survey for 1925*, vol. ii.

Persia ; Peru ; Poland ; Portugal ; Rumania ; Russia ; Salvador ; Siam ; Siberia (8.1.20) ; **Spain ; Sweden ; Switzerland ; Turkey.**

URUGUAY

Great Britain

1921, July 6. Great Britain denounced treaty for the suppression of the slave trade of July 13, 1839. Treaty ceased to have effect on Aug. 8, 1921, on acceptance of denunciation by Uruguay (*L.N.T.S.* viii ; *State Papers*, 1921).

1922, Oct. 19. Notes exchanged at Montevideo regarding importation from Great Britain into Uruguay of opium and similar drugs (Texts : *State Papers*, 1922 ; *L.N.T.S.* xvi).

Venezuela

1923, Feb. 28. Compulsory arbitration agreement signed at Montevideo. Ratifications exchanged on June 15, 1925 (Text : *L.N.T.S.* xxxvi).

See also under **Argentina ; Brazil ; Colombia ; France ; Germany ; Paraguay ; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20) ; **Peru ; Salvador ; Spain ; Sweden ; Switzerland.**

VATICAN. See under **Argentina ; Germany** [*Bavaria*] ; **Latvia ; Poland.**

VENEZUELA

Frontier. See under **Colombia** [*Frontier*].

Great Britain

1921, March 22. Agreement signed at Caracas regarding claims of certain British subjects against Government of Venezuela (Text : *State Papers*, 1921 ; *L.N.T.S.* v).

July 20. Great Britain denounced treaty for the suppression of the slave trade of March 15, 1839. Treaty ceased to have effect on Aug. 13, 1921, on acceptance of denunciation by Venezuela (*L.N.T.S.* viii ; *State Papers*, 1921).

League of Nations

1920, March 3. Venezuela acceded to Covenant of League of Nations and became an original Member.

See also under **Argentina ; Bolivia ; Colombia ; Ecuador ; Italy ; Netherlands; Permanent Court of International Justice** (16.12.20); **Peru ; Spain ; United States of America ; Uruguay.**

VERSAILLES, TREATY OF. See under **Germany** [*Peace Treaty ; Rhineland*] ; **Poland** [*Versailles Treaty*].

VILNA. See under **Lithuania.**

WASHINGTON TREATIES. See under **Conferences** [*Washington*] ; **China** [*Washington Treaties*].

WHITE RUSSIA. See under **Russia.**

YAMA. See under **Arabia.**

YAP. See under **Japan** [*U.S.A.*] ; **League of Nations** [*Mandates*].

YUGOSLAVIA. See **Jugoslavia.**

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